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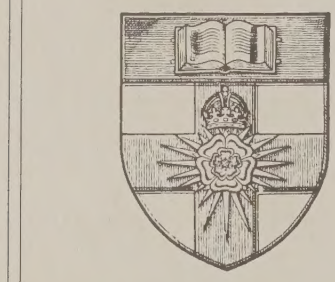

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COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

Session

31 *January* —— 12 *August* 1854.

BIBL.
LONDIN.
UNIV.

VOL. XXV.

1854.

REPORTS

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TWENTY VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES:

[1821.] FIRST REPORT of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State and Condition of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in *England* and *Wales* - - p. 1

[1822.] APPENDIX to the FIRST REPORT of the Cathedral Commissioners, containing Charters and Statutes; Returns from Chapters; Tables of Revenue and Expenditure; Suggestions from Bishops and Chapters; Answers from the various Members of Cathedrals, and Members of the Universities; Table of Memorials, &c. - - - - - - - - p. 119

FIRST REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED NOVEMBER 10, A.D. 1852,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

STATE AND CONDITION OF THE CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith: To the most Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury; the most Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, Thomas Archbishop of York; Our trusty and well-beloved John Winston Churchill, Esquire (commonly called Marquis of Blandford); Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin Dudley Earl of Harrowby; the Right Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Charles James Bishop of London; the Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel Bishop of Oxford; Our right trusty and well-beloved councillors, Sir John Dodson, Knight, Doctor of Laws, and Sir John Patteson, Knight; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Page Wood, Knight, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law; Christopher Words worth, Doctor in Divinity; Walter Farquhar Hook, Doctor in Divinity; John Jackson, Clerk, Master of Arts; and William Selwyn, Clerk, Bachelor in Divinity, Greeting: **Whereas** the Recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Established Church in England and Wales, touching the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches therein, proved most beneficial in enabling Parliament to devise measures for the greater efficiency of the Established Church, especially by making better provision for the Cure of Souls in populous districts where such assistance was more immediately required: **And whereas** it has been represented to Us, that the said Cathedral and Collegiate Churches may be rendered more available for promoting the high and holy purposes for which they were founded, and for further extending the efficiency and usefulness of the Established Church: **Now know ye,** that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, knowledge, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and by these Presents do authorize and appoint you, the said John Bird Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Archbishop of York, John Winston Churchill, Esquire (commonly called Marquis of Blandford), Dudley Earl of Harrowby, Charles James Bishop of London, Samuel Bishop of Oxford, Sir John Dodson, Sir John Patteson, Sir William Page Wood, Christopher Wordsworth, Walter Farquhar Hook, John Jackson, and William Selwyn to be Our Commissioners, to inquire into the State and condition of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, and into the duties of the Members and Ministers thereof, and other matters connected therewith, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as (regard being had to the purposes for which such Cathedral and Collegiate Churches were originally founded) may render the same more efficient and useful in promoting and extending the means of Public Worship and Religious Education, and in enforcing Ecclesiastical Discipline in the several Dioceses in which they are situate, and also (where occasion may seem to require) with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may make the said Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the Revenues thereof, available in aid of the erection of new Sees, or of other arrangements for the discharge of Episcopal Duties.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant to you, or any four or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any four or more of you, such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the subject of this Our Commission, and every matter connected therewith; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such official books, documents, papers, and records as may afford the fullest information on the subject; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And Our Will and Pleasure is, that you do receive and consider all such suggestions as the several Deans and Chapters of the said Cathedral and Collegiate Churches may submit to you, in writing, as to the means by which the objects of this Our Commission may be best obtained, so far as regards their respective Churches.

And Our further Will and Pleasure is, that you, or any four or more of you, do and shall, within the space of two years after the date of this Our Commission, or sooner, if the same can reasonably be, report to Us in writing, under your hands and seals respectively, your several proceedings in this matter as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected.

And We will and command, and by these Presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any four or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your assistance in the due execution of this Our Commission, We have made Choice of Our trusty and well-beloved Richard Jones, Clerk, Master of Arts, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Tenth Day of November 1852, in the Sixteenth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

S. H. WALPOLE.

SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith: To the most Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury; the most Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, Thomas Archbishop of York; Our trusty and well-beloved John Winston Churchill, Esquire (commonly called Marquis of Blandford); Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, Dudley Earl of Harrowby; the Right Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Charles James Bishop of London; the Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel Bishop of Oxford; Our right trusty and well-beloved councillors, Sir John Dodson, Knight, Doctor of Laws, and Sir John Patteson, Knight; Sir William Page Wood, Knight; Christopher Wordsworth, Doctor in Divinity; Walter Farquhar Hook, Doctor in Divinity; and William Selwyn, Clerk, Bachelor in Divinity, Greeting: **Whereas** We lately issued Our Royal Commission, bearing date the Tenth Day of November 1852, to you the said John Bird Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Archbishop of York, John Winston Churchill, Esquire (commonly called Marquis of Blandford), Dudley Earl of Harrowby, Charles James Bishop of London, Samuel Bishop of Oxford, Sir John Dodson, Sir John Patteson, Sir William Page Wood, Christopher Wordsworth, Walter Farquhar Hook, and William Selwyn, together with Our trusty and well-beloved John Jackson, now Bishop of Lincoln (since resigned), to inquire into the State and Condition of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales: **And whereas** doubts have arisen whether the Cathedral Church of Christ Church in Oxford is comprehended by the said Commission, by reason of the same Church being also the Church of the College of Christ Church in the University of Oxford, and the Dean and Canons of the same Church being the governing Body of the same College, and having various Duties and Revenues unconnected with the Diocese of Oxford.

Now Our Will and Pleasure is, that you, Our said Commissioners, have power and do proceed to inquire into the State and Condition of the said Cathedral Church, with the view and for the purposes in our said Commission mentioned, in the same manner as you are empowered to inquire into the State and Condition of other Cathedral Churches, but that in making such inquiries you have due regard to the connection of the said Cathedral Church with the said College.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Sixth Day of August 1853, in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

PALMERSTON.

By a subsequent Commission, dated October 31, 1853, Her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Honourable and Reverend Henry Montagu Villiers, M.A., to be one of the Commissioners, in the room of Dr. John Jackson, now Bishop of Lincoln, resigned.

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A Map of England and Wales, showing the present division of Dioceses, the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the Episcopal residences, will be found at the end of this volume.

FIRST REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR INQUIRING INTO THE

STATE OF CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed by a Commission bearing date November 10, 1852, humbly offer to Your Majesty this our FIRST REPORT.

We are deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the subject proposed for our consideration by Your Majesty.

We are also conscious of the difficulties with which it is surrounded, on account of its magnitude and intricacy, and from the labour requisite for research into documents—many of them hitherto almost inaccessible—relative to the foundation and history of the various Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, and for acquiring an accurate knowledge of their present constitution and usages.

These difficulties are increased by the peculiar circumstances in which those institutions are now placed, their present condition being one of gradual transition from their ancient state to another, modified by recent legislative enactments.*

While also we are persuaded that great benefits may accrue from well considered reforms in these institutions, we are convinced that no less evils may arise from premature recommendations on so important a subject.

We are of opinion that questions like those before us, affecting important interests, religious and secular, have a strong claim to be treated with caution and reverence, and cannot be dealt with beneficially unless they are so treated.

The course we propose to pursue will be regulated by these convictions; and we shall thus endeavour to obey Your Majesty's Command, that we would suggest "such measures as may render the said Cathedral and Collegiate Churches "more available for promoting the high and holy purposes for which they "were founded, and for further extending the efficiency and usefulness of the

---

* *Fifty-nine* canonries having been suspended by their operation in the course of fourteen years, from 1840 to 1854.

'Established Church." In this our First Report we purpose to apply ourselves to an historical review of the origin of these institutions, and of the general principles on which they were founded, and to the collection and arrangement of the evidence and suggestions hitherto laid before us; and, in the performance of this task, we shall follow the order in which these matters are specified in Your Majesty's Commission.*

We propose to reserve for a future Report such Recommendations on these subjects as, in obedience to Your Royal Commands, we shall in due course proceed to frame, and shall have the honour of submitting to Your Majesty.

We have been engaged in a series of inquiries which will be described more fully hereafter, and the answers we have received to these inquiries will be found in the present Report.

When those documents are before Your Majesty, if Your Majesty should be graciously pleased to command their publication, an opportunity will thus be afforded to the parties from whom they are derived, of supplying any deficiencies, and of correcting any errors in them.

An occasion will also be offered to other parties of furnishing additional evidence, and of making suggestions concerning the matters before us.

We may also avail ourselves of oral evidence from such parties as may be competent to communicate further information on these subjects, and may be called before us for that purpose.

By thus reserving our Recommendations till the evidence on these matters has been duly collected, digested, and weighed, we may entertain a hope of being in a position to fulfil Your Majesty's desire, and to offer to Your Majesty our mature opinions and conclusions, within the time prescribed in Your Majesty's Commission.

We humbly trust that by such a course as this we shall best prove our sense of the importance and sacredness of the matters commended to our consideration by Your Majesty, and our appreciation of Your Majesty's pious regard for the welfare of religion and the Church, and for the spiritual interests of your people.

Course of Inquiry.

Having been directed by the terms of Your Majesty's Commission to "have regard to the purposes for which the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches "were originally founded," we have made this the starting-point of our whole inquiry, and have endeavoured to ascertain, as far as possible, from the documents submitted to us by the Chapters, and from other sources,—1st, the original purpose and ancient constitution of these bodies; 2dly, the changes which have been introduced in course of time, and especially at the two great epochs of the Norman Conquest and the Reformation; in the hope that this investigation may enable us to profit by the experience of past ages, to discover the causes which have tended to render these institutions less efficient, and hereafter to suggest such measures for their improvement as may be best adapted to the circumstances of the Church of England in the present age.

Our first step was to request each of the Chapters to furnish us with a copy of their Charter and Statutes, or, where this might not be practicable, to inform us of any printed or manuscript copies which might be known to exist.

From those which have been furnished to us we have made such a selection as will afford a specimen of each of the four classes into which the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches are divided, according to the circumstances of their foundation.

---

*With one exception. See page li.

i. For the 1st Class, containing the Cathedrals of the *Old Foundation*, or *Ecclesiæ Cathedrales Canonicorum Secularium*, viz.—

Nine in England.

York,	Exeter,	Lincoln,
St. Paul's,	Hereford,	Salisbury,
Chichester,	Lichfield,	Wells;

Four in Wales.

St. Asaph,	Bangor,	Llandaff,	St. David's,

we have printed some Extracts from the Statutes of several Cathedrals, showing the position and duties of each of the chief members, and the principal features of their administration. These, which include portions of the copious documents furnished by the Chapter of Salisbury, will suffice to give a general view of the Constitution of Cathedrals of this class, previous to the Reformation. App p. (3.)

We have also printed the Statutes of Lichfield, as revised and adapted to the Reformed Church of England in the seventeenth century. App. p. (21.)

ii. For the 2d Class, containing the eight *Conventual Cathedrals*, which were constituted with Deans and Chapters by King Henry VIII., viz.—

Canterbury,	Carlisle,	Norwich,	Winchester,
Durham,	Ely,	Rochester,	Worcester,

we have printed the Charter and Statutes of the Cathedral Church of Ely. App. p. (59)

iii. For the 3d Class, containing the five Cathedrals founded, together with new bishoprics, by King Henry VIII., viz.—

Bristol,	Oxford,	Chester,
Peterborough,	Gloucester,	

we have printed the Charter of the Cathedral Church of Chester; the statutes being nearly similar to those of the preceding class. App. p. (73.)

iv. The remaining two Cathedrals, Ripon and Manchester, are referred by their origin to the class of *Collegiate Churches*, as a specimen of which we have printed the Statutes of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster. App. p. (79.)

Our next step was to request answers from each of the Chapters to a series of questions, intended to elicit detailed information on the original and the existing constitution of each Church, the present course of Divine Services, and the various institutions of education and charity connected with each establishment; including a special inquiry respecting the vicarages of those parishes in which the Chapters possess the rectorial tithes. A copy of these questions and the body of answers returned to them, will be found in the Appendix. P. i. and pp. 1–491

At the same time, in obedience to Your Majesty's desire, we requested the Chapters to communicate to us in writing such suggestions as might appear to them best fitted to promote the attainment of the objects for which Your Majesty's Commission was issued. Some of the Chapters have incorporated their suggestions with their answers to our inquiries; others have given them in a separate form. App. p. 599.

At a subsequent time, finding that the returns of revenue made to former Commissions were not suited to the purpose of our Commission, we requested each Chapter to forward to us a statement of their annual income and expenditure, classed under the principal heads, for each of the seven years ending 31st December 1852. From the statements furnished to us we have framed the Tables annexed to this Report. The original returns are printed in the Appendix. App. pp. 494–551

We have also thought it right to endeavour to ascertain the opinions of the several Bishops of England and Wales on those parts of the subject

>p. pp. 558–598. committed to us, which in any way touch upon episcopal duties. A copy of our inquiries, with answers returned to them, will be found in the Appendix.

Finding that the management of Cathedral property was in an unsettled state, and that this subject was thought by some of the Chapters to be intimately connected with the consideration of their future efficiency, we transmitted to the several Bishops, and also to the Chapters, a paper containing the substance of the remarks made to us, with a request for further suggestions on this important subject.

The same paper was sent to the Ecclesiastical Commission, and individually to the three members of the Estates Commission; these two Commissions have pp. p. 621. however returned one joint answer, declining altogether to entertain the question.

pp. pp. 650, 713. A paper of questions was also addressed to the Minor Canons or Vicars Choral of each Church, to the Lay Vicars or Clerks, respecting their property pp. p. 678, 728. and emoluments; to the Precentors of the several Cathedrals, and to the Organists; and to the Head Masters of the Grammar Schools; on the subjects connected with their respective offices.

pp. p. 777, and 819. Further, we have requested from the chief authorities of the Universities, and from the Professors connected with sacred learning, their opinions on the important subject of theological education, for those who intend to offer themselves as candidates for Holy Orders.

pp. p. 835. We have inserted in the Appendix a Table of various memorials and petitions addressed to us, and we think it right to take this opportunity of stating that it is our intention carefully to consider these documents, so far as the subjects to which they relate come within the scope of Your Majesty's Commission.

Having thus described the course of our inquiries, we proceed now to state the results, as regards,

esults of Inquiry.

1. The origin and subsequent changes of the Cathedral Churches.
2. Their present state, and the suggestions for their improvement.

I.

The Origin and subsequent Changes of the Cathedral Churches.

rst Period: efore the Conest.

The Cathedral Churches of England and Wales which existed before the conquest had their origin in the early Missionary Colleges, each consisting of elden on Tythes, 254. illingfleet, Eccl. ases, i. p. 134. p. 579. a Bishop with his associated Clergy, (living together and maintained by common funds,) by means of which the inhabitants of this country were converted to the Christian faith.

The four Bishoprics of Wales claim the highest antiquity, having been founded chiefly in the earlier part of the sixth century, and belonging to the ee below, p. xxvii. ancient British Church. The Churches in England coeval with these were ruined by foreign invasions, and some of them refounded by the Roman Missionaries in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy.

There were in those early times no parochial ministers settled on distinct cures; the Bishop and his Clergy resided at the Cathedral Church, (so called ede Hist. Lib. 1. Vilkins' Concilia, p. 16. from the episcopal *Cathedra*, or chair,) where Public Worship was maintained ugdale, vol. v. ii. 33, 233. ii. p. 5. with becoming solemnity, the Word of God was preached, and schools of Christian education were established, and from whence the preachers of the lcuin's Letters. Gospel were sent forth into all parts of the Bishop's Diocese (παροικία).

These bodies were anciently called *Episcopia*.

illingfleet, Eccl. ases, ii. p. 552. ugdale's Monascon, Pref. to vol. Bede lib. iii. There was at the same time another class of institutions called *Monasteria*; these were designed as places of retirement "wherein persons might be "brought up in a way of devotion and learning, to fit them for further service,

" when they should be taken out." In these monasteries many of the English Bishops received their education.

The metropolis affords an example of each of these distinct kinds of foundation; in the time of Mellitus Bishop of London, in the beginning of the 7th century, the Episcopal Church (*Episcopium*) of St. Paul was founded within the city, and at a distance from it, in an island then called Thorney, the *Monastery* of St. Peter, the original of Westminster Abbey.

At first there was only one Bishop in each of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, except in Kent, where the two Sees of Canterbury and Rochester were established; but as the work of conversion went on, and the labours of the Bishops became too burdensome, the dioceses were subdivided, so that at the time of the Conquest there were nineteen Bishopries,* all of which were associated with bodies of *secular* Canons, except two, Winchester and Worcester, where Benedictine Monks had been substituted in their places through the influence of King Edgar and Archbishop Dunstan.

Wilkins, vol. i. p. 247.

The same change appears to have taken place in several other churches, Canterbury, &c., but the secular Clergy recovered their ground, and kept it till the time of Archbishop Lanfranc, after the Conquest.

Tanner's Notitia Monastica (Canterbury).

In the course of this period the labours of the missionary bodies resulted in the establishment of a parochial clergy, each ministering in his own church with a definite cure of souls; and distinct possessions were assigned respectively to the Bishops and to their Chapters.†

Dugdale, Canterbury, York, &c. Wilkins, i. pp. 11 270.

ii. In the next period, commencing with the Conquest, we find the Cathedral institutions assuming the form required by the altered circumstances of the Church. Each Cathedral Church with its Bishop appears as the spiritual metropolis of a diocese now divided into parishes, having each its own minister and its separate endowment. The functions of the cathedral body have now more of an administrative than of a missionary character; here we meet with the more complete and organized system of Cathedral Churches, which was introduced by the Norman Bishops on their promotion to English sees, and which, with some modifications, has continued to the present day in the nine English Cathedrals of the old foundation.

Second Period: From the Conque to the Reformation.

The members of each Cathedral are as follows:—

Bishop,

Dean,	Archdeacons,
Precentor,	Canons,
Chancellor,	Vicars,
Treasurer,	and other officers.‡

The four Cathedrals in Wales do not appear to have received so complete a constitution; the Dean was wanting at St. David's and Llandaff; but their general features correspond to those of the English Cathedrals.

The Bishop, pre-eminent over the whole body, takes part in the ministrations of the Church whenever he is present, especially on the great festivals, sanctions the table of preachers in the Cathedral Church, confers all the dignities and prebends (except the Deanery), has a share of the daily distribution, decides

Bishop. App. p. (3.)

* The Bishopic of the Isle of man, which has no Cathedral Chapter, is not included in this number.

† For fuller information on this period we beg to refer to the authorities mentioned in the margin.

‡ The following sketch of the old Cathedrals is necessarily general, and many variations will be found in particular Cathedrals, especially that of Exeter.

Extracts from Statutes, App. p. (4.)

all controversies between the members, and enacts statutes, with the advice and concurrence of the Dean and Chapter.

The Dean and Chapter are only amenable to the Bishop's jurisdiction as a body, in chapter assembled. All offences of individual members are corrected by the authority of the Dean, according to the capitular statutes.

The four first members next after the Bishop are called "Personæ Principales," and are bound to continual residence, each having his distinct sphere of duty.

Dean. App. p. (5.)

The Dean, elected by the Chapter, summoned for that purpose, was next to the Bishop in honour and authority, to be reverenced and obeyed by all the members of the Church. To him was assigned a part of the daily divine offices, the cure of souls in the precinct, the chief care of discipline and morals, and archidiaconal authority over all the churches in the cathedral city.

He also exercised the same authority, either alone or conjointly with the Chapter, over the churches annexed to prebends, and those appropriated to the Chapter. (In some Cathedrals there was a Sub-dean, to act for the Dean in his absence; in others, the duty of the Dean devolved on the Precentor.)

Precentor. App. p. (8.)

The Precentor, next in rank to the Dean, was charged with the regulation and direction of the divine services, assigning to each person his proper part, and leading the choir, either personally or by his *Succentor*. He was answerable for the instruction and discipline of the choristers, and for the selection of fit candidates to supply vacancies. To him belonged the care of providing and correcting the manuscript music for the service of the Church, and keeping the books in proper condition.

Chancellor. App. p. (8.)

To the Chancellor* was committed the department of theology, and learning in general. It was his duty to superintend the reading of the Scriptures in the choir, and to see that they were well and distinctly read; to preach, and to arrange the cycle of preachers both in the Cathedral Church and elsewhere; to deliver theological lectures; to nominate schoolmasters in the city and in other places; to preserve the sacred books used in the choir, and the library of the church; to keep the chapter seal (in conjunction with the Treasurer); to write the letters of the Chapter, and a record of all proceedings. This office is quite distinct from that of the Chancellor of the diocese. He was assisted in these duties by the *Vice-Chancellor* or *Scribe*.

Treasurer. App. p. (10.)

The Treasurer was the guardian of the fabric and all the furniture and ornaments of the Church; he was bound to furnish at his own expense some of the requisites for the divine services; to him belonged the superintendence of the inferior ministers of the church. His assistant was the *Sacrist* or *Subsacrist*.

Archdeacons. App. p. (10.)

Stillingfleet, Eccl. Cases. Vol. i. p. 235.

Wilkins, i. 534.

The Archdeacons, who in the former period seem to have been attached to the Bishop, as his assistants at home and abroad, without any distinct sphere of jurisdiction, began soon after the Conquest to have each a certain province, with duties similar to those which they exercise at this time. Being much occupied with the visitation of churches in their several districts, they were allowed to keep a shorter term of residence than the other Canons, but were obliged to maintain a Vicar. In the Church of St. Paul's, London, they appear to have had precedence next to the Dean, in other churches after the four principal persons.

Extr. from Statutes, App. p. (11.)

They were enjoined to hold rural Chapters in the several deaneries of their districts, and there to deliver to the rural Deans and parochial Clergy the injunctions issued by the general Council.

* *Archischola* at Salisbury, A.D. 1096. *Magister Scholarum* at St. Paul's and York; *Escolâtre* at Rouen.

The Canons consisted of Presbyters, Deacons, and Subdeacons, each prebendal stall being annexed to one of those three orders of ministry; and a certain number of each order, as the services of the Church then required, were enjoined to be always resident together. It appears to have been a general rule, that a certain part of the whole body of Canons should be always in residence. Lincoln Novum Registrum, p. 8. Salisbury, Extr. from Statutes, App. p. (12.) Thomassinus, pt. i. lib. ii. c. x.

Each Canon was bound to maintain a *Vicar* skilled in music, to supply his place, when absent, in the ministrations of the Church. This seems to be the origin of the Minor Canons. App. p. (14.)

The ancient Statutes are full of regulations for the solemn Worship of Almighty God, especially on Sundays and high festivals, and other important occasions, assigning certain portions of the divine offices to the Bishop, Dean, and other members.

Sermons are to be preached, either by the Bishop or some other member of the Church, especially the Chancellor, to the people on every Lord's Day; to the Clergy in Chapter assembled on week days, (at particular seasons,) and on certain festivals. The cycle of sermons is arranged by the Chancellor, with the sanction of the Bishop.

The four principal persons, and the Archdeacons, had each a separate endowment either of land or of tithes; they were also sometimes (not always) endowed with one of the prebends of the church. The prebends varied much in number, the Cathedral of Lincoln having the largest number, fifty-two. Endowments.

The Canons had each a prebend,* the endowment of which generally consisted of the tithes of some parish.

There was, besides, a common property of the church, called Communa,† from the revenues of which the several members received a daily distribution, when resident and taking their part in the divine offices. The Bishop sometimes had a portion of this Communa; the share of the Dean was double that of a Canon.‡ App. p. (15.)

Another remarkable feature in the administration of Cathedrals during this period was the Chapter Council, in which the Bishop presided over the whole capitular body, and with their advice and assistance framed regulations for the Cathedral Church, and other parts of diocesan government. Frequent notices of such Councils occur in Wilkin's Concilia; and in the records of the Chapter of Salisbury. It will be seen, by reference to the Statutes of Lichfield, that the Bishop speaks of his Chapter as his Council; and the Statutes of Salisbury, in reciting the duties of resident Canons, mention, first, *Concilium Episcopi contra hæreses et schismata.* We learn, by the answers from Salisbury, that the ancient Capitular Council, consisting of all the members of the body, resident and non-resident, under the presidency of the Bishop, has been assembled several times since the Reformation, under the title of the Pentecostal Chapter. Chapter Councils. See Extracts from Statutes, App. (p. 18.) P. (24) in the Appendix. App. pp. 417, 418

* It should be remembered that *canon* was a name of office and ministry; *prebenda* signified an endowment or revenue, the person enjoying which was called *prebendarius.*

† In the Cathedral of Exeter, which differs in many points from the other churches of the Old Foundation, the whole property of the church was held in common, and each Canon received, quarterly, as his prebend, whether resident or not, 20*s.*, each Vicar, 5*s.* The residue was divided quarterly among the Canons, according to the times during which they had kept residence. The ancient customary of Exeter (prior to A.D. 1157) praises the system of this Cathedral, which provided for a certain supply in hand for the expenses of each quarter, and also by the rule of equality of benefits to all the Canons, secured greater peace and tranquillity than was enjoyed by some other Cathedrals.

‡ The estates belonging to the Communa were sometimes farmed by individual Canons, who paid an annual rent to the common account.

Some extracts from foreign writers on the Canon Law, and on capitular institutions, and from eminent Divines of our own Church, bearing on this function of Cathedral Chapters, will be found at the conclusion of this Report.

P. liii.

The Bishop was in all cases the Visitor of these Cathedrals, but there appear to have been doubts and disputes about the right of visitation; in the cases of Lichfield and Salisbury these doubts were settled by a composition, in which it was agreed that the Bishop might hold a visitation once in seven years.

During the vacancy of a bishopric some important functions devolved on the Dean and Chapter; they were the guardians of the revenue of the see, and exercised such administrative functions in the diocese as did not exclusively belong to the episcopal office; and they elected the Bishops by the licence of the Sovereign, a privilege which was conceded to them by King John, the bishoprics having been previously *donative* of the Crown. This privilege was however frequently superseded by the encroaching claims of the Bishop of Rome, and afterwards by the nominations of the Sovereign.

Wilkins, ii. 96. t passim.

App. p. (3.)

While the organization above described was introduced into the nine English Cathedral Churches, which are known by the title of the Old Foundation, the same change which we have before remarked in the Cathedrals of Winchester and Worcester, viz., the substitution of monks for secular Canons, was effected in three other Cathedrals, viz. Canterbury (A. D. 1080), Durham (A. D. 1083), Rochester (A.D. 1089), chiefly by the influence of Archbishop Lanfranc.

The Bishopric of Thetford also, being removed to Norwich soon after the Conquest, became associated with a Benedictine convent.

And the two Bishoprics of Ely (A.D. 1109), and Carlisle (A.D. 1133), founded in the reign of Henry I., were associated respectively with a Benedictine Convent and a Priory of the Order of St. Austin already established in those places.

These eight are known by the name of the Conventual Cathedrals; in each case the Prior and monks formed the Bishop's Chapter, (though retaining their monastic constitution and rules,) and acted in that capacity; the Prior, and the Convent by their Proctor, were members of the Convocation; to them the congé d'élire was directed, and the Cathedral was acknowledged as the mother church of the diocese.

Wilkins, ii. 113, 15. Dugdale, iii. p. 6, Norwich.

It would be foreign to our purpose to enter into detail respecting the constitution of these Conventual Cathedrals, which, in many respects, resembled that above described.*

In process of time the rule of residence for the Canons was modified in the manner described in the Extracts from Statutes (App. pp. (12–14)), and in the answers from Salisbury. The duty of residence, and the emoluments attached to it, were confined to a portion of the whole body of Canons; and the non-residents were compelled by statute to pay each a certain portion, one fifth, one sixth, or one seventh, of the income of his prebend to the common fund of the Church, for the benefit of the resident Canons. Hence arose the title of Canons Residentiary. The Chapter, however, was still considered to comprehend all the Canons; the right of being summoned to

App pp. 368–374.

* The Bishop took the place of Abbot; the Prior was elected by the monks, and confirmed by the Bishop; the other chief officers were, Sub-prior, Sacrista, Cellerarius, Camerarius, all appointed by the Bishop; the following were elected by the Prior and Convent:—

Eleemosynarius.	Precentor.
Hostilarius.	Infirmarius.
Pitantiarius.	Granatarius.
Thesaurarius.	And other inferior officers.

Chapter meetings, and of voting, still remaining as before. But it appears that by degrees the small body of residents acquired the chief management of the common property, and enjoyment of the privileges and revenues of the Church.*

During this period the stately fabrics of the Cathedrals, which now exist, and the greater part of our parochial churches, were built.

The Collegiate Church of Manchester was founded, A.D. 1422, for a Warden and eight Fellows; and the Royal Chapel of Windsor, A.D. 1483, consisting of a Dean and twelve Canons. To these, as well as to the Churches of Ripon and Westminster, both of which date from the seventh century, we shall revert in a later part of our Report.

P. xiv.

It may be mentioned here, that by the regulations of the province of Canterbury, the Bishops are considered as forming a Cathedral Chapter, of which the Primate is the *Bishop;* the Bishop of London, *Dean;* the Bishop of Salisbury, *Precentor;* the Bishop of Lincoln, *Chancellor;* the Bishop of Winchester, *Subdean.*†

Lyndwood, Provinciale. Wilkins, ii. 115.

iii. We come now to consider the changes made about the time of the Reformation. Antecedently to this epoch there were, as we have seen, thirteen Cathedral Churches of the Old Foundation, four in Wales, nine in England, and eight Conventual Cathedrals attached to bishoprics.

Changes about the time of the Reformation.

In the early part of the sixteenth century several changes were made in the Cathedrals of the Old Foundation, partly by Royal ordinances, partly by statutes agreed upon by the Bishops and their Chapters. These changes did not materially alter the constitution of those bodies; the system already established, by which a small number out of the whole body of canons kept residence, was confirmed; and such modifications of ritual and discipline were made, as were required by the doctrines and ordinances of the Reformed Church of England.

In some of the old Cathedrals, however, the statutes have not been remodelled, and are therefore now, in many respects, inapplicable to the English Liturgy.

The eight Conventual Cathedrals were changed, after the suppression of the monasteries, into eight Chapters of Dean and Canons, the highest number of Canons being twelve, the lowest four.

About the same time, King Henry VIII. founded five new Bishoprics, and associated with each a Chapter of Dean and Canons, viz., Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterborough, endowed with the whole or part of the possessions of the respective monasteries in those places.

The design of these thirteen new Chapters, founded by King Henry VIII, may be gathered from the Charters and Statutes given to those bodies, many of which are still extant, and there is good reason to believe that they were, in all their main features, of an uniform character.

In the Charters of Chester and Ely, the following passage sets forth the purposes of these Cathedral Churches.

App. pp. (59-73).

" That true religion and the genuine worship of God may be therein wholly " restored and reformed after the primitive or pure standard of sincerity, and

See Return from Chester, App. p. 125.

* Much valuable information on the Cathedrals of this period will be found in the " Choral Service of the United Church of England and Ireland," by the Rev. John Jebb, to whom we are also indebted for a paper of suggestions on the subject of our inquiry.

† This ancient arrangement may perhaps be useful as suggesting a division of duties, in case it should be found desirable to establish a permanent council for the regulation of the various operations of the Cathedral Churches.

" that from henceforth the truths of Holy Scripture may be taught,
" and the Sacraments of our saving religion rightly administered, good moral
" discipline maintained, youth freely instructed in letters, the old and infirm
" suitably provided for, and lastly, eleemosynary largesses to the poor, the
" repairs of roads and bridges, and all other offices of piety may from thence
" be abundantly diffused into all the adjacent region, to the glory of Almighty
" God and the common advantage and happiness of our subjects."

They are thus more briefly stated in the Preamble of the Statutes:

Ibid. " That the pure worship of God may be maintained, and the Holy Gospel
" assiduously and purely preached; and besides this, that to the advance-
" ment of the Christian faith and piety, the youth of our Realm may be trained
" up in sound learning, and the poor for ever maintained."

Christ Church, Oxford. The Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford, stands alone in the circumstances of its foundation. Having been first established as Cardinal College (A.D. 1525); and secondly, as King Henry VIII.'s College, (A.D. 1532), it finally became connected with the bishopric of Oxford, (A.D. 1546). The Dean and Chapter state that their only diocesan function is that of electing the Bishop; all their other functions being purely collegiate and academical. They are not governed by any Cathedral statutes, and the Canons have no fixed rule of residence.

In the case of the Conventual Cathedrals it is declared that the Dean and Prebendaries shall be the Chapter of the Bishopric of ———— incor-
See Charter of Ely. porated and united with the Bishops of ——— for all future time.

In the case of the newly erected Bishoprics, the Cathedral Church is declared
See Charter of Chester. to consist of the Bishop, Dean and Prebendaries, therein to serve Almighty God entirely and for ever.

The intimate connexion intended to subsist between the Bishop and the Cathedral Church is still more pointedly declared in the preamble to the Eliza-
App. p. (62), and p. 179. bethan Statutes of Ely, " That not only Christ's Holy Gospel may be diligently
" and purely preached by learned and grave men, who after the example
" of the primitive church, may assist the Bishop as his presbytery in all
" weightier matters; but that also heresies and false doctrines may be
" checked and expelled."

It will be useful to point out the principal features of these new Chapters, by way of comparison with the description which has been given of the older Cathedrals.

I. There is no express provision for the Bishop's taking part in the divine services, nor any definition of his rights and duties, as regards the Cathedral Church, except as Visitor, which office is generally assigned to him.

II. The Dean is appointed by the Crown; the Canons generally by the Bishop; in some cases by the Crown and the Lord Chancellor.

III. The Dean and Canons are established as a perpetual Corporation dedicated to the glory of Almighty God; the daily offering of prayer and praise is enjoined to be made perpetually, accompanied with hymns and chanting. The Dean and Canons are charged to celebrate in person the divine offices on festival days.

IV. The Dean and Canons to be resident continuously, with the allowance of 100 days of absence in the year to the Dean, eighty to a Canon; with the condition that a certain portion, one third, or one fourth part, of the Canons shall always be in residence together; and Chapters to be held frequently.

V. The preaching of the Word of God is strongly enforced; the Dean and Canons are most solemnly charged to be diligent in preaching the Word of

God, in season and out of season, chiefly in the Cathedral Church, and in other places. A Prælector Theologicus is appointed in some Cathedrals, to take such turns of preaching as are not otherwise provided for.*

VI. There is not the same variety and permanent distinction of offices as in the other Cathedrals; two of the Canons are appointed annually, as Vice Dean and Treasurer.

VII. The Minor Canons (equal in number to the Canons) are to be skilled in singing; they are enjoined to keep permanent residence, and never to be absent without leave from the Dean.

VIII. The Precentor is one of the Minor Canons.

IX. The Archdeacons are not by their office Members of the Chapter, nor enjoined to residence; and though in some cases they have a right to a stall in the choir, they have no right to vote, and no share in any of the emoluments of the Chapter.

X. Provision is made for the education of the choristers, and of other boys. A certain number of poor scholars are to be maintained from the Cathedral funds, and taught gratuitously. An upper and lower Master of Grammar, and a Teacher of the Choristers are among the statutable officers.

These provisions are not universal.

XI. Provision is also made in some cases for the maintenance of a small number of students at the universities. This regulation was probably delived from a similar custom in the Conventual Cathedrals, but does not appear generally to have taken effect.

XII. The Dean and Chapter have a common property and no separate estates† belonging to the individual members. Each member of the body has a stipend fixed by statute.

XIII. The Dean and Chapter have the power of granting leases of their estates (subject to the restrictions imposed by Acts of Parliament) but no power of alienating or mortgaging. They are to visit all their estates once every year, and keep a record of all things pertaining to them.

XIV. The Dean and Canons are not restricted from holding parochial benefices together with their Cathedral offices.

XV. The duty of hospitality is strongly enforced; also the relief of poverty and old age, and other works of charity, with especial regard to the neighbourhood of the Cathedrals and the Capitular Estates.

A table of the various members and officers of these Cathedrals will be found in the Appendix. P. (56).

iv. We proceed briefly to speak of the changes made in subsequent times:

Changes subsequent to the Reformation.

The statutes of King Henry VIII., having being framed before the Reformation was completely carried into effect, and in some cases not having been promulgated with due form and authority, it was found necessary to grant amended statutes to several of the Cathedral Churches. This was done by Royal authority, in virtue of the power reserved to the Crown in the original statutes of King Henry VIII., at various times, from the reign of that monarch to the reign of King Charles II.‡

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* The Cathedral of Canterbury has six Preachers, who are enjoined to preach in the Cathedral and in the neighbouring parishes.

† With few exceptions.

‡ The Cathedral of Durham has the peculiarity of being governed to this day by statutes of the reign of Philip and Mary, which are of course (as the Dean and Chapter observe) in many particulars wholly inapplicable to the rites of the Reformed Church of England.

The alterations in the rule of residence for Deans and Canons, introduced by the later statutes, given to the Cathedrals of the new Foundation, are so extensive as to amount almost to a new constitution. What had been the exception before now becomes the rule. What had been the term allowed for necessary absence during the year, becomes now the term of residence at the Cathedral Church; ninety, sixty, and even so little as fifty days,* and in many cases the provision for the constant presence of one third or one fourth part of the Canons, appears to have been abandoned.

See Statutes of Ely, App. p. (65).

At the same time the residence of Canons on the benefices held together with their Canonries appears to have been more and more recognized, both by Cathedral statutes and by the Ecclesiastical Canons. "All those who be "or shall be residentiaries in any Cathedral Church shall, after the days of "their residency appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently "repair to their benefices or some one of them, &c." †

Canons of A.D. 1603, xliv. and Stat. of Canterbury, App. p. (58).

It will be evident, on the slightest consideration, how materially the whole system of the Cathedral Churches must have been affected by this departure from the rules of the old Cathedrals, which required the constant residence of the Dean and three Principal Officers and a certain number of Canons; and from the Statutes of King Henry VIII., which prescribed to the Dean and all the Canons of the New Foundation the same rule of constant residence, allowing only a limited time of absence, and required the perpetual presence of a certain portion of the body.

Several local regulations were made at various times, both by Royal authority and by Act of Parliament, after the reign of Charles II., but they were not of sufficient general importance to require mention in this Report.

4 & 5 Ann. c. 32.
37 Geo. III. c. 20.

Recent Changes.

v. It remains now to state the changes introduced in the last twenty years, under the full operation of which the Cathedral Churches are now nearly reduced.

In the year 1835 His Majesty King William IV. was pleased to issue a Commission, embracing, together with other objects, the consideration of "the "several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, with "a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them conducive "to the efficiency of the Established Church."

3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 39.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 26.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 108.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 37.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 77.

The chief measures which have arisen out of the recommendation of this Commission are as follows:

1. A certain number of Canonries is suspended, so as to leave generally four in each Cathedral.

2. A few Cathedrals retain five or six, one or two being attached to Archdeaconries or Professorships.

App. p. (57).

* To set this very material change in the strongest light, we have printed in the Appendix the statutes of residence for the Dean and Canons of Canterbury, given by Kings Henry VIII. and Charles I.

† It appears that Archbishop Laud was the chief reviser of the Cathedral statutes.—(Account of his province to the King for the year 1635.) Canterbury: "The Cathedral Church begins to "be in very good order, and I have almost finished their statutes; which, being once perfected, "will (*mutatis mutandis*) be a sufficient direction for the making of the statutes for the other "cathedrals of the new erection, which in King *Henry* the Eighth's time had either none left or "none confirmed; and those which are in many things not canonical. All which statutes Your "Majesty hath given power to me, with others, under the Broad Seal of *England*, to alter, or "make new, as we shall find cause. And so soon as these statutes for the Church of Canterbury "are made ready I shall humbly submit them to Your Majesty for confirmation" The same Prelate also revised the statutes of some of the old Cathedrals.

3. Christ Church, Oxford, retains its whole number of eight, one attached to an Archdeaconry, four to Professorships.

4. The residence of future Deans is fixed at eight months, of every future Canon at three months, at least.

5. The Dean is restricted from holding a Benefice, except in the Cathedral city, and not above 500*l.* per annum. The Canons may hold each one Benefice, without restriction as to distance or value.

6. The non-residentiary Canonries in the Old Foundations are retained, but without emolument.

7. The Bishops of the new Cathedrals are authorized to appoint a certain number of Honorary Canons, to take rank next after the Canons, without emolument.

8. Power is given to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the sanction of an Order in Council, to reduce the number of Minor Canons; in no case more than six nor less than two; each to have an income of One hundred and fifty pounds: each may hold one Benefice, but within six miles of the Cathedral.

9. The separate Estates of the Dean and other Officers, and the prebendal estates of the Canons in the old Cathedrals, and the separate estates of the Dean and Canons at Durham and Ely are transferred (saving existing rights) to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

10. The incomes of the suspended Canonries in the new Cathedrals are directed to be paid over to the same Commissioners.

11. Two Canonries at Westminster are annexed to the two parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's.

12. The separate rights of patronage of the Dean and other officers of the old Cathedrals are transferred to the Bishops of the respective dioceses.

13. The Deans of the Old Foundation are to be appointed by the Crown; the Canons generally by the Bishops.

14. No person to be appointed Dean, Archdeacon, or Canon, until he shall have been six years complete in Priest's orders, except in case of Professorships, &c.

15. The patronage of the several Chapters is to be bestowed upon persons connected with the Cathedral Church, or who have served for a certain time in the Diocese, or in the Universities; in default of such presentation, the right of patronage to lapse to the Bishop.

16. The incomes of future Deans and Canons are limited. See below, p.li.

17. Power is given to remove the suspension of a Canonry, if an endowment of 200*l.* per annum be provided.

18. The Chapters, with the consent of their Visitors, to propose alterations in their statutes, to be approved by Her Majesty in Council.

The present state of the several Cathedrals, with reference to the operation of the above acts, is shown by the Table annexed to this Report, which also shows the annexation of Canonries to various offices, and the rights of patronage respecting them. It appears that there are in the P. 41.

Patronage of the Crown - - -	27
„ of the Lord Chancellor - -	12
„ of the Bishops - - -	90
„ of the Universities or Colleges -	5

The Canonries in the gift of the Crown are confined to the Cathedrals of Canterbury, London, Oxford, Worcester, and the Collegiate Churches of West-

minster and Windsor; those in the gift of the Lord Chancellor to Gloucester, Bristol, Norwich, and Rochester. The whole number of deaneries is thirty; of residentiary canonries, according to the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, one hundred and thirty-four. The whole number of clergy in England and Wales is about 18,000.

6 & 7 W. IV. c. 77. Pp. 42—43.

Another Table exhibits the sums received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from suspended Canonries and charged Deaneries and Canonries from the year 1840 to the present time.

The Collegiate Churches of Ripon and Manchester are now made Cathedral Churches, annexed to newly-founded bishoprics.

Each of these requires a special notice.

Ripon. App. p. 313.

The Church of Ripon having been originally founded in the seventh century as a monastery, was afterwards made a Collegiate Church, but with a parochial charge. It is described in the survey made in the 27th Henry VIII. as a parish church, with seven prebendaries and six vicars choral, the vicars choral being bound to daily service in the church, and having the cure of souls in the parish. Having been dissolved in the reign of King Edward VI. it was refounded by King James I. in 1604, with a dean, sub-dean, and six prebendaries and seven vicars; and "that the inhabitants of Ripon might be the better and more dili- "gently instructed in the Christian religion, it was ordained that the dean, sub- "dean, and all the prebendaries should be continually resident." Under the operation of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, it will be reduced to a dean and four canons, the dean to reside eight months, each of the canons three. "The church "is still, to all intents and purposes, the mother church to the whole parish of Ripon." "All the offices of the church are performed within it." "The "dean performs all the duties of a parish priest, with the assistance of the "two vicars who act under him, as curates in the parish." These two "as "curates of the chapter, will discharge all parochial duties, except such as the "dean or canons may choose to take."

App. p. 279.

The Church of Manchester was originally founded, A.D. 1422, by Thomas Lord De la Warr, with a warden and eight fellows. It was thrice dissolved, and thrice refounded, and now exists under the charter of King Charles I. A.D. 1635, which provides for a warden, four fellows, two chaplains or vicars, with a choir of four men and four boys, with other officers. It is endowed with the rectorial tithe and glebe of the parish of Manchester.

The charter prescribes that the warden and fellows shall be "pious, respect- "able, and learned men, able to give religious education to our subjects there "and in the vicinity." It ordains that the two chaplains "shall visit the sick, "administer the sacraments, and other needful and sacred offices in the college "and parish of Manchester." The warden and fellows, who are enjoined to perpetual residence (with the allowance of one hundred days absence to the warden, eighty to a fellow,) may also be called upon to perform these offices.

By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. and 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, the collegiate church is made a Cathedral, and the members of it a dean and four canons; and by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 41, every future dean will have the cure of souls in the parish of Manchester, with the assistance of the chaplains or minor canons; and to each of the four canonries will in future be annexed one of four rectories and parishes in Manchester and Salford.

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

A few words may be premised concerning the difference between a *Collegiate* and a *Cathedral* Church.

A Cathedral, as was before observed, contains the *Cathedra*, *Sedes*, or *See*, of the Bishop; and the city in which the Cathedral is, gives a name to the diocese in which it is situated.

A Collegiate Church has no such character; but, to speak strictly, has a *Collegium* or capitular corporation,* and in some cases, a collegiate institution, for purposes of education annexed to it.

In some instances also, the Collegiate Church is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction; a condition of things originally introduced under the Papacy†, and which has been considerably modified since the Reformation, and particularly in recent times, by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86. s. 22.

In Roman Catholic countries, the power of erecting a Collegiate Church is still reserved to the Bishop of Rome.‡

The following Churches in England and Wales are commonly called "*Collegiate*," though some of them have recently lost their collegiate character, and have been made *parochial*:—

Westminster,	Wolverhampton,
Windsor,	Southwell,
Middleham,	Brecon.

Westminster.

The Church of Westminster, which was anciently a Benedictine monastery, became an Episcopal see under Henry VIII. Its more recent constitution, as a Collegiate Church, is due to Queen Elizabeth, under whose authority its present statutes§ were framed, and by whom the school connected with the Collegiate Church was founded.

By the operation of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., the Chapter of Westminster will be reduced to a Dean and six Canons, two of whom have the charge of two populous parishes in the city of Westminster.

The means of Public Worship in Westminster Abbey have been recently much increased, and the fabric much beautified. The nave of the Church is not used for religious purposes, nor is the Chapel of Henry VII. An evening service on Sundays was added in the summer months of the year of the Great Exhibition, and might perhaps be resumed.

There is a College Hall and Library within the precincts of the Collegiate Church, and some other requisites for a Theological seminary, if it should be advisable to erect one in the metropolis.

Additional information concerning the Church of Westminster, and some other Collegiate Churches, may be found in the statistical evidence appended to our Report.

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* Ecclesia Collegiata (says Barbos. Jur. Eccles. Univ. ii. c. 6.) nuncupatur illa quæ habet Communitatem clericalem, quae capitulariter congregari et agere potest, et solet cum libero usu sigilli et arcae sibi communis. See also Bouix de Capitulis, p. 54.

† In the words of Dr. Phillimore (Burn's Eccl. Law, iii. 92), "Peculiars were always considered as interfering with the beneficial exercise of the authority of the Diocese, and proposals have been advanced at different times to remove the inconvenience."

‡ Ferraris *voce* Collegiata, "Collegiata non potest erigi nisi per Papam."

§ The Westminster statutes are printed in the Appendix to the present Report, p. 79.

Windsor.

& 4 Vict. c. 86. . 22.

The Collegiate Chapel of St. George, Windsor, has some peculiar privileges; but in matters of ecclesiastical doctrine and discipline, its members appear to be subject to episcopal jurisdiction. The capitular body will be reduced by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. to a Dean and four Canons. It has no collegiate seminary for education attached to it, except a school for choristers.

By the will of King Henry VIII. certain lands devised to the Dean and Canons are charged with payments to Thirteen Knights, now called the Military Knights of Windsor.

They receive now, reckoning all their emoluments, about 46*l.* each per annum, and the Governor has an addition of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

There are also Five Knights of the Lower or Travies Foundation, whose incomes are about 40*l.* each.

On this subject we have received memorials from the Governor and others, requesting that their allowances may, if possible, be augmented.

Wolverhampton.

The Deanery of Wolverhampton was formerly annexed to that of Windsor, and was once a Royal Peculiar, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction; but that dignity was suspended by the 3 & 4 Vict., and the Collegiate Church, with its peculiar district, became a Parochial Rectory, and other districts in the neighbourhood were made Vicarages, and endowed with the income of the Prebendaries, by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 95. The church of Wolverhampton has no longer any capitular funds, and has in fact ceased to be a Collegiate Church, and become parochial.

Southwell.

The circumstances of this Collegiate Church are entitled to special attention. Under the operation of the statute 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. s. 12., the church of Southwell will lose its collegiate character, and the Archdeacon of Nottingham, who is now Canon Residentiary, will become ipso facto Rector on the first avoidance of the benefice, and the church will become parochial.

See App. p. 488.

The fabric of the church is a very noble one, and is described as gradually advancing to a most beautiful and efficient state under a judicious and liberal process of church reparation.

There is also an excellent residence-house and Minor Canons' houses and Chapter-house in good state of repair.

We may here refer to the remarks we have received on this subject from the diocesan, the Bishop of Lincoln.

Having stated that his own diocese is inconveniently large, and that a subdivision of it is urgently needed, his lordship adds, "The remedy as "to this diocese is obvious, to erect Nottingham into a separate diocese, with "its see at Southwell." *

* The Bishop writes as follows:—"I am of opinion that the creation of new sees, and the subdivision of dioceses, is a measure urgently needed. The diocese from which I write (Lincoln) is a striking illustration of this need. Reduced though it has been from its former limits, it contains 822 parishes or ecclesiastical districts (612 in Lincolnshire, 210 in Notts,) in an area of 3,448 square miles. This is a district which it is impossible to superintend with due attention to the circumstances, wants, and condition of each parish and its pastor; and a bishop who should wish to preach in every church in the diocese, and should devote one Sunday to each parish, would require more than fifteen years to make the circuit. The result of this disproportionate size of a diocese to the powers of any one man is, that there cannot be confidential and intimate communication between the bishop and his clergy; that many of the most deserving clergy are unappreciated and unknown; that confirmations are less frequent than they ought to be; and that the bishop, instead of being looked upon by the laity as their chief pastor, is known only

Middleham.

By the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, it is provided that the Deanery of this Church shall be suppressed on the first vacancy, and the endowments of the Church applied to the making better provision for the cure of souls. It will therefore cease to be a Collegiate Church.

Brecon, or Brecknock.

This Collegiate Church, properly called "the College of Christ, of Brecknock," deserves careful consideration. It was founded by King Henry VIII., in the thirty-third year of his reign, and having fallen into decay, has been revived by a recent statute, by which it is provided, that a considerable sum should be 16 & 17 Vict. c. 82 expended on the restoration of the Church and collegiate buildings, and that the Church should have in connexion with it a College and Collegiate School, for "instruction in learning and divinity, according to the articles "and formularies of the United Church of England and Ireland."

Powers are also given by this Act for the transfer of the Collegiate Society of St. David, Lampeter, to Brecon, and for its incorporation in the said College.*

We may here advert to certain remarks that we have received from three Bishops of the Principality.

The Bishop of Llandaff, formerly connected with St. David's College, Lampeter, for sixteen years, says, "For many years I have entertained the opinion, "that a bishopric of central Wales would be very desirable;"† and the Bishop of St. David's observes, "If this diocese were to be subdivided, Brecon "would obviously be the proper centre of the new see." The Bishop of St. Asaph also concurs in the opinion, that a new episcopal see is requisite for central Wales.

If these recommendations are adopted, the Collegiate Churches of Brecon and Southwell may be dealt with in the same manner as those of Ripon and Manchester.

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as a state officer,—rarely seen by any, by many never,—who has to perform certain functions at distant intervals.

"The remedy as to this diocese is obvious; to erect Nottinghamshire into a separate diocese with its see at Southwell. To this should, probably, be added the Isle of Axholme.

"I have no means of judging whether the endowment of such a see could be provided by the improved management of the estates of the chapters of Lincoln and Southwell, but, if not, I have little doubt that it could out of the episcopal estates of Lincoln. Nor is it unreasonable to believe, judging from the analogy of the colonial bishopries,—only too closely applicable to the manufacturing districts of Nottinghamshire,—that as much, at least, would be effected for church extension by the presence and concentrated influence of a bishop, as could be done if the sum appropriated to the endowment of the see were expended in the endowment and augmentation of livings. These remarks will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to several other dioceses in England."

* On this point the Bishop of Llandaff thus speaks:—"Should St. David's College be trans- App. p. 587. ferred to Brecon, as is contemplated by an Act now before Parliament, and be competently endowed either by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners or from any other quarter, it would no longer be, as it has hitherto been, out of sight, and therefore out of mind. A better class of students would probably repair to it, especially considering the privilege recently conceded to it by the Crown, of conferring a theological degree; and instead of being little more than a diocesan school, it would become a central college for the whole of South Wales, and connected, as it would in that case be, with Christ's College, Brecon, would be a nucleus for a future Welsh university."

† His Lordship's words are as follows:—"For many years I have entertained the opinion App. p. 588. that a bishopric of Central Wales would be very desirable. The living of Kerry, in Montgomeryshire, which till lately was its extreme northern parish, has now been transferred to St. Asaph. Had I wished to see my bishop while I was vicar of that parish, I must have crossed the whole of the county of Radnor on horseback to Brecon, and then have been nearly fifty miles from Abergwili, the residence of the Bishop of St. David's; or had I taken a more direct course must have ridden nearly eighty miles. The diocese of St. David's still reaches to Kerry, though it does not include it. In another direction it extends from St. David's to Crickhowell. I should imagine that the southern extremities of the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph must be very inconveniently situated with respect to the residences of their respective bishops."

II. *Analysis of Information and Suggestions.*

II.

Analysis of Information and Suggestions.

Having thus stated the results of our enquiries into the origin and subsequent charges of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, we may now proceed to analyse the information given to us by the several Chapters in answer to our questions respecting the present state of their institutions, together with the suggestions which we have received from the several Bishops and Chapters.

In presenting this analysis, it will be desirable to follow as much as possible the order of subjects suggested by the terms of our Commission, viz.:—

I. Public Worship.
II. Religious Education.
III. Discipline.
IV. The Erection of New Sees.
V. Other Arrangements for the discharge of Episcopal Duties.
VI. Fabric.
VII. Revenue.

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1. PUBLIC WORSHIP.

(Section i.)

The inquiry respecting the measures by which "the Cathedral Churches "may be made more efficient and useful in promoting and extending the "means of Public Worship," seems to divide itself into two main branches:

1. As regarding the Cathedral Church;
2. As regarding other places in the Diocese, and especially those from which the Cathedral body derives any revenues.

Eccl. Cases, vol. ii. p. 568.

The purpose of Cathedral Churches, with respect to Public Worship, is thus stated by Bishop Stillingfleet:

See ante, pp. iv. v.

"The Cathedral Churches being thus established in the Bishop and his "Clergy, all things were to be so ordered as might the most tend to the "solemn performance of the Public Worship of God, which was another end "of the first institution of them, and an argument of their usefulness. For "in the beginning of a Church it was necessary for the Bishops to have "an eye to two things: first, to set up the Public Worship in the most decent "and solemn manner, and in the places of greatest resort; and this was the "foundation of Cathedral Churches; the second, was to gain as many converts "as they could in dispersed places, and to let them want nothing that was "necessary to the Christian profession, and this was the foundation of Parochial "Churches, which were as the Synagogues to the Temple at Jerusalem; "being built for the conveniency of those who could not attend the solemn "worship of God in the Temple. So it was in the Christian Church; every "Cathedral in its first institution was as the Temple to the whole Diocese, "where the worship was to be performed in the most decent, constant, and "solemn manner; for which end it was necessary to have such a number "of Ecclesiastical persons there attending as might still be ready to do all the "offices which did belong to the Christian Church; such as constant prayers, "and hymns and preaching and celebration of Sacraments, which were to be "kept up in such a Church as the daily sacrifice was in the Temple."

It will be seen by reference to the Statutes of the Old and New Cathedrals, and to the Charters of King Henry VIII., how carefully provision was made for the great purpose by the Founders and Governors of these Institutions. The members of the several Churches are dedicated for ever to the glory of

Almighty God, and the perpetual service of his house*; *Ecclesia Cathedralis de personis congruis et singulis locis et gradibus suis perimpleatur et decoretur;* it was not a bare sufficiency, but an ample and honourable provision that was contemplated; so that in each diocese there might be at least one place in which the daily Public Worship of God might be maintained, in the most solemn manner, in a fabric as worthy of its holy purpose as the highest art of man could frame.

In the old Cathedrals, even by the modified form of their later rules, a certain number of the whole body were enjoined to be always in residence; and in the new Cathedrals of King Henry VIII. the same rule was laid down by the original statutes. The peculiar manner also of the Divine Service is distinctly enjoined,—"*singulis diebus laus Dei cantu et jubilatione* "*celebretur.*" Stat. Ely, p. (70).

The remarks of some of the Bishops, and of the Chapters also, speak strongly on this subject, earnestly deprecating any changes which may tend to diminish the efficiency of the Cathedral Services, and in some cases urging the necessity of an increase in the number of ministers, in order that the choral services may be conducted with augmented power and effect. St.Paul's,pp.42,43. Durham, p. 73.

We are reminded, that the vast dimensions of the noble fabrics require the services of a full and efficient Choir, and that there must be allowance and provision made for the inevitable failure of voice arising from old age and other disabling causes.

It will be seen at once, that this question bears upon several important points of Cathedral economy:

1. The number of the Canons, Minor Canons, and other members of the Choir.
2. On the rule of residence, which involves the question of holding Benefices together with Cathedral dignities.
3. On the provision for casualties, infirmity, and decay.
4. On the number and order of the Divine Services.

1, 2. Under the present arrangement, which leaves only four Canons (in general) in each Cathedral, whilst it allows of their holding Benefices, and enjoins only three months' residence, it is manifest that the general practice must be, the residence of one Canon singly, for each quarter, with no provision for cases of unavoidable absence or infirmity.

The number of Minor Canons and Vicars-Choral is at present very unsettled, and it requires much consideration to ascertain, not only what should be the number in each particular Cathedral, but also, what should be the general position, duties, and prospects, of this class of Ministers, with a view to securing permanently the effective celebration of the Divine Service.

3. On the subject of the Lay-Vicars or Clerks, and Choristers, and the Choral Service generally, we beg to refer to the remarks of the Precentors and Organists. Very few of them entertain the hope, that the strength of the Choirs may be augmented by means of the voluntary assistance of persons qualified to take part in the Choral Service. It will be found that in very few Cathedrals, if any, is the number of the Choir sufficient to provide against the casualties of health; and it does not appear that any Cathedral possesses a special fund for retiring pensions. A proposition on this subject will be found in the answers from the Chapter of Durham. App. p. 678. App. p. 73.

4. On examining the returns with respect to Divine Services, we find the following results for twenty-eight Cathedral Churches and the two Churches of Westminster and Windsor:—

On Sundays.

Two Services: Morning and Afternoon. Choral in all, except Llandaff, which has no Lay-Clerks nor Choristers.

Two Sermons in half the number of Churches; *One Sermon* in the other half; generally in the choir.*

Holy Communion, every Sunday in	- - -	12
,, Twice in the month in	- - -	1
,, Monthly in	- - - -	17

Besides the above, one Cathedral, *Durham*, has an Evening Service, with Sermon, during the summer, in the Chapel called the Galilee.

In the Cathedral of Winchester, it is the practice to divide the two usual Services, Morning and Afternoon, into four, all Choral; at Salisbury also, and at Worcester, the Morning Service is divided into two.

In Bangor Cathedral, there are four complete Services, with Sermons; two in English, Choral,—two in Welsh, not Choral.

On Festival Days.

All have the Holy Communion and Sermons on the great festivals; and some on the lesser also.

On Week Days.

Two Services, Choral, in almost all Cathedrals.

Seven Cathedrals have also *early Morning Prayers*, not Choral.

At Llandaff there is a Welsh service, with Sermon, on Wednesday evening.

The foregoing results suggest the following questions:

1. Whether an Evening Service, with a Sermon, in the Nave, Galilee, (as at Durham,) or some other convenient part of the Cathedral, would be generally beneficial?†

2. Whether the division of Services, as at Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester, would tend to promote an increase of worshippers?

3. Whether an additional Service, not Choral, (as is the custom in some Cathedrals,) might be instituted daily or on certain days of the week, Morning or Evening, or both, with advantage to the inhabitants of Cathedral cities?‡

We desire to draw attention to the fact, that a great part of the fabrics of our Cathedrals is at present unused for public worship, and that there is no service in the evening of the Lord's Day, except in one Cathedral. It is well known that the inhabitants of towns do readily embrace the opportunity of attending evening services, and also that there are unhappily large masses of the population who have not yet been won over to participation in Christian ordinances.

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* At Ely one sermon is preached in the Choir, one in the Octagon, outside the Choir.

† Ancient rule at Salisbury:—

Conciones habuerunt matutinas
Canonici residentiarii;
Vespertinas Præbendarii quibus
Dominicæ assignantur,
Illi inter septa altaris inferiora,
Hi in nave ecclesiæ.

‡ In the Statutes of Canterbury a short early service is enjoined; *preces matutinæ, sine cantu, summariæ tamen, et cum unica tantum lectione, si visum fuerit, recitentur.* Early morning prayers are also enjoined by the Statutes of Lichfield. App. p. (45.) Ely, Cap. 29, p. (70.)

Under this head of Cathedral Worship we must not fail to notice the difference between the ancient Statutes and those of King Henry VIII.: the former assign portions of the divine offices to the Bishop, as well as to the Dean and Canons; the latter are silent as to the Bishop.

We would also invite attention to the remarkable difference in the position occupied by the Precentor in the Cathedrals of the old and of the new foundation. In the former he is one of the principal persons, generally next in rank to the Dean; in the latter he is one of the Minor Canons, with a very small stipend as Precentor.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

(Section ii.)

The second purpose of Cathedral churches was "to gain as many converts "as they could in dispersed places, and to let them want nothing that was "necessary to the Christian profession, and this was the foundation of paro-"chial churches." Stillingfleet, quoted above

In pursuance of this purpose, we find the Cathedral statutes, both of the old and new foundation, so framed as to provide in several ways for the careful superintendence of the parochial churches, and for the occasional ministrations of the Cathedral clergy therein.

By the statutes of the old Cathedrals the Dean had archidiaconal authority over the parishes of the city, and the rural parishes connected with the Cathedral; and the Archdeacons, besides their duty of general superintendence, were charged to provide for the ministrations of the Church during the vacancy of a benefice. Lichfield. App. p. (7.) Exeter.

In the new Cathedrals, the Dean and Canons were strongly enjoined to be diligent in preaching the Word of God, as well in other places as chiefly in the Cathedral church, and we find in one case a permission to reckon as residence the time spent in journeys for this purpose. In the ecclesiastical canons of A.D. 1603, a general direction is given, that the Dean and Canons shall "preach in other Churches of the same diocese where they are resident, and "especially in those places where they or their Church receive any yearly "rents or profits." Ely, Stat. c. 11. Canterbury Stat. c. 12. App. p. (57.

As every parish is now provided with a Minister licensed to preach, the above provisions are not so necessary as in former times; but the occasional ministrations of the Cathedral Clergy in the parishes of the diocese, at the request of the Incumbents, may still afford a very important help to the parochial clergy, and tend to the increase of their influence, and the strengthening of the bonds of unity in the diocese.

But such help cannot often be afforded under the present arrangements while each Canon is occupied with Cathedral duty all the time of his residence, and then returns to his own parish.

There are two other ways in which the Cathedrals may minister to the efficiency of the Church:—

1. By the annexation of Canonries to Parochial Benefices, at present poorly endowed.
2. By the improvement of Poor Benefices, and the building and endowment of new churches, from the Capitular revenues.

1. The first of these methods has already been adopted by the legislature with respect to all the Canonries of Manchester and two canonries of Westminster; and our introductory sketch of the origin and purpose of Cathedral churches plainly shows, that one of the chief objects, in any measures of

improvement, should be, *the effective spiritual care of the Cathedral cities.* The daily sacrifice of prayer and praise, the holy hymns and anthems of the Cathedral choir, lose much of their value and effect, if they are not, as they were designed to be, the centre and crown of a vigorous and comprehensive church system, diffusing Christian light and joy on all around.

It will be seen that several of the Chapters have suggested annexations of canonries to parochial charges in the city and neighbourhood; and it will require a careful consideration of the circumstances of each Cathedral, to ascertain how far, and under what regulations, this plan may be beneficially adopted. Others recommend the annexation of a district to the Cathedral itself, with one of the Cathedral body as pastor.

We find that in the Cathedral cities (exclusive of London) there are 311 benefices. Of these, 200 are of the value of 150*l.* per annum or less.*

2. The improvement of small benefices and endowment of new churches, is a subject which has attracted much attention.

To begin with those which have the strongest claims on the Cathedral revenues, viz., the vicarages and perpetual curacies, where the Chapters are possessors of the rectorial tithe and glebe.

The ancient instruments of Appropriation of Tithes (of which a specimen is given in the Appendix) establish the principle, that the possessors of rectorial tithes are bound to provide sufficiently for the ministrations of the church in the appropriated parishes. In many cases the Bishop was empowered by the deed of appropriation to prescribe, from time to time, a reasonable maintenance for the ministers of the parish church.† This is in strict accordance with the capitular statutes, which prescribe that the Cathedral Church *should not reap without sowing also.*

The same principle is sanctioned by the Legislature, in the Acts 29 Car. II. cap. 8. and 1 & 2 Wm. IV. cap. 45; the former making perpetual the payments reserved to Vicars in capitular leases; the latter empowering the Chapters to convey portions of property for the augmentation of vicarages.

It will be seen by the Returns in the Appendix that some of the wealthier Chapters have devoted a large amount of property to the permanent improvement of their vicarages.

The Chapter of Durham have made augmentations, since 1830, to the annual amount of 4,603*l.*; the value in fee of the property thus transferred being estimated at nearly 140,000*l.*

These augmentations of course involve the permanent diminution of the income of the Chapter.

During the last eleven years the sums expended by the same Chapter from their corporate revenues, in immediate augmentations, building and repairing

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* The patronage is thus distributed: (*Clergy List.*)

	Public patronage.	Private patronage.
Chapters	100	—
Bishops	49	—
Other Ecclesiastical bodies or persons	43	—
The Lord Chancellor	34	—
Crown and Bishop alternately	9	—
Bishop and Chapter alternately	3	73
	238	73

† Salvo tamen servitio trium presbyterorum, qui in eâdem ecclesiâ de Bathecwell deservient, et *juxta arbitrium episcopi diœcesani rationabilem sustentationem habebunt.*—Dugdale, VI., Part iii. p. 1251.

of churches and parsonages, &c., is stated at about 36,000*l.*, besides some allowances for curates.

The Dean and Chapter express their strong opinion that some of their benefices are not yet raised to an adequate amount, and promise their cheerful acquiescence in any reasonable scheme of further endowment.

At Exeter, permanent augmentations have been made to the amount of 865*l.* per annum; at Winchester, to upwards of 500*l.* per annum; in both cases since 1830. Exeter.

The Chapter of Westminster has expended in the last twenty years, for religious purposes in places connected with the Chapter, 27,390*l.* Westminster.

Other Cathedrals have contributed in a smaller degree to the same purpose; and it has been the practice, in most of the Cathedrals, when granting and renewing leases of rectorial tithes, to reserve a payment to the vicar. These payments are in fact permanent endowments.

The Chapter of York state that they have made over their estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, thereby leaving a great number of poor livings without claims on the bounty of the members of the capitular body, those claims being now transferred, with the property, to the Ecclesiastical Commission. The same has also been done at Carlisle. We shall have occasion to recur to this subject under the head of Revenue. York. App. p. (28.) P. xlix.

Some estimate of what is yet wanting to the adequate endowment of vicarages may be formed by a review of the Tables of appropriate Rectories furnished in the Chapter returns. Appendix.

We find that there are more than 150 benefices (some in Cathedral cities,* some elsewhere) each not exceeding 150*l.* per annum, where the Chapters possess the rectorial tithe. Many of these poor benefices have no glebe house.

In connexion with this subject, it should be remembered that the Cathedral churches contribute, in other ways, to the improvement of small benefices, and extension of the Church in populous districts.

i. Their revenues are liable, in common with other ecclesiastical incomes, to the payment of tenths; which (as regards seven Chapters) are received by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and applied to the augmentation of small benefices. These tenths are estimated by the ancient valuation in the time of King Henry VIII.

ii. The Cathedrals have been recently subjected to a burden which presses exclusively on their revenues; by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. all the separate official, and prebendal estates in the old foundation, the incomes of suspended canonries in the new, and part of the income of certain Deans and Canons, are transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the improvement of small benefices, and the endowment of new churches. To these must be added the sums derived to the same general fund from the enfranchisement of leasehold and copyhold capitular property, and from the profits of long leases for mining and building purposes, under recent Acts of Parliament, as will be more fully mentioned hereafter. P. xlviii.

It is therefore our purpose to investigate carefully the resources, present and prospective, and the obligations of each Cathedral church, with the view of ascertaining whether any, and what further portion of its property may be equitably and advantageously devoted to the improvement of parochial benefices.

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* Exclusive of London. These results are obtained partly from the returns of the Chapters and partly from the Clergy List of 1853.

II.—RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

We are commanded by Your Majesty to suggest such measures as may render "the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches more efficient and useful in "promoting and extending the means of Religious Education."

It appears that one of the main purposes for which Cathedrals were founded was to impart Christian instruction, especially to those who were under training for Holy Orders in the Church. Bishop Stillingfleet observes, that at the earliest period of the Saxon Church in England, two churches were designed in London for this end;* "that which stood in a place of retirement, "as Westminster then did, was intended for a nursery to the Church, wherein "persons might be bred up in a way of Devotion and Learning;" the other was assigned to "those who were actually employed in the daily offices, or "sent up and down by the Bishop to such places as he thought fit, for "instructing the people."

By an edict of Charlemagne, schools † were attached to every Cathedral in his dominions; and it would appear, that till about the end of the tenth century ‡ almost the only seminaries were found in Cathedral and Conventual institutions, and that the Universities of Europe, as seminaries of the Clergy and as Nurseries of Learning, owe their origin and their systems of study in a considerable degree to those Ecclesiastical foundations.

The Cathedral institutions have never wholly lost this feature of their original constitution, which is in accordance with the provisions of the Canon Law,§ and is seen in their charters and statutes, in the Grammar schools and schools for choristers attached to them,‖ and also in the offices of Chancellor and Divinity Lecturer, whose duty it was, and in some cases still is, to take a part in the superintendence and conduct of education.

Having regard to these original purposes of Cathedral Institutions, Archbishop Cranmer proposed (to quote the words of Bishop Burnet) ¶ "that "in every Cathedral there should be provision made for readers or lecturers "of Divinity,** and of Greek and Hebrew; and a great number of students, "to be both exercised in the daily worship of God, and trained up in study "and devotion, whom the Bishop might transplant out of this nursery into "all parts of his Diocese. And thus every Bishop should have a College of "Clergymen under his eye, to be preferred according to their merit."††

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* Bishop Stillingfleet's Discourse on the true Antiquity of London, published in Vol. 2 of his Ecclesiastical Cases, p. 552-8.

† Thomassin, Part 2. lib. i. c. 101. s. i.

‡ Ibid. c. 102.

§ Bromyard's 'Summa Prædicantium.'—"Decretalis est quæ pietatem et charitatem et curam "continet animarum; quod videlicet in omni Cathedrali Ecclesia, et alia etiam, cujus sufficere "poterunt facultates, ordinetur Magister, qui Scholares in Grammatica informet; cui de Ecclesia "provideatur; quod etiam in omni Metropolitana Ecclesia Theologus legat. et Sacerdotes et alios "in Sacra Pagina doceat; cui a Capitulo unius Præbendæ proventus assignentur. Probantur hæc "omnia in Decretal. Lib. vi. Tit. de Magistris cap. quod nonnullis."

‖ See Articles for Reformation of Exeter Cathedral, Bibl. Harl. 604, pp. 135.

¶ Hist. Ref. A. D. 1540.

** See also Cranmer's letter to Cromwell concerning the maintenance of "Twenty Divines at "Canterbury for reading Lectures in Theology and Arts," Cole, p. 79, Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. IV. fol. 302.

†† It appears, says Bishop Gibson (p. 180, from 31 Henry VIII. c. 9), that "the great design "was to make Cathedrals nurseries of young Divines for the service of the Church, who, being "framed upon the study of Divinity under the immediate inspection of the Bishops, Deans, and "Chapters, might be employed by them in the Cures of the respective Dioceses."

In the "Reformatio Legum,"* framed under the same Archbishop, it is prescribed, that "every Cathedral Church should maintain a School for the "mature education of youth, and that the Bishop of the Diocese should "hold regular visitations of the School, and ascertain the progress of the "scholars."

An interesting and important document, illustrating these statements, may be seen in the scheme of a College, designed A.D. 1604, at Ripon, in connexion with the Collegiate Church of that place.† The scheme was approved by the Queen Consort, with the advice of the two Archbishops, the Lord Keeper, and other commissioners on that behalf.‡

Reference may here be made to the practice of Bishop Burnet, whose work on the "Pastoral Care" entitles his opinions to special respect. "As the "Pastoral Care," (it is recorded in his Life) "and the admitting none to it who "were not duly qualified, was always uppermost in his thoughts, he con-"cluded that he could not render a more useful service to Religion, to the "Church, and more especially to his own Diocese, than by forming under "his eye a number of Divines well instructed in all the articles of their duty. "He resolved, therefore, at his own charge, to maintain a small nursery of "Students in Divinity at Salisbury, who might follow their studies till he should "be able to provide for them."

Some endeavours have been made in our own times to execute a similar design.

Having thus stated what was the original constitution and ancient practice of Cathedral Institutions, with regard to Religious Education, in obedience to Your Majesty's Command, that in our propositions on the matters before us we would "have regard to the purposes for which Cathedral and Collegiate "Churches were originally founded," we have been further led to inquire, in connexion with this subject, whether these institutions might be rendered more available for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in the Church?

On this subject we have addressed inquiries to the Bishops of the Church, and also to Heads of Houses and Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and we humbly offer to Your Majesty the results of these inquiries, in the Appendix to the present Report. App. pp. 779–833

The Schools for Choristers in Cathedrals appear, in many cases, to have been designed to be introductory to the Grammar Schools connected with them, which were intended to provide a supply of Clergy for the Church.

We have therefore desired the Masters of the said Grammar Schools to transmit information in writing on the state of those schools, together with suggestions concerning them, and the evidence we have received in answer to our questions will be found in the Appendix. See below, p. xxxiv. and Appendix, p. 729.

It has been represented to us that a large increase of Clergy is necessary, especially in the populous cities of England and Wales, and that the means of theological and pastoral training for the future Clergy of the country require to be augmented and improved.

It has also been suggested that the ecclesiastical houses of residence vacated or to be vacated, by the suspension of canonries in several Cathedral Churches might be available for the uses of Clerical Seminaries or Theological Colleges;

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* Ref. Leg. de Eccles. Gard. c. 1. *De Scholis habendis in Ecclesiis Cathedralibus;* c. 3. *De Visitatione Scholæ.*

† Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, lib. vii. p. 283. Ed. 1779.

‡ Bishop Burnet's Life, by his Son, p. 708.

and that the libraries which are to be found in many Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches would be serviceable for the same purpose.

It has been proposed that a regular training for the Diaconate should be provided in such Colleges for that class of persons who are now employed in our populous towns as "Scripture Readers," or "City Missionaries."

The tendency of legislative enactments in recent years has been to render in some degree the revenues of Cathedrals more conducive to the improvement of clerical training, in connexion with University education.

University of Durham.

An Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, enabled the Dean and Chapter of Durham* to appropriate part of their property to the establishment of a University connected with their Church, for the advancement of sacred learning. And further encouragements were afforded, for the same purpose, by a subsequent Act passed in the 3d and 4th year of Your Majesty.†

By a provision of that Act, two Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Ely were annexed to the Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek, in the University of Cambridge.

In the year 1840, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to signify your intention of founding two new Theological Professorships in the University of Oxford, which were endowed by the Act aforesaid with two canonries in the Chapter of Christchurch, in that University.‡

Your Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge, have recently proposed that two other Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Ely should be annexed to two new Theological Professorships in that University.

This proposal appears to have received the almost unanimous assent of the authorities of that University, whose remarks on this subject are annexed to our present Report. The Chapter of Ely also concur in the suggestion.

We shall continue to give careful attention to these grave questions, and to weigh well the evidence and representations§ communicated to us from various quarters upon them, and it will be our duty to offer the result of our deliberations in our next Report to Your Majesty.

In connexion with Religious Education there is another topic of general importance.

It has been suggested to us that some of the dignities and a part of the revenues of Cathedrals might be rendered available for promoting the education of the middle and lower classes in the dioceses to which they belong. Particularly, it has been suggested that a Canonry in each Cathedral might be set apart as an endowment for diocesan inspection.

We have already shown that, the Cathedrals were originally designed to be centres of instruction, and that offices existed in them which were held by persons whose duty it was to superintend and direct education in the diocese

Whether,—regard being had to the present reduced condition of Cathedral establishments, and to the great increase in the number of Parochial Schools, and to the consequent necessity of an extensive system of inspection, it will be practicable and expedient to assign the duties of diocesan inspection to a Canon

* See the particulars collected in the Durham University Calendar for 1853, pp. 1-6, and Appendix.

† 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 6.

‡ The University of Oxford has now six Theological Professors. The theological training given in the several Colleges is also to be taken into account.

§ One recommending "the foundation of two or three Theological Colleges" only has been received by us.

Residentiary, or whether these duties may be otherwise provided for, in connexion with Cathedrals, are questions on which we shall be prepared to state our opinion at a future opportunity.

III.—DISCIPLINE.

Under this head it will be requisite to gather together several branches of Cathedral administration; taking the word *discipline* in that sense which includes the various regulations necessary to ensure the continuance of good government, the encouragement and reward of good conduct, and the correction of offences.

Connexion between the Bishop and his Cathedral Church.

On this subject we have received several remarks and suggestions from members of the Episcopal body. It is stated that the majority of Bishops have their residence at a distance from their Cathedrals, and it is suggested that an Episcopal House should be provided in or near the Cathedral City. But in some instances such an arrangement would, as we are informed, be a serious hindrance to the business of the Diocese.

Appendix: Bp. of Gloucester and Bristol, p. 577. Bp. of Exeter, p. 568. Bp. of St. David's p. 595.

We are also reminded that it is desirable to define more precisely the rights and duties of the Bishop with respect to his Cathedral Church. The late lamented Bishop of Salisbury, (to whom we are indebted for two valuable communications,) remarks, that the Bishop "has extraordinary jurisdiction as "Visitor, but not ordinary jurisdiction as Bishop." He has not everywhere the right of preaching, and sometimes even asks leave of the Dean to hold an Ordination in the Cathedral.

See also Bp. of Hereford, p. 578. Bp. of Lincoln, p. 583. Bp. of Worcester, p. 596.

Relations between the Offices of Bishop and Dean.

With respect to the Decanal Office, we beg to refer to the extracts from the Statutes of the Old Cathedrals, from which it appears that besides the general duty of superintending the whole establishment of the Cathedral Church (which is common also to the new foundation), the Dean was, in some cases at least, charged with the Archidiaconal jurisdiction of the City Parishes.

This, as well as the Capitular authority over the Prebendal Churches, appears to have been superseded by recent enactments.

With regard to the union of the offices of Bishop and Dean, which has been proposed as desirable in some cases, we find the following arguments urged against the adoption of this measure:—

Bp. of Exeter. Bp. of Lichfield, p. 582. Bp. of Salisbury, p. 592.

1st. That the Bishops are already overburdened with many and various duties, which engross all their time.

2d. That it is necessary for the Chapter to have a head constantly resident. Bp. of Hereford.

3d. That the reduction of dignities in the Church has already been carried to the utmost limit which is desirable. Bp. of Salisbury. Bp. of Salisbury.

4th. That in the clerical as well as in other professions there should be different grades, affording suitable rewards to learning and ability. That such a gradation of ranks is the best cement and preservative of order, and that if Deaneries were annihilated by being united to Bishoprics, the Bishop might be more isolated than at present from the rest of the Clergy. Bp. of Llandaff, p. 588.

The Bishops of St. Asaph, Durham, Gloucester and Bristol, and Worcester, are also adverse to the proposed union.

The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, protest against the union, both on general and special grounds. App. p. 771.

The Bishops of St. David's, Manchester, and Ripon, on the other hand, think that the Episcopal and Decanal offices might, under certain circumstances, be united.

Before the Act of 1840 there was no Dean at St. David's or Llandaff; in the former case the Precentor, in the latter the Bishop, exercised the functions of Dean.

Bp. of St. Asaph. D. & C. of Wells. G. Trevor, York.

It is suggested from several quarters that, besides the present duty of superintending the entire Cathedral administration, the Dean should be, as formerly in some of the Old Cathedrals, Archdeacon of the Cathedral City, and generally Assistant to the Bishop.

That in the less populous Cathedral Cities other duties would also devolve upon the Dean, especially with respect to education and works of charity.

According to an arrangement already sanctioned the Dean of Durham is to be hereafter Warden of the University.

Duties of Canons.

i. General.

The foregoing subject is intimately connected with the important question of the duties to be assigned to the Canons, on which a great variety of opinions prevail.

App. pp. 568, 569.

To begin with considerations of a general nature; we find it suggested by the Bishop of Exeter that the Dean and Canons might be useful as a Council to the Bishop in the affairs of the Diocese, provided that the unendowed or honorary Canons be joined with them for this purpose.

The same Bishop also suggests, that the duty of the Capitular Council should be simply to advise, not to control.

App. p. 73.

The Chapter of Durham declare their conviction that it is of essential moment that the Cathedrals should be brought into closer connexion and more intimate co-operation with the parochial system of the several Dioceses.

See Bp. of Manchester, p. 589.

App. p. 179.

The Chapter of Ely, after quoting the words of their Elizabethan Statutes, which speak of the Chapter as a body of grave and learned men, ready to assist the Bishop as his Presbytery in all weighty matters, proceed to remark, that by the present law and practice, the connexion of the Chapter with the Bishop and Diocese is of the slightest possible kind. They also state, that whilst a great extension of our parochial system has been made, by the multiplying of Churches and Pastors, equal care has not been taken to improve and consolidate the organization of the Church. Under these impressions they have made several communications to the Bishop their Visitor, commencing in the year 1849, with a view to the assigning specific duties, in connexion with the Diocese, to future Canons.

App. p. 610.

The Chapter of Salisbury recommend the restoration of their annual Pentecostal Chapter, including the Non-Residentiary Canons.

See also below, p. xxxi.

The greatest difference of opinion exists as to the rule of residence for the Canons. While some advocate strongly their continual residence at the Cathedral, others insist as earnestly on the advantage of their holding Benefices with their Canonries, and being thereby associated with the Parochial Clergy.

Ordination. Canon xxxv.

By the Ecclesiastical Canons of A. D. 1603, it is provided, that "they who "shall assist the Bishop in examining and laying on of hands shall be of his "Cathedral Church, if they may conveniently be had."

We find by the answers of the Chapters that (with one exception, St. Asaph), the Dean and Canons do not in practice take part in the examination of the

candidates, but only in the imposition of hands. Nor do the Bishops, in general, recommend any alteration in this respect.

The Bishop of St. Asaph, however, states that he has always tried to carry out the letter as well as the spirit of the Canon, and, so far as he can judge, with satisfactory results. App. p. 593.

The Bishops of Exeter also, and Salisbury, incline to the opinion that it may be desirable (under certain conditions), that the Bishop should take the advice of some members of his Chapter in the examination of candidates. Pp. 569, 592.

On this subject some remarks, in accordance with the Canon, will be found at the end of this Report, taken from some foreign writers, and among our own from Lord Bacon, Bishop Burnet, and Bishop Gibson.* It was the practice of Bishop Burnet to examine publicly with his Chapter, as well as privately. Hist. of Own Time, vol. ii. p. 643, fol. ed. 1734.

Deprivation or Deposition. Canon cxxii.

It is also prescribed by Canon cxxii., that in the case of an offence committed by a Minister of the Church, "exacting by law either deprivation "from his Living, or deposition from the Ministry, no such sentence shall "be pronounced by any person whatsoever, but only by the Bishop, with the "assistance of his Chancellor, the Dean (if they may conveniently be had), "and some of the Prebendaries, if the Court be kept near the Cathedral "Church."

It does not appear to be intended by these words, that the Dean and Prebendaries should take part in the trial, but only that they should be present when the Bishop pronounces sentence.† This provision of the Canon has fallen into disuse, and all that we can collect from it is, that the Convocation of A.D. 1603 considered the Dean and Prebendaries the proper persons to be, in some sense, assisting in the nature of a Council to the Bishop.

On this difficult question of discipline, we beg to refer to the Report of the Committee appointed by both Houses of Convocation, to consider of an Address to Your Majesty as to a measure for the better enforcing of discipline among the Clergy.

This Report proposes that all causes against Clerks involving questions of heresy or false doctrine, blasphemy or schism (‡), should be heard, as they might have been before the Act 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92, and afterwards suggests "that provision should be made for the trial of Clergymen before the Bishop, "or his Official or Commissary, assisted by a council of not less than four "members, who shall decide all questions of fact; the said persons not to be "named by the Bishop himself, but taken by lot or otherwise, as shall seem "most expedient, either from the Canons residentiary, non-residentiary, and "honorary, and the rural Deans of the Diocese, or from a panel of beneficed "Clergymen elected in every Archdeaconry for this purpose."

This proposal coming from such a quarter deserves consideration; and our attention will be directed to the manner in which the Dean and Canons, residentiary and non-residentiary, may be beneficially employed as assistants to the Bishop, in inquiries touching offences of Clergymen. See Bp. of Worcester, App. p. 597 and Bp. of Lincoln p. 584. See also Bp. Burnet's Own Time, ii. p. 635.

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* *See* also Concil. Trident. Sess. xxiii. cap. vii.

Episcopus autem, sacerdotibus et aliis prudentibus viris, peritis divinæ legis, ac in ecclesiasticis sanctionibus exercitatis, sibi ascitis, ordinandorum genus, personam, ætatem, institutionem, mores, doctrinam, et fidem, diligenter investiget et examinet.

† The Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86. §. xi. provides, that *in the hearing of any Cause under this Act* the Bishop shall have three Assessors, one of whom shall be *the Dean of his Cathedral Church*, or one of his Archdeacons, or his Chancellor.

‡ Questions of immorality seem to be excluded from the proposal.

Another very important general consideration urged upon us, is the necessity of a due provision for the encouragement of theological learning, as essential to the maintenance of purity of doctrine and the defence of the truth. It is, we believe, an acknowledged fact, that almost all the best writers of the Church of England, and a great proportion of her Bishops, have been connected with the Cathedral Churches. And we are reminded that unless the Church have the means of providing for men whose time and energies are not all absorbed in parochial and pastoral labour, she will not maintain that high character for learning which she has hitherto borne.

Bp. of Exeter. Bp. of Llandaff. D. & C. of Wells.

Election of Bishop.

By the Statute 25 Hen. viii. c. 20., the Dean and Chapter are required to elect the person nominated by the Crown in the *Letter Missive*, (which accompanies the *congé d'élire*,) and none other, within twelve days, under the penalties of the Statute of Præmunire. The document, however, by which the Chapter signify their election, has not been altered so as to correspond with the circumstances of the case. It speaks the language of free election, whereas in fact the Chapter only give the required legal assent to the nomination of the Crown.

See Gibson's Codex, p. 127, n.

Duties of Canons.

ii. Special.

With respect to the special duties to be assigned to Canons, the following is a brief summary of the proposals made by several Chapters :—

Archdeacons.

1. We find an almost universal concurrence in the proposition that the Archdeacon of the district in which the Cathedral Church is situated should be always a Canon. It will be seen by the table of annexations that this has already been carried into effect in many instances, under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

It is also generally felt that all the Archdeacons of the Diocese should be in some way connected with the Cathedral Church, and thereby brought into frequent communication with the Bishop and Chapter, but not in all cases bound by the same rule of residence as the Canons residentiary. Such was the system of the old Cathedrals, and its restoration was warmly advocated by the late Bishop Kaye.

Charge A.D. 1834, p. 30. See also Bp. of Lincoln. App. p. 583. Dean of Norwich. p. 607.

A suggestion has been made from one quarter, that the Dean and all the Canons should assist in archidiaconal duties.

2. It is proposed to assign to a member of the Chapter the spiritual charge of a District attached to the Cathedral.

3. A Parochial Benefice, especially with respect to Parishes poorly endowed in Cathedral Cities.

4. The Presidency of a Theological College in connexion with the Cathedral.

5. Chief superintendence of Cathedral Grammar School.

6. Chief management of Diocesan Inspection of Schools.

App. p. 571.

In addition to these propositions by Chapters and others, the Bishop of Exeter suggests the fitness of assigning a Canonry to the Bishop's Chancellor. The Bishop contemplates much important help in the general business of the Diocese from the permanent residence of such an officer.

In considering these various suggestions, it must be borne in mind, that due provision must be made for the exercise of those functions, more immediately relating to the Cathedral Church and its worship, which were anciently distri-

buted between the Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, as described in the introduction. p. 6.

It may be here recalled to mind that the Chancellor was the guardian of the Chapter library, on which subject we have received several hints. It is suggested that if this regulation were revived, and funds provided for the purpose, the Cathedral libraries might be much improved, and the benefit of them extended (as it is now at Durham) to the Clergy of the Diocese, which would tend to make the Cathedral City a centre of union. Library. Bps. Hereford, Lichfield, Llandaff, Chancellor of St. Paul's.

Lastly, whatever be the special duties of individual Canons, they must (having regard to the original purpose of Cathedral Churches) be such as will not interfere with the due solemnity of Public Worship in the Cathedral Church, nor with the diligent preaching of the Word of God both there and in other places. It is manifest, therefore, that these arrangements involve the necessity of a careful consideration of the position and circumstances of each Cathedral Church.

Appointments to Canonries.

The subject of the appointment to Canonries is pressed upon us by the remarks of some of the Bishops. It has been shown above that the patronage is distributed between the Crown, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishops, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and three Colleges. The restrictions on the appointment to Cathedral dignities imposed by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. § 27, in addition to the requirements of the Capitular Statutes, are as follows: Bp. of St. Asaph, Bp. of Gloucester and Bristol.

"That no person shall hereafter be capable of receiving the appointment "of Dean, Archdeacon, or Canon, until he shall have been six years complete "in Priest's orders, except in the case of a Canonry annexed to any Profes- "sorship, Headship, or other office in any University."

The Bishop of St. Asaph suggests, that every Patron shall be obliged "to call in the advice of certain other independent and officially appointed "persons, who shall have no other power but that of entering a protest, when "an appointment, in their opinion improper, is about to be made." App. p. 594.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol expresses his opinion, that it would be desirable to transfer the patronage of Canonries which belongs to the Lord Chancellor, to the Crown. App. p. 577.

We would at present only suggest for consideration the following points:

1. Whether it would be desirable that the Crown, instead of presenting to all the Canonries in certain Cathedrals, should present to an equal number dispersed among several Cathedrals, one or more in each?

2. Whether it would be expedient to raise the standing of persons eligible for Cathedral dignities to more than six years from the second Ordination?

3. Whether some limitation of the appointment to the Canonries, or some of them, in each Cathedral, for the benefit of the clergy of the Diocese, would be likely to tend to the encouragement of zeal and diligence, the promotion of unity between the Cathedral and the Diocese, and the more impartial exercise of this species of patronage?

The Non-Residentiary Canons.

In the Old Cathedrals all the Canons appear to have had originally the same capitular rights and privileges, but in most cases, as has been stated above, the small body of residents by degrees acquired the greater part of these benefits for them-

selves exclusively. At the present time it does not appear that the Non-resident Canons have any duty connected with their Cathedrals, except the attendance at Chapters on a few special occasions, and sometimes preaching in the Cathedral, for which, in a few cases, a small stipend is paid.

Election of Bishop and of Proctor to Convocation.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by one of the Bishops, and also by some of the Non-resident Canons. The Bishop of Hereford speaks of the importance of allowing to the Non-resident Canons, or Prebendaries, a payment on each occasion of their coming up to preach in turn at the Cathedral, as the means of securing, as preachers, valuable men who might otherwise be prevented from coming by the expense of the journey.

Two of York, one of St. Paul's.

App. p. 579.

The same is recommended by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, and by the Chancellor of St. Paul's, who desire to see the Non-residents intimately connected with the Cathedral Church. We are informed that the late Bishop of Salisbury conferred most of the Non-residentiary Canonries on the Rural Deans of the diocese, and that they have a small payment from the chapter funds.

See Bp. Burnet's Hist. of Own Times, ii. p. 635.

Two of the non-residents who have addressed our Commission, a Canon of York and the Chancellor of St. Paul's, also suggest the repeal of that enactment in 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. sec. 41, which alienates the separate patronage of the respective stalls of Deans, Chief Officers, and Canons, to the Bishop of the Diocese.

G. Trevor.
A. Soames.

Capitular Patronage.

By the Act of 1840, a great change was made in the exercise of Patronage by the Chapters. The person presented to a Capitular Benefice must be either a Canon, Residentiary or Non-residentiary, or an Archdeacon of the Diocese, or a person who has served five years as Minor Canon, or Lecturer, or Master of the Cathedral School, or as Incumbent or Curate in the Diocese, or as Public Tutor in either of the Universities.

Minor Canons.

The number of Minor Canons in some of the Cathedrals is still very unsettled, and the same may be said with respect to their duties and emoluments.

In the Old Foundation, and in the Original Institution of the New by King Henry VIII., the number of Vicars, or Minor Canons, was equal to that of the Canons. In most of the old Cathedrals the Vicars are a corporate body with a common property.*

The Caroline Statutes of Canterbury changed the twelve Minor Canons of King Hen. VIII. into six Minor Canons and six substitutes; the latter were merged in the former in 1723. The Caroline Statutes of Ely reduce eight Minor Canons to six. In other Cathedrals also the number has from time to time been reduced.

By the Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, it was provided that regulations should be made for fixing the number and emoluments of the Minor Canons in each Cathedral and Collegiate Church; that they should not be more than six, nor less than two; and that the stipend of each should not be less than one hundred and fifty pounds.

St. Paul's. App. p. 35.

These provisions have not, in several cases, been carried into effect; and in one case it is stated that the difficulties seem to be insuperable, the Act not

* In only one of the new Cathedrals, Chester, have the Minor Canons a common property.

having abolished the Corporation. Several disputes have arisen between Chapters and their Minor Canons with respect to the proposed income of 150*l.*, the Act not having defined from what funds it should be paid, whether from the Chapter Property, or from the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

In some of the Cathedrals the Minor Canons have incomes of more than 150*l.*; at Ripon 300*l.* per annum, at Manchester still more; but in both these cases they have parochial duties. The Chapter of Durham strongly deprecate any diminution in the incomes of the Minor Canons. Durham, Manchester, Ripon.

In many Cathedrals the Minor Canons hold benefices also. On this subject the local Statutes vary considerably. At Canterbury a Minor Canon might hold a benefice within 24 miles; at Ely none but the chaplaincies in the city parishes. By the Caroline Statutes of Canterbury the Minor Canons claim *next* to the Canons in the disposal of patronage.*

By the Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113, s. 46, it is provided that no future Minor Canon shall hold any Benefice beyond six miles from the Cathedral. By section 44 they have a claim after five years service to be considered in the disposition of patronage after the Canons, but this claim is shared with them by other persons, as above stated. By sec. 47, the Chapters are required to propose to their Visitors such rules for the disposal of benefices as may meet the just claims of the Minor Canons. They have in many cases no houses of residence, but some have an allowance on this ground. See also 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 39.

They are in general constantly resident, and divide the services of the Cathedral Church between them.

Organist.

This officer, in some of the old Cathedrals, is called *Magister Scholæ Cantus* and sometimes holds also the office of lay Vicar.

In the Statutes of the new Cathedrals, the "Organista" is mentioned among the members of the Church, and has a statutable stipend. This has been augmented in various degrees, the highest incomes being 209*l.* at Durham, and 200*l.* at Exeter.

The Organist is generally charged with the instruction of the choristers for the service of the choir.

Among the suggestions received from Precentors and Organists will be found some remarks on the mode of appointment to the latter office.

Lay Vicars, or Clerks.

In some of the old Cathedrals the Lay Vicars form a corporation, either jointly with the Priest Vicars, or by themselves, and have a common estate.

In the new Cathedrals they do not form a corporation, but in some cases have a common estate, given to them subsequently to the foundation, besides their statutable payments from the Chapter.

The property belonging to these bodies is stated in their answers. App. p. 714, *et seq*

The annual income of each Lay Clerk varies from 114*l.* 12*s.* at Durham to 40*l.* at Peterborough, and about 30*l.* at Christ Church, Oxford. They have not in general houses of residence. See Remarks of Precentors and Organists.

They are expected in general to attend the Cathedral services twice every day throughout the year; and we have received several complaints of the insufficiency of their income to enable them to maintain their families in comfort.

* Secundo autem loco, curam haberi volumus sex Minorum Canonicorum, ut beneficia quæ Præbendarii recusaverint in illos conferantur pro meritis uniuscujusque.

The Lay Clerks of Peterborough state, that if their incomes were augmented, they would gladly devote their whole time to the service of the Church.

We do not find in the Cathedral Acts any provisions repecting the duties or emoluments of Lay Clerks. It is stated, that the Precentor in the new Cathedrals, has not sufficient authority over the Lay Clerks, with respect to the necessary practice for the choral service.

Choristers.

We have looked with much interest to the returns respecting these, the youngest members of the Cathedral bodies, and find that they are in general provided with education free of cost. They have annual stipends, varying between 27*l.* per annum at Durham, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the least wealthy Cathedrals, with other small allowances; and in many cases an apprentice-fee on quitting the Choir, of 10*l.*, 20*l.*, or 30*l.*

By the Statutes of the old Cathedrals the Precentor, or one of the Resident Canons, was charged with the care of their education, and some excellent rules on this subject are found in the book called *Novum Registrum*, (p. 129,)* of Lincoln Cathedral, and in the Statutes of Salisbury.

App. p. 389.

At Salisbury, the Choristers' school is endowed with the tithes of Preshute, which are expected to produce, in 1856, an income of more than 800*l.* The boys are boarded in the Master's house, instructed gratuitously both in music and general knowledge; they have a provision for clothes, and an apprentice-fee of 30*l.* on quitting the Choir. This is the most complete arrangement we have found existing in the old Cathedrals; and it appears that in this instance the ancient rule of putting the Choristers under the special care of one of the Resident Canons is still maintained.

In the new Cathedrals, the musical teaching of the Choristers is generally committed to the Organist or one of the Lay Clerks, and they are in many cases scholars in the Grammar School; but we do not find any provision for their superintendence by a Canon, as in the old Cathedrals. They are of course included under the general administration of the Dean. In some few instances we observe no provision for their general education. So large a portion of their time is necessarily devoted to musical instruction and practice that it is difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for their being instructed together with other scholars.

Grammar Schools.

An abstract of the evidence respecting the Schools of each Cathedral will be found in the analysis of answers received from the Chapters, annexed to this Report.

It appears that the Four Cathedrals in Wales, and some of the Old Foundations in England, have no Grammar School, nor the Churches of Manchester and Ripon.

The greater part of the New Cathedrals have Grammar Schools as a part of their original constitution, with an upper and lower master; the scholars are described (in King Henry VIII.'s Statutes) as *de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi;* for which purpose provision is made for the maintenance of a common table, an allowance for clothing, and a statutable payment to each boy.

The common table, which was also intended for the Minor Canons and

* "Duodecim choristæ in domibus in clauso ad hoc constitutis simul vivant sub perpetua custodia alicujus canonici residentis in ecclesiâ nostrâ." Four of the choristers at Lincoln are now lodged and boarded in the Master's house.

Schoolmasters, and for all the lower members of the Church, appears to have been soon discontinued, and a payment in lieu of it to have been sanctioned by the Statutes given in subsequent reigns. On this subject a statement is given by the Chapter of Ely. App. p. 162.

Another provision of King Henry VIII. was that of scholarships or exhibitions at the Universities, which is only retained in a small number of the Cathedrals at this time. It is stated that in some cases the estates intended for this purpose were afterwards resumed by the Crown.* Ely. App. p. 163. Worcester. App. p. 447.

It has been suggested to us that the establishment of annual rewards, and of exhibitions on quitting school, to be given to the most deserving boys, would be very beneficial, either in addition to the present plan of foundation scholars or in lieu of it. We have lately received statements and suggestions from several masters of grammar schools, which will be found in the Appendix, p. 729–749. Durham. App. pp. 52, 73. Ely. App. p. 163.

Pauperes or Beadsmen.

There are no such appointments in the old Cathedrals, nor in the churches of Manchester and Ripon.

In the cathedrals founded by King Henry VIII., and in the Collegiate Church of Westminster, they vary in number from six to twelve, generally in the patronage of the Crown.

By the statutes of these Cathedrals the persons eligible to these offices are men afflicted with poverty, shattered or wounded in war, or worn out with old age. Their duties are to attend the daily services of the Church (with allowance for infirmity), to assist in sweeping the choir and nave, and in ringing the bells They are described as "*de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi;*" and their stipend in general is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, with some allowance for clothing. App. p. (69).

It appears that, owing to the reduction in the value of money, these offices have become less desirable, and in consequence, the Crown has not always exercised its right of appointment. In some few cases we observe that the ancient stipend has been more than doubled; but in the majority it remains as fixed by the statute, and is insufficient for a maintenance.

Obsolete Offices.

Several inferior offices have in course of time become obsolete; and it is desirable that the statutes should be altered with respect to them.

Visitation.

The last and not the least important regulations are those which concern the power of Visitation, and of making new Statutes. By the law of England, the Archbishop of each Province has the Metropolitical right and duty of visiting the Cathedral Churches of his Province. In the returns made to us by the Chapters, we observe only four notices of Archiepiscopal Visitations; but in the Remains of Archbishop Grindal we find Articles of Inquiry at the Metropolitical Visitation of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and Injunctions to the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, A.D. 1576. In the works of Archbishop Laud, we find Articles of Visitation for almost all the Cathedrals of his Province, A.D. 1634; and also Orders and Injunctions issued by the Archbishop to several Deans and Chapters, in 1635 and following years. In the same Prelate's annual accounts of his Province to the King, are several notices of the affairs of Cathedral Churches touching such points as required regulation. We have not met with any accounts of Archiepiscopal Visitations in subsequent times; but this is a point on which further information is required. Metropolitical. Remains, pp. 178, 183. Vol. v. pt. ii. p. 453, &c., (Oxfd. Edn. 1853).

* We have a communication on this subject from the Master of Rochester Grammar School.

Episcopal.

The ordinary Visitation of the Cathedral Churches belongs in general to the respective Bishops; but at Christ Church, Oxford, and in the Collegiate Church of Westminster, to the Crown; in the Royal Chapel of Windsor, to the Lord Chancellor. Two Cathedrals, Bangor and Wells, have no Visitor appointed by Statute.

It appears that disputes have sometimes arisen between the Bishops and the Chapters of the Old Cathedrals, with respect to the right of Visitation, which were terminated by Composition, prescribing the least intervals at which Visitations might be held, and the time of their duration.

In the New Cathedrals the general rule is, that a Visitation may be held once in Three years, or at any other time, when the Visitor is requested to exercise his Office by the Dean, or two at least of the Canons.

It does not appear from the returns made to our inquiries, that such Visitations have been held regularly, or with much frequency;* and some of those reported seem to have arisen out of special circumstances, and not to have affected the general administration of the Cathedral bodies.

Statutes.

Archbishop Laud, as has been stated above (note to p. xv.), exerted himself to effect such a revision of the Cathedral Statutes as might adapt them to the altered condition of the Church; and some of the Bishops, acting in their Visitorial capacity, followed up this work in their own Cathedrals. But in some cases, the ancient Statutes, framed in the times of Romish ascendency, are still the only code. In many other Cathedrals, Statutes have become inoperative, offices and duties obsolete; while the improvement of estates, and the change in the relative value of money, have materially altered the disposition of revenue. It does not appear that the powers reserved to the Crown in the new Cathedrals, of making new statutes, have been generally exercised in modern times; and it has been held that the authority of the Visitors does not enable them effectually to remedy the inconveniences necessarily arising from the continual change of circumstances.

Ely.
Lichfield.
Durham.
Lincoln.

It is therefore not surprising to find a plentiful harvest of anomalies and complaints; nor to meet with earnest solicitations, on the part of some of the Chapters, for a thorough revision, or even a complete remodelling of their statutes.

Durham.
Ely.

IV.—ERECTION OF NEW SEES.

The next point to which our attention is directed in Your Majesty's Commission, is "the suggestion of such measures as may make the said Cathedral "and Collegiate Churches, and the revenues thereof, available in aid of the "erection of New Sees, or of other arrangements for the discharge of Episcopal "Duties."

In order to supply means for arriving at an opinion hereafter concerning the increase which may be thought requisite for the Episcopate, it may be desirable to take a brief survey of the history of Episcopacy in this country.

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* "In modern times it has not been usual for the Bishop to visit the Cathedral."—*Exeter.* App. p. 193.

"No visitation has been holden for time immemorial."—*Norwich.* App. p. 294.

We find that in primitive times the Bishop's See was regarded as the Centre of Unity in the diocese, and that in our own Ecclesiastical Law "the Cathedral "Church" (in the words of Bishop Gibson)* "is described as the Parish Church "of the whole Diocese;" and that wherever free scope has been given for the exercise of episcopal functions (in Visitations,† Examinations and Ordinations of Priests and Deacons, and in Confirmations of young persons), the beneficial effects of Episcopacy have been apparent, in the promotion of religious unity, in the maintenance of religious truth, and in the growth of piety and virtue.

S. Ignat. ad Ephes c. 5. S. Cyprian, Ep. 69 al. 66. Ep 27 al. 33. See Hammond's Works, iv. p. 750.

With regard to the history of Episcopacy in our own country, it has been sometimes said that Episcopacy owes its origin in Your Majesty's dominions to the mission of St. Augustine, in Saxon times, at the close of the sixth century.

But this is an erroneous opinion, and injurious to the British Church. It is observed by a learned writer, who recites the names of certain British Sees, that "if the number of Bishops in other provinces of Britain were answerable" to those which he enumerates, "we may conclude that there were more "Bishops in Britain before the invasion of the Saxons than there are at this day." (A.D. 1708.) Three Sees were founded in Saxon England in St. Augustine's time, and the number of Sees‡ had increased to sixteen in Bede's age, (A.D. 731,) who earnestly exhorted Egbert to endeavour to increase that number by converting Monasteries into Cathedrals.

Bingham, Antiq., 6. ix. s. 20.

Bedæ Epist. ad Egbertum, p. 255-61. Inett's History, i. 155.

The Episcopal Sees of England and Wales have not unfrequently been

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* Codex, p. 171.

† By the ancient canons of the Saxon Church Diocesan Visitations were held annually (Canons of Cloveshoo, A.D. 747, Canon. 3; Calcythe. Canon. 3,) and diocesan assemblies twice a year, (Calcythe. Can. 3,) and this latter usage was recommended at the Reformation.—Reformatio Legum de Ecclesiâ, cap. 12, cap. 19.

‡ The following particulars concerning the Sees of England and Wales are derived from the works of Bishop Godwin and others.

First Period.

The number of Episcopal Sees in *England* (exclusive of Wales) had increased before and in the time of Bede, A.D. 731, to twenty-one.

1. In Kent	1. Canterbury (A.D. 597).
	2. Rochester (A.D. 604).
2. East Saxons	3. London (A.D. 605) Archiepiscopal in British times, with Westminster for a Cathedral.
3. East Angles	4. Dunmoc (Dunwick) (A.D. 630).
	5. Elmham (A.D. 673).
4. West Saxons	6. Winchester (A.D. 635).
	7. Sherburn (in Dorsetshire) (A.D. 705).
5. Mercia	8. Lichfield (A.D. 655).
	9. Dorchester (A.D. 636).
	10. Sidnacester (A.D. 678).
	11. Worcester (A.D. 680).
	12. Hereford, formerly Suffragan (A.D. 677) to Menevia, or St. David's.
6. South Saxons	13. Selsey (A.D. 709).
7. Northumberland	14. York (A.D. 625).
	15. Lindisfarn (A.D. 635).
	16. Hexham (A.D. 678).

Ripon also appears to have been an Episcopal See in the Seventh Century.

To these may be added the Welsh Sees, which are more ancient than the above.

17. St. David (formerly Metropolitan and Archiepiscopal).
18. Llandaff.
19. Bangor.
20. St. Asaph.

Also, 21. Man.

transferred from one city to another, and Bishop Godwin,* in his catalogue of Bishops, enumerates fifty-two places in the two provinces of Canterbury and York, which at different times were Episcopal Sees.

Second Period.

In the course of the ninth and tenth centuries, Beverley in Yorkshire, Taunton and Crediton in Devon, and St. Petroc's, or Padstow, in Cornwall, were Episcopal Sees for a short time.

The number of English Sees does not appear to have increased in the time of William the Conqueror, some of them being translated as follows:

1. Canterbury.
2. Rochester.
3. London.
4. Norwich (A.D. 1091) (and A.D. 1066–1088 Thetford), from Elmham in Norfolk and Dunwich in Suffolk.
5. Winchester.
6. Salisbury (A.D. 1058), from Sherburn and Wilton.
7. Lichfield.
8. Lincoln (A.D. 1067), from Leicester, and from Dorchester in Oxon, and Sidnacester, near Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.
9. Worcester.
10. Hereford.
11. Chichester, from Selsey (A.D. 1070).
12. Exeter (A.D. 1050), from Crediton for Devon, and from Bodmin for Cornwall.
13. Bath and Wells (A.D. 909).
14. York.
15. Durham (A.D. 990), from Lindisfarn, Chester-le-Street, and Hexham.
16. Cunecacester (A.D. 854).
17. Sodor and Man.

To these may be added the Welsh Sees as before; the population being probably about 1,250,000.

Third Period.

From William the Conqueror to Henry VIII.

The See of Ely was founded A.D. 1109, and that of Carlisle A.D. 1133.

In the reign of Edward III., A.D. 1377, the population was about 2,500,000.

By the time of Henry VIII. it had increased to about 4,000,000.

In Henry VIII.'s reign it was proposed to erect about twenty new Sees, and of Suffragan Bishops twenty-six, making the whole number about *seventy;* the ordination of Suffragans was partially introduced and afterwards laid aside; of the twenty independent Sees six were formed (A.D. 1540); viz.

1. Chester.
2. Peterborough.
3. Oxford (Christchurch, olim St. Frideswide).
4. Bristol.
5. Gloucester.
6. Westminster.

The population of each diocese, therefore, was about 150,000.

* Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ, ad Calcem Dedicat., ed. Richardson, Cantab. 1743.

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Lichfeldensis, Archiep. olim	307	Wintoniensis	201

At the Reformation, the Crown was empowered to erect and endow additional Bishoprics.* Accordingly, it was proposed to erect about twenty new Sees; but six only were created, viz., Gloucester, Bristol, Peterborough, Chester, Oxford, and Westminster, the last of which existed for about nine years only. The purposes for which these Episcopal Sees and Cathedral Churches were founded, are thus recited in the preamble of the Act (31 Henry VIII. c. 9, Gibson, p. 180), that "God's Word might be the better set forth, children "brought up in learning, clerks nourished in the universities, old servants "decayed to have livings, almshouses for poor folk to be sustained in, "readers of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin to have good stipend, daily alms to be "ministered, mending of highways, sustentation for ministers of the Church: "it is thought therefore unto the King's Highness most expedient and necessary "that more Bishopricks, Collegiate and Cathedral Churches, shall be "established."

31 Hen. 8. c. 9. Gibson, p. 180. Bishop Burnet, i., Appendix, p. 246.

The population of England and Wales was then about 4,000,000.

The next addition to the Episcopate was made in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 6th and 7th William IV. c. 77, by the establishment of the See of Ripon.

Your Majesty was graciously pleased to issue a Commission dated 10 February, 1847, in which Your Majesty announced "that a measure would be "submitted to Parliament for establishing three other Bishoprics" besides Manchester.

In pursuance of the Act 10 and 11 Vict. c. 108, the Bishopric of Manchester was established. In the year 1852 the Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, observed in their Address, which was graciously received by Your Majesty, that "although the population "of England and Wales has been doubled in the last half century,† the "number of English and Welsh Bishops remains nearly the same as it was "three centuries ago; a state of things to which we beg respectfully to invite "Your Majesty's attention."

In order to exhibit in one view the present population and extent of each Diocese, and the number of Benefices and Curates in each, we have prepared a statistical table, as follows:

Provinciæ Eboracensis.

Carleolensis	761	Eboracensis, Archiep.	647
Cestrensis	775	Hagustaldensis	719
Dunelmensis	725	Lindisfarnensis	718

A useful map has been published by the "National Society," entitled "Illustrations of the "Ecclesiastical Geography of the British Empire."

* The fullest account of these is to be found in the "Henry VIII.'s Scheme of Bishopricks," first printed by Mr. Henry Cole, from the original MS. in the Augmentation Office: London, 1838.

It appears from this scheme that Henry VIII. designed to found other Sees at the following places:—Waltham, for Essex; Saint Albans, for Herts; Burton-on-Trent; Shrewsbury; Colchester; Bodmin; Lancaster; Saint Jermyn; Fountayne (with Archdeaconry of Richmond, York).

† The rapidity of the increase of population has been described as follows in the Report of the Census of 1851:—

"The most important result which the inquiry establishes is the addition, *in half a century, of* TEN MILLIONS of people to the British population. The increase of population in the half of this century nearly equals the increase in *all preceding ages;* and the addition in the last *ten* years of *two millions three hundred thousand* to the inhabitants of these islands exceeds the increase in the last *fifty* years of the eighteenth century."—Census of Great Britain, 1851, vol. 1. p. lxxxii. s. 8.

DIOCESES IN ENGLAND,*
(Arranged according to Population in 1851).

	Population in 1851.	Area in Acres.	County.	Population in 1851.	Benefices.	Curates.
1. London	2,143,340	246,157	Essex (part of)	45,246	324	258
Do., on next avoidance of Winchester	2,558,718		Kent (part of)	133,740		
			Surrey (part of)	77,778		
			Middlesex	1,886,576		
2. Manchester	1,395,494	845,904	Lancaster (part of)	1,395,494	317	140
3. Chester	1,183,497	1,630,988	Chester	455,725	436	158
Do., on next avoidance of Carlisle	1,066,124		Lancaster (part of)	635,742		
			Cumberland (part of)	55,850		
			Westmorland (part of)	36,180		
4. Winchester	1,080,412	1,598,568	Southampton	405,370	523	285
Do., on next avoidance	717,421		Surrey (part of)	584,303		
			Channel Islands	90,739		
5. Ripon	1,033,457	1,567,793	York (part of)	1,033,457	410	149
6. Lichfield	1,022,080	1,740,607	Derby	296,084	536	154
			Stafford	608,716		
			Salop (part of)	117,280		
7. Exeter	922,656	2,530,780	Cornwall	355,558	657	166
			Devon	567,098		
8. York	764,538	2,261,493	York (part of)	764,538	534	205
9. Worcester	752,376	1,037,451	Warwick	475,013	417	199
			Worcester	276,926		
10. Durham	701,381	1,906,835	Durham	390,997	245	106
			Northumberland	303,568		
			Cumberland (part of)	6,816		
11. Lincoln	677,649	2,302,814	Lincoln	407,222	797	309
			Nottingham	270,427		
12. Norwich	671,583	1,994,525	Norfolk	442,714	910	364
			Suffolk (part of)	228,869		
13. Rochester	577,298	1,535,450	Hertford	167,298	564	240
			Essex (part of)	324,072		
			Kent (part of)	85,928		
14. Gloucester and Bristol	538,109	1,000,503	Gloucester	458,805	442	189
			Wilts (part of)	59,880		
			Somerset (part of)	19,424		
15. Oxford	503,042	1,385,779	Bucks	163,723	584	
			Berks	169,317		
			Oxford	170,002		
16. Ely	482,412	1,357,765	Cambridge	185,405	529	191
			Bedford	124,478		
			Huntingdon	64,183		
			Suffolk (part of)	108,346		
17. Peterborough	465,671	1,240,327	Leicester	230,308	536	184
			Northampton	212,380		
			Rutland	22,983		
18. Bath and Wells	424,492	1,043,059	Somerset (part of)	424,492	462	213
19. Canterbury	417,099	914,170	Kent (part of)	396,098	352	166
			Surrey (part of)	21,001		
20. Salisbury	379,296	1,309,617	Dorset	184,207	449	196
			Wilts (part of)	194,341		
			Berks (part of)	748		
21. Chichester	336,844	934,851	Sussex	336,844	311	128
22. Hereford	216,143	986,244	Hereford	115,489	358	98
			Salop (part of)	94,913		
			Radnor (part of)	5,741		
23. Carlisle	154,933	901,052	Cumberland (part of)	132,826	137	28
Do., on next avoidance	372,306		Westmorland (part of)	22,107		
24. Sodor and Man	52,387	180,000	Isle of Man	52,387	27	14

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* This and the following Table, as respects Population, Area, and County, is given in the Census Return of 1851; prepared upon information as to the component parts of Dioceses, furnished by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales. An alteration has been made in the Diocese of Oxford respecting the Parish of Shenington.

DIOCESES IN WALES,

(Arranged according to Population in 1851).

	Population in 1851.	Area in Acres.	County.	Population in 1851.	Benefices.	Curates.
25. St. David - - -	407,758	2,272,790	Brecon - - -	61,474	412	116
			Cardigan - -	70,796		
			Carmarthen - -	110,632		
			Glamorgan (part of) -	51,741		
			Pembroke - -	94,140		
			Radnor (part of) -	18,975		
26. Llandaff - - -	337,526	797,864	Glamorgan (part of) -	180,108	230	89
			Monmouth - -	157,418		
27. St. Asaph - - -	236,298	1,067,583	Carnarvon (part of) -	2,157	170	47
			Denbigh (part of) -	80,420		
			Flint - - -	68,156		
			Merioneth (part of) -	13,529		
			Montgomery (part of) -	54,888		
			Salop (part of) - -	17,148		
28. Bangor - - -	192,964	985,946	Anglesea - -	57,327	129	60
			Carnarvon (part of) -	85,713		
			Denbigh (part of) -	12,163		
			Merioneth (part of) -	25,314		
			Montgomery (part of) -	12,447		

The population stated in this Table is derived from the official Census of the year 1851, and it appears that the average population in March 1851 (when the Census was taken,) of each Diocese in England and Wales was 645.383.

A large addition must be made to this average in the present year (1854).

It appears to be a higher average than is to be found in any other country of Europe.

We transcribe the following paragraphs on this subject from a Report of a recent Commission in France, on the subject of Episcopal Sees:

"La France compte à peu près un évêque ou archévêque pour 400,000 âmes de popu-
" lation catholique.

" La Bavière a huit siéges pour 3,000,000 de catholiques, c'est-à-dire un siége pour
" 375,000 catholiques.

" L'Autriche a soixante-dix-huit évêques ou archévêques non compris trois prélats
" des rites Arménien et Rutène, Grec-uni, en Gallicie, pour 28,000,000 de catholiques
" Romains, c'est-à-dire un siége pour 358,000 âmes.

" L'Irlande compte vingt-neuf diocèses pour 6,500,000 catholiques, ce qui fait 224,000
" âmes environ dans chaque diocèse.

" L'Espagne a cinquante-neuf siéges pour 12,000,000 d'âmes, c'est-à-dire un siége pour
" 203,000 âmes, et son concordat récent n'aurait pour résultat que la réduction insigni-
" fiante du nombre des siéges à cinquante-six.

" Le Portugal a vingt-deux siéges épiscopaux ou métropolitains pour 2,500,000 catho-
" liques, c'est-à-dire un siége pour 113,000 âmes.

" Les Etats Sardes ont quarante diocèses pour 4,600,000 âmes, c'est-à-dire que chaque
" diocèse compte à peu près 110,000 âmes.

" Les Deux-Siciles ont quatre-vingts siéges pour 8,500,000 âmes, c'est-à-dire un siége
" pour 106,000 ames."

Sweden, with about 3,000,000 souls, has 13 Sees.

Free Greece, with a population of less than 1,000,000, has 24 Episcopal Sees.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America has about 1,800 clergy, and 32 Episcopal Sees.

The Benefices in England and Wales are 11,728. The number of Clergy about 18,000. It is calculated in a recent Parliamentary Return (ordered to be printed 3rd Dec. 1852) that 580 new Churches are now required.

The erection of Episcopal Sees in Your Majesty's Colonies in recent years, has in each case been followed, in a remarkable manner, by a large increase of Clergy and Churches in those Colonies.

With regard to the means by which "Cathedral and Collegiate Churches "and the revenues thereof might be made available," according to the terms of Your Majesty's Commission, "in aid of the erection of New Sees," we may observe that a Bill was brought into the Lower House of Parliament, and printed by order of that House, on April 29, 1852, in which it was proposed that upon the avoidance of a Deanery, the office of Dean and Bishop should be united, and that in certain cases means should thus be provided for the endowment of additional Sees.

It has been urged, among other reasons, in favour of such a proposal, that at present only a few of the Bishops of England and Wales are provided with houses of residence in their cathedral cities, and that by such a measure as this a remedy would be devised for this inconvenience, and that the duties of a diocese as well as those of the cathedral may be, in some cases, discharged by the same person.

It has been suggested that in certain cases the duties of Dean might be discharged by one of the Canons, particularly by the Subdean, or Vice-Dean; and that such a combination as this would be easier in Cathedrals which have more than four* Canons; and that some means might be derived from such an arrangement for an extension of the Episcopate.

For the reasons before stated, we reserve the expression of our opinion on these important topics for a future Report, and we have a special reason for doing so, because an opportunity will thus be afforded to the inhabitants of the wealthy and populous Towns† of England and Wales, and to others who may

* Viz., Canterbury, Durham, Ely, Exeter, Oxford, Westminster, Winchester.

† To facilitate suggestions on this head, we subjoin a Table of Population in 1851 of the principal towns of England and Wales, showing the *increase* between 1801 and 1851:—

—	Population in 1851.	Population in 1801.
London (district)	2,362,236	958,876
Manchester with Salford	401,321	94,876
Liverpool	375,955	82,295
Birmingham	232,841	70,670
Leeds	172,270	53,162
Bristol	137,328	61,153
Sheffield	135,310	45,755
Wolverhampton	119,748	30,584
Bradford	103,778	13,264
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	87,784	33,048
Hull	84,690	29,580
Stoke-on-Trent	84,027	23,278
Oldham	72,357	21,677
Portsmouth	72,096	33,226
Brighton	69,673	7,440
Preston	69,542	12,174
Norwich	68,195	36,238
Sunderland	67,394	24,998
Merthyr Tidvil	63,080	10,127
Bolton	61,171	17,966
Leicester	60,584	17,005
Nottingham	57,407	28,801
Bath	54,240	33,196
Stockport	53,835	14,830
Plymouth	52,221	16,040
Blackburn	46,536	11,980
Exeter	40,688	17,412
Derby	40,609	10,832

feel the need, and appreciate the benefits, of episcopal superintendence, to make known their sentiments on this subject by manifesting their readiness to co-operate in the erection and endowment of Episcopal Sees (as has already been the case with regard to Sees in Your Majesty's colonial possessions), and because our own recommendations on this subject could not but be affected by such public and private manifestations as these.*

A map, showing the present arrangement of dioceses, with the several Cathedrals, and the population in 1851, is here annexed.

V.—OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF EPISCOPAL DUTIES.

This clause in Your Majesty's Commission appears to require some observations on other modes that have been suggested for increasing the efficiency of the Episcopate.

We refer here, in particular, to proposals that have been made for reviving the Order of *Suffragans*, as they are sometimes called in our ecclesiastical laws; and by which it is intended to designate persons qualified to discharge episcopal functions, and acting as auxiliaries to Bishops who avail themselves of their aid.

e. g. The Bishop of St. Asaph, History of the Church of England, p. 484.

It is hardly necessary to observe that the term so used may lead to confusion, inasmuch as the Bishops commonly called Suffragans are Bishops having Sees in the Province of the same Metropolitan.

The Act of King Henry the Eighth, entitled "An Act for Nomination of "Suffragans, and Consecration of them," specified Twenty-six towns in England "to be taken and accepted for Sees of Bishops Suffragan to be made in "England and Wales," and enabled every Archbishop or Bishop who might be so disposed to avail himself of the aid of a Suffragan.

26 Hen. VIII. c. 14. Gibson, p. 134. Burn, i. pp. 246–248.

Such Suffragans were sometimes appointed in England, and the Act of Henry the Eighth, though repealed under Queen Mary, was revived under Queen Elizabeth, and is still in force.†

In King Charles the Second's Declaration from Breda concerning ecclesiastical affairs, immediately before the Restoration, one Article is as follows:

"Because the Dioceses, especially some of them, are thought to be of too "large extent, we will appoint such a number of *Suffragan Bishops* in every "Diocese as shall be sufficient for the due performance of their work."

In behalf of a recurrence to the aid of Suffragans, it is sometimes urged that such a measure would be a return to the practice of the ancient Church, and of our own Church in earlier times, in which such Bishops were appointed under the name of *Chor-episcopi*.

Bingham, ii. 14. § 1.

Their office was in use both in the Eastern and Western Church in the fourth century, but appears to have been discontinued about the ninth century.

An office, however, similar to theirs, and designed for the more efficient discharge of episcopal duties, has existed from the earliest ages, and still exists in many parts of Christendom;—we mean the office of *Co-adjutors*.

* A document, showing what ancient Ecclesiastical fabrics in England and Wales are capable of being converted into Cathedral Churches, has been received from an eminent church architect, Mr. G. G. Scott.

† Suffragan Bishops are mentioned in the xxxvth Canon, A.D. 1603, as conferring Holy Orders.

" These," says an author already cited, " were such Bishops as were ordained " to assist some other Bishops in case of infirmity or old age, and were to be " subordinate to them as long as they lived and succeed them when they died."

The office of Co-adjutor was strongly commended to the use of our own Church by the authors of the " Reformatio Legum" (Archbishop Cranmer and others), who enjoined the Metropolitan, with the consent of the Crown, to appoint a Co-adjutor to a Diocesan Bishop in case of his being incapacitated by bodily infirmity or other cause for the active discharge of episcopal duties.

The recommendations of the " Reformatio Legum" never became law, and no means exist at present for giving effect to this proposal.

It has been suggested by some that a part of the Capitular Revenues and Dignities might be made available for this purpose.

It has been proposed by some of the Bishops, in their replies to our inquiries, that the necessary provision for a Co-adjutor should rather be derived from a portion of the income of the Bishop requiring his aid.

Connected with this topic is another inquiry, whether in case of a Bishop labouring under bodily infirmity and being desirous of retiring from the exercise of his functions, a provision might not be made for this purpose by affording him a place of honourable retirement in a Cathedral Church.

It has also been suggested that a similar provision might be made in some one Cathedral for such Bishops as have laboured for many years in the Colonies and Dependencies of Your Majesty's Crown, and may desire to resign their Sees; and that such Bishops might render valuable service to the United Church, in the discharge of her Missionary duties.

We purpose, in a future Report, to offer to Your Majesty the result of our deliberations on these questions.

VI.—FABRIC.

We have examined carefully the Answers of the several Chapters on this important branch of our inquiry.

tate of the abrics.

Two-thirds of the Cathedral and Collegiate fabrics are represented as being in sound and good repair, as regards safety; but in many cases it is stated that, owing to the perishable nature of the stone, and other causes, the ornamental parts of the exterior are much decayed, and that a large outlay is continually required.

Two or three Churches are described as being in a bad state, especially Carlisle, but in this case the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (having been put into possession of the Capitular property) have agreed to expend forthwith 15,000*l.*, or thereabouts, upon the Fabric, and a certain annual revenue is devoted to repairs for the future.

In several Cathedrals very extensive restorations and improvements, substantial and decorative, have been carried out, partly by means of the Capitular funds, and contributions from the individual members of Chapter; partly by the help of public subscriptions.

anterbury.

At Canterbury, the North West, or Lanfranc's Tower, has been rebuilt at a cost of 25,000*l.*, and a gradual restoration of the whole fabric, exterior and interior, has been in progress from 1823 to the present time. The whole

amount expended in thirty years is stated at nearly 100,000*l.*, the whole arising from Capitular funds.

York. At York, the restorations consequent on the two calamitous fires of 1829 and 1840 have been effected at a cost of 106,560*l.*; of this sum 71,590*l.* was provided by public subscription.

Besides the above, two bequests, amounting to 5,000*l.*, have been expended on the Chapter-house and the peal of bells.

Hereford. The Cathedral of Hereford, which was in a very dilapidated and unsafe condition, has been undergoing a process of restoration since the year 1841, on which has been expended 27,398*l.*, of which sum 14,418*l.* was contributed by the public. A large outlay is still required to complete the works.

Ely. At Ely, the beautiful south-west Transept has been rescued from a state of desecration, thoroughly repaired, and opened to the Church; the ruined chapel adjoining it has been rebuilt from the ground, on the ancient foundation, and in the original style; the interior of the western tower has been opened up to its full height; the eastern portion of the church has been restored to its former beauty, and a new choir formed. The amount expended on these works and other necessary repairs is stated at 16,847*l.*, of which 4,800*l.* was contributed by the public, including a donation of 500*l.* by the present bishop. Various friends have also contributed in the way of further special works, to the amount of 11,000*l.*, making a total of nearly 28,000*l.*; and a gift of 1,500*l.* by the late Bishop Sparke is still in hand for the east window of the choir.

Wells. At Wells also the choir has been restored, and other works executed, partly by Chapter funds, partly by public subscription, at a cost of nearly 13,000*l.* in fourteen years, of which more than 8,000*l.* was raised by subscription.

Llandaff. The Cathedral of Llandaff having suffered great injury in 1722, was partially rebuilt in a manner entirely at variance with the original architecture. In the year 1844 a restoration in better style was commenced, and is still in progress, the expense of which has amounted to 6,275*l.*; of this amount 4,235*l.* was raised by public subscription.

In several other cases smaller restorations have been carried on, the Cathedrals having partaken of the general spirit of improvement which has prevailed during the present century.

Fabric Expenditure during the last 14 years. The total amount expended on the twenty-eight Cathedrals,* and the two Churches of Westminster and Windsor, during the last fourteen years, was about 370,000*l.*, which is divided as follows:—

From Chapter funds and individual contribution of members	£250,000.
From public subscriptions	£120,000.

These extensive works will probably diminish the expense of repairs for a long period to come, especially as we find it stated that in some cases large sums had been expended in the fourteen years preceding those to which the above calculations refer.

Besides the expenditure on the fabrics of the churches, some works of restoration and improvement in the Cathedral precincts have been executed, especially at Durham, where the Grammar School has been rebuilt at the expense

* In a few cases the repairs of the Cathedral precincts are included in the Fabric accounts, and cannot be distinguished. In the case of York, the period extends over 24 years instead of 14.

of 3,600*l.*; the chapter house has been restored, and the ancient dormitory of the Monastery converted into a spacious room destined for a library and museum. The cost of these two works is more than 8,000*l.*

abric Fund. Not more than one third of the whole number of Cathedrals have any special fabric fund; and most of these belong to the old foundation. In some of these cases the fund is very small.

. Paul's. The fabric of St. Paul's is maintained by a fund in the hands of trustees, independently of the Chapter and its revenues.

xeter. At Exeter the repairs of the fabric form the first charge on the capitular revenues, no part of which can be divided until the claims of the fabric have been satisfied.

ork. York Minster has a Fabric Fund of 1,031*l.* per annum, which is expected to increase ultimately to 2,000*l.** This arises partly from the ancient statutable claim of the Fabric to one sixth part of the entire income of the common estates; and the Chapter express a strong opinion that the Fabric is justly entitled to one sixth of whatever improvement may take place in the value of those estates which have been surrendered to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. They state that formerly the Fabric has profited largely by contributions from the Prebendal Estates, now transferred to the Commissioners.

Durham. At Durham it is considered that the woods of the Chapter are by statute appropriated to the repairs of the Cathedral and Capitular buildings, but the annual income from this sum (660*l.*) is insufficient, and the Chapter suggest an addition of 1,200*l.* per annum.

Where there is no special Fabric Fund the repairs are provided for out of the general Capitular revenues; in most cases by the reservation of certain portions of income arising from woods, reserved rents, &c., with additions from the general funds in cases of emergency.

We observe that in some of the old Cathedrals the care of the fabric was committed to one or more of the Resident Canons, who were called *Custodes Fabricæ.*

Seats. It is the general practice to appropriate the seats in the Choir to the members of the Cathedral and their families, and to persons holding official situations in the City. In a few cases some of the seats are let, and the rents applied for the benefit of the Fabric.

At Durham, Ely, Norwich, and at Westminster Abbey, the Choir is so arranged that a large congregation assembled in the central space of the Church may participate in the Divine Services.†

We rejoice to hear that some of the Cathedrals are now opened to the public during a large portion of the day, free of all charge; and that the same arrangement is under consideration in other places. On this subject, which is of some

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* The whole amount of this Fund will be about 3,000*l.*, but more than 1,000*l.* is devoted to the maintenance of the Choir service.

† The Cambridgeshire militia force of nearly 800 men, assemble for Divine service in the octagon of Ely Cathedral.

importance, we hope to communicate with the several Deans who may be able to afford us information on this and other parts of our inquiry.

VII. REVENUE.

It has been already stated in the Introduction that a remarkable difference existed between the revenues of the cathedrals of the old and new foundations. Nature of Property.

1. The old cathedrals had, generally speaking, a common property, from which the expenses of the fabric, and other necessary outgoings, were defrayed, and from which also the Dean and resident officers and Canons received a daily portion, according to their times of residence, the Dean's share being double that of a Canon.

Besides this *communa*, the Dean, chief officers, and Canons had each a separate estate, or a prebend, from the produce of which they were expected to maintain a vicar. The non-resident Canons paid a certain portion—one-fifth, one-sixth, or one-seventh—of their separate income to the common fund for the benefit of the residents.

The vicars also, and the lay vicars, in some cathedrals, are possessed of a common estate.

2. The new cathedrals have a corporate property, from which are paid the statutable stipends of the Dean and Canons, minor canons, and other members; all the expenses of the fabric, and other outgoings.

The Dean and Canons had no separate estates, with the exception of Durham and Ely, where, probably by some capitular arrangement, the Dean and Canons held each a portion of property annexed to their separate stalls; those at Durham being of considerable value, those at Ely very small.

In both classes of cathedrals the Dean and Chapter possess the power of granting leases, subject to the restraining provisions of various Acts of Parliament, intended to secure the interests of the Chapter, as a permanent body, in opposition to the interests of the existing members. The cathedrals derive the greater part of their corporate revenues from fines on the granting and renewing of leases (generally for years) of landed estates and tithe rentcharges.

The remainder arises from estates and rent charges in hand, reserved rents, profits of manors, woods and quarries, and sums of money invested in public securities.

The Chapter of Durham has a large revenue from fines on leases of mines, wayleaves, &c.

We have obtained from the several Chapters Tables of their revenue and expenditure for each of the seven years preceding the appointment of our Commission, which will be found in the Appendix. An analysis of these Tables is annexed to this Report. Amount of Revenues.

It appears that the average amount of the entire revenues of twenty-six cathedral and two collegiate churches, for seven years, was 295,984*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The revenues for the year 1852 amounted to 313,005*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*

One cathedral, Bangor, is stated to have no corporate property of any kind.

The Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, decline to make any return of revenue, on the ground that their property is strictly collegiate.

The analysis of expenditure shows that the amount paid by the Chapters, in 1852, for repairs of the fabric and precincts, stipends of the various members and officers (exclusive of the Chapter), and other necessary expenses, with payments to vicars of parishes, and contributions to other religious purposes, was 108,695*l.* Distribution. I.—Necessary Expenses.

We observe that several Chapters pay large sums, beyond the statutable stipends, to some of the lower members and officers of their churches. But in many cases the payments appear to be made according to the letter of the statutes, and are consequently, by the change in the relative value of money, very much below the value intended by the founder.* This opens a very important consideration, to which our best attention will be directed, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may tend to remove all reasonable ground of complaint.

II.—Dividends to members of Chapters.

The amount divided between the members of the capitular bodies in 1852 (when the numbers were the most nearly reduced to the limits contemplated by the Act of 1840) was 160,713*l.* out of the above gross revenue of 313,005*l.*

The Deans of the old foundation now receive 1,000*l.* per annum; the deans of the new foundation, in those cases where the divisible revenues of the Chapter give them a smaller amount, have their income made up to 1,000*l.* by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; in other cases where the dean's income is more than 1,000*l.*, but under 2,000*l.*, no change is made. The same remark applies to Canons, the limits being 500*l.* and 1,000*l.*

III.—Payments to Ecclesiastical Commissioners. See Table, pp. 42, 43.

The amount paid annually to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of charged deaneries, charged and suspended canonries, has increased from 23,140*l.* in 1846 to 50,054*l.* in 1853.

Property and Revenues transferred to Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The last head of expenditure leads us to notice the great changes which have been made in the distribution of cathedral property and revenues by various Acts of Parliament, commencing with 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, in the year 1840.

By those Acts the following different kinds of property and revenue are transferred from the cathedral and collegiate churches to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for the augmentation of small benefices, and the endowment of new Churches.

& 4 Vict. . 113. s. 50, 51. & 5 Vict. c. 39. . 6. & 7 Vict. c. 37. . 4. 6.

1. All the separate estates of the Deans, and other chief persons and officers of the old cathedrals, and of the Canons, residentiary and non-residentiary.

This provision has already taken effect with respect to 318 separate estates, (out of the whole number 370), some of which have come into the possession of the Commissioners, by the death of the incumbents, others by the payment of sums of money, or annuities, to the incumbents, by way of commutation.

2. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are now entitled to the annual incomes of fifty-nine suspended Canonries, leaving nineteen still liable to suspension.

See Table, pp. 42, 43.

3. They also receive payments charged upon certain Deaneries and Canonries both in the old and new cathedrals.

4. By the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104, for facilitating the improvement of episcopal and capitular estates, the Commissioners are entitled to receive, as part of their common fund, such annual or other sums (arising out of sales of reversions, or purchases of leasehold interests), as may appear proper to

* The Legislature does not seem to have judged it necessary to enforce the payment of ancient stipends on an augmented scale. The Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek at Cambridge, who are entitled to 40*l.* per annum from Trinity College, have an augmentation (by the Act of 1840) not from the College funds, but by the annexation of Canonries in Ely Cathedral. In a similar manner King James I. made a better provision for the Regius and Lady Margaret's Professors of Divinity by the annexation of well-endowed Rectories.

the Church Estates Commissioners, so that no member of the Chapters may have any increase of income.

5. The same provision is made applicable to enfranchisements of capitular copyhold property by the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 57. This Act is also made *retrospective*, and applicable to enfranchisements effected under the previous Copyhold Acts, commencing with 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35.

6. The Commissioners are also entitled to a portion of the revenue derived from the granting of long leases by the Chapters for mining and building purposes. 5 & 6 Vict. 108.

The amount derived from the above sources, for the year 1852, was 81,495*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.** as the contribution from the cathedral and collegiate churches to the common fund for the general benefit of the Church. 5th Report of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1853.

By the 6th report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it appears that the income from these sources was, for the year ending November 1, 1853:—

£51,183	2	10	capitular revenues,
46,592	18	7	estates vested in Commissioners
£97,776	1	5*	

Comparing the amount received from Capitular Revenues, viz., 51,183*l.* with the average income above stated, viz., 295,984*l.*, it appears that of the entire corporate revenues of the Chapters, about one sixth part is now paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

A large increase of the total amount derived from cathedral property may be expected to accrue, from both the chief sources above mentioned. First, from the separate estates of the old cathedrals; for there are forty-two which have not yet fallen into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and of those which have fallen, many are still under lease. Secondly, from the corporate revenues of the new cathedrals and collegiate churches, both on account of Canonries, (of which nineteen still remain liable to suspension,) and of charged Deaneries and Canonries. Future increase.

On the other hand, this fund is liable to considerable deductions, in the shape of payments to the members of the less wealthy Chapters, by which part of the capitular contributions return to capitular purposes. The average of these payments for twelve years, from 1842, when they commenced, to the close of 1853, was 7,697*l.* 17*s.* The Deans and Canons of Chester and Ripon appear to have received, for many years past, large annual augmentations.

About 4,000*l.* is also paid annually in augmentation of Archdeaconries.†

The whole of the property in the hands of the Commission, as well as their legal claims on the capitular revenues, were mortgaged in 1845, by Act of Parliament, to the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, as security for a loan of 600,000*l.* Reduced 3 per Cent. stock. The Commissioners are bound to invest all the proceeds of sales, or fines, in real estates, or Government securities.

The Chapters of York and Carlisle have recently transferred the whole of their corporate property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, receiving in exchange an annual payment, equal to the amount of their average incomes and Transfers of property at York and Carlisle.

* Part of this sum, however, arises from sinecure rectories, now suppressed, and is therefore not capitular. The accounts of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are not given with much detail so that it is impossible to ascertain what is derived from each particular source.

† The augmentations under these two heads were as follows:—

	In 1852:	In 1853:
Deans and Chapters	£16,061 4 2	£9,364 2 4
Archdeaconries	4,142 15 11	4,623 14 4

ordinary expenditure, until such time as the Commissioners shall convey to the Chapters landed property sufficient to produce an equivalent revenue.

We have not been able as yet to obtain sufficient information on the reasons which led to these entire transfers of the capitular property.

We are anxious that this subject should be fully investigated, because by these transactions the Chapters, while they secure a more steady average revenue, appear to divest themselves of some very important capitular functions, recognized by the statutes, and having a direct bearing upon their position and influence in the diocese.*

York. App. p. 28.

Several considerations of very great importance are pressed upon us by the Chapters, in their communications, with respect to revenue.

Suggestions of Chapters:

1. In the early part of our inquiry, it was represented to us, that the poorer Chapters had no prospect of improving the condition of their choir, school, and other institutions, unless, by an improved system of management, their corporate revenues could be increased.

Salisbury, App. p. 609.

2. It will be seen by the tables of revenue, that the annual incomes of the members of some Chapters are extremely variable, ranging in one case from 1,033*l.* to 210*l.*; in another from 1,033*l.* to 163*l.* It is therefore not surprising to meet with strong recommendations of a change of system, which may reduce the fluctuations of income within narrower limits.

Ely. Salisbury. App. pp. 513, 541.

3. Propositions have been made for the assignment of a portion of capitular revenues as a diocesan fund, to be administered by a local board, for the extension of the Church, and the promotion of works of piety and charity in the diocese.

Durham. App. p. 75. Ely. App. p. 646. Salisbury. App. p. 610.

Together with these considerations of a more general character, will be found recommendations from particular cathedrals for increased expenditure on various parts of their establishments.

Management of property.

See App. p. 614–647.

These various suggestions have led us to give much consideration to the subject of revenue, and we have endeavoured to gain as much information as possible, from the Reports of previous Commissions, and from the remarks of the several Bishops and Chapters, on the best system of management for capitular property.

It appears by the tables of revenue, that the Chapters in general derive the greater part of their revenues from the fines paid on the granting or renewal of leases. It is now, we believe, generally admitted, that this system has hitherto been so beneficial to the lessees, that a considerable part of the annual value of the property is lost to the Church.†

During the last three years, facilities have been afforded by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., for the voluntary enfranchisement of leasehold estates and the purchase of existing leasehold rights. It appears from the Third Report of the Estates Commissioners, that since the passing of the Act, they have sanctioned, with respect to capitular property, ninety-two sales of reversions to lessees, (including seven cases of tithes,) and twenty purchases of outstanding leasehold interests; and the Commissioners state, that there is a growing disposition on the part of many ecclesiastical corporations to entertain proposals by their lessees to effect enfranchisement.

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* It is provided by the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 35, 1853, that the monies and estates so transferred shall not be carried to the common fund until time has been allowed for the Cathedral Commissioners to present their Report.

† The Table of Appropriate Rectories from the Chapter of Durham shows that the annual value of their Capitular Tithes and Glebes amounts to - - - £12,891 11 7
Whereas the amount received by the Chapter, on an average of years, is only - 3,305 14 5
Or little more than one-fourth part.

We are still without sufficient data for forming an accurate judgment with respect to the advantage which might be expected to accrue to the Church from the general carrying out of this plan. But we are informed, by good authority, that the gain under the new system would probably be from 30 to 50 per cent. on the value now received.*

If this be correct, it is evident, that under this system, combined with the principle of limitation established by recent Acts† for the incomes of deans and canons, a large increase of revenue might be secured, both for the improvement of cathedral institutions, and for the general benefit of the church.

3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 66.
4 & 5. Vict. c. 39. s. 20.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. s. 11. 14.
6 & 7. Vict. c. 77. s. 6.

We may state that evidence on this subject has already been given before the Commissioners appointed in 1849 for inquiring into Episcopal and Capitular Revenues, as well as before a Committee of the House of Lords in 1851; and in both instances recommendations have been made as to the best mode of dealing with this question in future.

Under these circumstances, we are not prepared at present to suggest any definitive measure for the future management of capitular property. As, however, the Act of 1851, for facilitating the improvement of Capitular Estates, expires with the present session, we venture to depart, in this instance, from the rule we have prescribed to ourselves in the commencement of this Report, and humbly recommend to Your Majesty, in concurrence with the Third Report of the Estates Commissioners, that the above Act be renewed for a limited time.

Recommendation that the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104 be renewed.

A few modifications of the Act have been suggested, and are here proposed for consideration:—

Modifications proposed.

1. That the whole negotiation with respect to enfranchisements, or purchases, when once commenced by the consent of the Chapters, be conducted and completed by the Estates Commissioners and the lessees.

2. That capitular appropriations of tithes be not sold, except in particular cases, to be approved by the Bishop, as well as the Chapter.‡

3. That the improved revenue obtained by such voluntary transactions be reserved in suspense by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, until the final Report of the Cathedral Commissioners has been presented, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 35.

The course which we thus venture to recommend to Your Majesty would allow time for full consideration of the results of the last three years, as stated in the Reports of the Estates Commissioners, as well as of the facts and

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* Mr. Smith, the surveyor employed by the Estates Commissioners has given us much valuable evidence on this subject.

† The scale at present prescribed is as follows:—

Dean of Durham	£3,000
Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster	each 2,000
Canons of the three above churches	„ 1,000
Dean of Manchester	1,500
Canons of Manchester	600
Deans of the Old Foundation	1,000
Deans of the New Foundation	1,000
Or, in some cases, between	1,000 and 2,000
Canons	500
Or, in some cases, between	500 and 1,000
Deans of Cathedrals in Wales	each 700
Canons in Wales	„ 350

‡ It appears by the evidence given before the Episcopal and Capitular Revenues Commission (1849), and by other testimony, that the lessees are not so ready to purchase reversions of tithes as they are of other estates; and it is generally felt that there are peculiar obligations incident to the possession of tithes, which appear to mark them as the most fitting property to remain vested in Ecclesiastical bodies.

suggestions contained in our present Report, and of the recommendations which we may hereafter lay before Your Majesty on the whole subject of the cathedral and collegiate churches.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this, our first Report, we desire to express our grateful sense of the ready and kind assistance which we have received from the various bodies and persons whom we have addressed, and our hope that they will continue, in the same spirit, to aid our exertions in the important task confided to us by Your Majesty.

It is impossible, with our utmost diligence, to avoid errors and deficiencies on a subject so comprehensive, and touching the system of our Church at so many points, from its highest offices and functions to its humblest charities; but with the help of local knowledge, communicated by members of each institution, we trust to be enabled to fulfil in some measure the purpose for which Your Majesty has been pleased to command our services.

We are not without hope that the circulation of the Evidence now collected may lead to the spontaneous adoption of several measures of improvement, which are capable of being effected by the Chapters themselves, with the concurrence of their Visitors. It will be our duty to ascertain, as far as possible, what are the internal powers of regulation vested in the Bishop and Chapter of each Cathedral Church, and which of the amendments we may have to recommend will require the sanction of the Crown or of Parliament.

It remains to state that our whole time has not been absorbed in inquiry and the arrangement of evidence now presented; we have held frequent deliberations on the constitution and functions of Cathedral Churches, with a view to the suggestion of measures which may tend to make them once more, as they were originally, integral and effective parts of our Ecclesiastical organization, fitted to promote to the utmost the Public Worship of ALMIGHTY GOD, and to maintain and extend that holy Faith of CHRIST our Saviour which by their means was first propagated and established in this country.

For the accomplishment of this great work, to which we shall continue to direct our best endeavours, we humbly desire the prayers of Your Majesty and of all the Members of our Church.

Witness our hands and seals, this 6th day of April 1854.

J. B. Cantuar. (L.S.)
T. Ebor. (L.S.)
Blandford. (L.S.)
Harrowby. (L.S.)
C. J. London. (L.S.)
S. Oxon. (L.S.)
H. Montagu Villiers. (L.S.)
J. Dodson. (L.S.)
J. Patteson. (L.S.)
William Page Wood. (L.S.)
Chr. Wordsworth. (L.S.)
W. F. Hook. (L.S.)
William Selwyn. (L.S.)

Extracts on the Subject of Capitular Councils.

EXTRACTS ON THE SUBJECT OF CAPITULAR COUNCILS.

Thomassinus.—Vet. et Nov. Ecclesiæ Disciplina.

P. I. Lib. ii. c. 9. Implebant ergo certissime capitula eundem locum idemque præstabant ministerium, quod et antiquissimus ille singularum ecclesiarum clerus, quo inconsulto nihil gerebatur.

P. I. Lib. iii. c. 7. Quamquam nulla esset communis vitæ societas inter clericos cathedralium ecclesiarum per quinque priora secula, nec inter se, nec cum episcopo, coalescebant illi tamen in unum quoddam veluti corpus cum eo, et in partem sollicitudinis atque imperii sacri quandam societatem veniebant. Ergo presbyteri diaconique civitatum episcopalium, qui clerus erat superior diœceseos, et quem jam hinc donabimus capituli nomine, quamquam illud eis posterius tantum accesserit, clerus hic, inquam, *in unum corpus, in unum senatum consiliumque cum episcopo coibat; cumque eo principe et capite suo, clericis populisque diœceseos omnibus moderabatur.*

Id.—P. I. Lib. ii. c. x.

Sicut instituta a Christo, sempiterni Dei Filio, hierarchia, non constat nisi episcopis, presbyteris, et diaconis: ita capitula, ceu sacri principatus effigies luculentissimæ, presbyteris tantum constabant olim et diaconis, in unum cum episcopo senatum conciliumque conscriptis. Ita Paschalis ii. episcopo Compostellano formam delineans componendæ ecclesiæ suæ, jubebat ut presbyteros in eâ et diaconos cardinales instituerent, quibus consiliariis et cooperatoribus uteretur.

Epist. 15.—*Cardinales in ecclesiâ tuâ presbyteros, seu diaconos, tales constitue, qui digne valeant commissa sibi ecclesiastici regiminis onera sustinere.*

Concil. Burdigalense, A. C. 1581. (*Thomassin.* Vol. I. p. 649.)

Declarat hæc sancta synodus, præcipuam in ipsis ecclesiis authoritatem ad episcopos pertinere; eosque consilio et operâ capitulorum et dignitatum juvari debere, ut membrorum capiti cohærentium et obsequentium.

Muratori Antiq. Ital. T. v. Diss. 62.

Paucis erant contentæ parochiales ecclesiæ, multis ecclesia cathedralis; atque ita conformatus clerus istius ut collegium constitueret, ac formam quamdam senatus, cujus caput episcopus fuit. Adstabant autem præcipui sacerdotes et diaconi episcopo ad sacra ministranda et ad varias ecclesiastici regiminis opportunitates. Aderant et episcopalibus conciliis; majorisque momenti negotia non sine illorum consilio expediebantur.

Van Espen de Institutione et Officio Canonicorum. Pt. I. c. ii.

Præcipuum officium canonicorum cathedralium est opera et consilio episcopis in ecclesiæ regimine assistere. Quos, *canonicos cathedrales*, tamquam *cathedræ* episcopali propius adhærentes, posterior ætas nuncupavit, hi in pristinum presbyterorum et diaconorum *presbyterium* atque *senatum* successerunt: quo fit ut, quemadmodum olim presbyteri et diaconi civitatis episcopalis unum cum episcopo, tamquam capite, corpus constituerent, fratresque episcopi dicerentur, ita canonici cathedrales in locum ipsorum suffecti unum cum episcopo corpus componere dicantur; et ut episcopi ipsos tamquam fratres agnoscant canonica decrevit auctoritas. Hi sunt, sine quorum consilio hodie, ut olim, majora ecclesiæ negotia episcopus absolvere non potest: qui similiter, ut olim, absente aut mortuo episcopo, pro corpore totius diœcesis debent excubare.

It appears to have been determined that the chapters should (except with regard to strictly capitular affairs), only be consulted, and that the whole power of decision should rest with the bishop.

Thomassinus.—V. et N. Eccl. Discipl. Pt. I. Lib. iii. c. x. s. ix

. . tantò fuit consultius, ut elucidari satagerent episcopi, quibus illis (capitulis) in rebus jus definitivi vel consultivi tantum suffragii permittendum esset. Altercatum super eâ re fuit in 2da congregatione concilii Remensis anno 1583, ac denique pronunciatum est, ex ipsorum assensione capitulorum, definitivi suffragii copiam eis non fieri, nisi ubi de eorum controvertebatur exemptionibus, jurisdictione, juribus, privilegiis, rebusque temporalibus; *reliquis vero in rebus consultiva tantum vota eorum esse posse.*

Bouix (de Capitulis) I. i. 2. p. 6.

Percurrendo totam sæculorum seriem ab apostolicis temporibus usque nunc, semper et ubique reperitur in unaquaque Cathedrali capitulum, id est, collegium presbyterorum et diaconorum auxiliantium episcopo in ecclesiæ regimine, et mortuo vel absente episcopo diœcesim episcopali et ordinariâ jurisdictione regentium.

Ex illa vero doctrinæ ab eruditissimo Thomassino expositæ quantulacumque an ysi, quisque facile concludet non immerito institutioni capitulorum assignari tanquam *essentiale et primarium* munus auxiliandi et supplendi episcopo in diœcesis regimine. . . . . Id. I. ii. 1. p. 44.

Jam vero in præcedente capite probatum est finem illum essentialem et primarium esse munus *auxiliandi et supplendi episcopo in diœcesis regimine.* Hinc patet via ad rectam capituli definitionem, quæ sic statui potest: *Collegium clericorum ab ecclesia institutum ad auxiliandum et supplendum episcopo in diœcesis suæ regimine.* Id. I. iii. 2. p. 58

Dicitur *ab ecclesia institutum,* ut institutio illa juris communis et universalis distinguatur a particulari institutione, qua episcopus aliquos clericos in corpus quoddam coadunaret ut sibi essent a consiliis. Dicitur *ad auxiliandum episcopo,* nempe sede plena; et additur *ad supplendum,* nempe sede vacante seu mortuo episcopo.

For a similar view of the cathedral churches of Germany, we beg to refer to Binterim's Christ-Katholische Kirche, from which a few extracts are here given.

(*Binterim.* Vol. III. Part. 2. ch. 7. § 7.)

If we go back to the first origin of the cathedral chapter, and observe the spirit of the ancient presbyteries, which has been retained in its purity, and distinctly expressed in the ecclesiastical ordinances of all ages, we shall perceive the high and important objects which it was designed to effect in a fourfold relation;

(*a*) in relation to the bishop;
(*b*) in relation to the cathedral church;
(*c*) in relation to the diocese; and, lastly,
(*d*) in relation to the whole body of the church.

(*a*) The bishop is appointed by the Holy Spirit to rule his church and to feed his flock, but he is not able personally to execute the manifold business of his ecclesiastical government. Therefore there has been from the earliest times a senate or council which should powerfully support him in all the branches of his episcopal office. What the ancient senate of the early presbyters was, such are in our times the cathedral chapters. Their object is the same, and so also are their obligations.

It is their greatest honour to take a part of the burden which the bishop, their head, has to bear.

. . . In ecclesiis præcipua autoritas et rerum gerendarum potestas ad episcopos pertinet; ii vero consilio et operâ capitulorum et dignitatum juvari debent, ut membrorum capiti cohærentium et obsequentium.—(*Synod. Rotomag. de a°* 1581, *cap.* 28, *De episcopis et capitulis.*)

(*b*) The cathedral is the mother of all the churches in the diocese; as such it must be a model for all, more especially in the elevated character of its divine services. To maintain this divine worship in the spirit of the catholic church, the cathedrals are designed.

. . . . . .

They shall regulate, purify, and animate the public forms of prayer, that through them a higher light of understanding, and more ardent warmth of feeling, and a stronger impulse to Christian activity may be promoted; and above all that the inner life of the spirit may be manifested in the outward demeanour. The goodly example of the mother church will thus extend to the daughter churches. . . . .

(*c*) Relation to the diocese.

During the lifetime, and still more on the death of the bishop, the cathedral chapter must take a part in the administration of affairs in the diocese.

The most important concerns (according to the rules of the canon law) shall not be undertaken by the bishop without consultation with the chapter. The whole chapter has consequently relations with the diocese.

From this chapter certain members must be chosen to examine the clerks applying for ordination, and the priests as to their care for the souls under their charge. Others must have different offices, which may have an influence either on the clergy or laity of the diocese.

Every member shall, by virtue of his office, be to the diocese as a shining light and a strengthening salt.

The following passages are from English authors:

Bishop Scambler.—(Letter to Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1582.)

That kind of foundation implieth alway a society of learned men, staied and grounded in all parts of religion, apt to preach the Gospel, and convince errors and heresies, which in the singleness of opinion, where particular men over particular churches, as pastors, are set within the diocese where it is chief, may happen to arise, and further to assist the bishop, the head of the diocese, in all godly and wholesome consultations; inasmuch, that Life of Archbishop Parker, Append. to B. IV. no. 64

the cathedral church ought to be as it were the oracle of the whole diocese, and a light unto all places lying near it.

Hooker.—(Ecclesiastical Polity, Book vii. c. vii. § 1.)

ὥσπερ σύμπονοι βοηθέντες τῷ ἐπισκόπῳ, *Zonar.* in Can. Apost.

Touching the next point, how bishops, together with presbyters, have used to govern the churches which were under them: it is by Zonaras somewhat plainly and at large declared, that the bishop had his seat on high, in the church, above the residue which were present; that a number of presbyters did always there assist him; and that in the oversight of the people those presbyters were, after a sort, the bishop's coadjutors. The bishop and presbyters who, together with him, governed the church, are for the most part, by Ignatius, jointly mentioned. In the epistle to them of Trallis, he saith of presbyters, that they are σύμβουλοι καὶ συνεδρευταὶ τοῦ ἐπισκόπου, "counsellors and assistants of the bishop;" and concludeth in the end, "He that should disobey these "were a plain atheist, and an irreligious person, and one that did set Christ himself "and his own ordinances at nought." Which order, making presbyters or priests the bishop's assistants, doth not import that they were of equal authority with him, but rather so adjoined that they also were subject, as hath been proved. In the writings of St. Cyprian, nothing is more usual than to make mention of the college of presbyters subject unto the bishop, although in handling the common affairs of the church, they assisted him. But of all other places which open the ancient order of episcopal presbyters, the most clear is that epistle of Cyprian unto Cornelius, concerning certain Novatian heretics, received again, upon their conversion, into the unity of the church. "After that Urbanus "and Sidonius, confessors, had come and signified unto our presbyters, that Maximus, a "confessor and presbyter, did, together with them, desire to return into the church, it "seemed meet to hear from their own mouths and confessions that which by message they "had delivered. When they were come, and had been called to account by the presbyters "touching those things they had committed, their answer was, that they had been "deceived, and did request that such things as there they were charged with, might be "forgotten. It being brought unto me what was done, I took order that the presbytery "might be assembled. There were also present five bishops, that upon settled advice it "might be, with consent of all, determined what should be done about their persons." Thus far St. Cyprian. Wherein it may be peradventure demanded, whether he and other bishops did thus proceed with advice of their presbyters in all such public affairs of the church, as being thereunto bound by ecclesiastical canons, or else that they voluntarily so did, because they judged it in discretion as then most convenient. Surely the words of Cyprian are plain, that of his own accord he chose this way of proceeding, "Unto that," saith he, "which Donatus, and Fortunatus, and Novatus, and Gordius, our compresbyters, "have written, I could by myself alone make no answer, forasmuch as at the very first "entrance into my bishoprick, I resolutely determined not to do anything of mine own "private judgment, without your counsel and the people's consent." The reason whereof he rendereth in the same epistle, saying, "When, by the grace of God, myself shall come "unto you," (for St. Cyprian was now in exile,) "of things which either have been or "must be done, we will consider, *sicut honor mutuus poscit*, 'as the law of courtesy which "one doth owe to another of us requireth.'"

Ep. 93.

The bishop for his assistance and ease had under him, to guide and direct deacons in their charge, his archdeacon, so termed in respect of care over deacons, albeit himself were not deacon but presbyter. For the guidance of presbyters in their function, the bishop had likewise under him one of the self same order with them, but above them in authority, one whom the ancients termed usually an archpresbyter, we at this day name him dean. For, most certain truth it is, that churches cathedral, and the bishops of them, are as glasses, wherein the face and very countenance of apostolical antiquity remaineth even as yet to be seen, notwithstanding the alterations which tract of time and the course of the world hath brought. For defence and maintenance of them we are most earnestly bound to strive, even as the Jews were for their temple and the high priest of God therein. . . .

Bishop Stillingfleet. (Ecclesiastical Cases, Vol. i. p. 238.)

My Lord Coke saith, there were chapters, as the bishop's council, before they had distinct possessions.

(Ibid., Vol. ii., p. 568.)

The chapter are, by the canon law, styled *concilium* and *senatus episcopi*, as *Barbosa* and *Antonius Frances* confess. But that which is far more material to us, is that, by our *common law:* it is said, that the dean and chapter were appointed as a council to the bishop, with whom he is to consult in cases of difficulty, to which purpose every bishop *habet cathedram*, and who are to consent to every grant, &c.; and in the case of the dean and chapter of Norwich, their being is declared to be so necessary, that although they should depart with their possessions, yet for necessity the corporation doth remain, as well to assist the bishop in his calling, as to give their assent, &c.

Co. 8 Rep.

The following passage appears in the report of the case of the Crown *v.* the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, 3 Rep. 73., 2 Anderson, 120, 165, s. c.

Inasmuch as it was impossible that the church of God should continue without sects and heresies, it was in Christian policy thought and re-thought necessary, that every bishop should be assisted with a council, scil. with a chapter, and that for two reasons; first, to consult with them in matters of difficulty, and to assist him in deciding of controversies concerning religion, to which purpose every bishop *habet cathedram.* Second, to consent to any grant, &c. which the bishop should make to bind his successors, for it was not reasonable to impose so great a charge, or to repose such confidence in any single person, or to give power to one person only to prejudice his successor.—*By Attorney General Coke, arguendo, but assented to by the Court in 3d resolution. Chancery, M. T. 40 and 41 Eliz., Lord Keeper Egerton, Popham and Anderson, C. Js. and Periam, C. B.*

Bacon.—(Peace of the Church, section ii.)

The second consideration is, whether it were not convenient that there should be a more exact probation and examination of ministers; namely, that the bishops should not ordain alone, but by advice, and then that ancient holy order of the church might be revived, by which the bishop ordained ministers but at four set times of the year which were called *quatuor tempora*, and which are now called *Ember Weeks*, it being thought fit to accompany so high an action with general fasting and prayer, and sermons, and all holy exercises. And the names likewise of those that were to be ordained were published some days before their ordination, to the end that exceptions might be taken if just cause were. . . . .

There are two circumstances in the administration of bishops, wherein I could never be satisfied, the one is the sole exercise of their authority, the other, the deputation of their authority. . . . .

For the first, the bishop grants orders alone, excommunicates alone, judges alone. This seems to be a thing almost without example in good governments, and therefore not unlikely to have crept in during degenerate and corrupt times. The greatest kings and monarchs have their councils. There is no temporal court in England of the higher sort, where the authority rests in one person. . . . .

Whence should this sole exercise of jurisdiction come? Surely one may suppose upon good grounds that "from the beginning it was not thus," and that the deans and chapters were councils about the sees and chairs of bishops at the first, and were to them a presbytery or consistory, and intermeddled not only in the disposing of their revenues and endowments, but much more in ecclesiastical jurisdiction. . . .

Therefore it seems to me a thing reasonable, religious, and agreeable to the first institution, that bishops in the greatest causes and those which require a spiritual discerning, (for example, in the ordaining, suspending, or depriving of ministers; in excommunications; in sentencing the validity of marriages and legitimations; in judging criminal causes, as symony, incest, blasphemy, and the like, should not proceed sole and unassisted. And this point, as I understand it, is a reformation that may be planted *sine strepitu*; and without any disturbance at all. And it is a matter that will give strength to the bishops, countenance to the inferior degrees of prelates or ministers, and the better issue, or proceeding, to the causes that shall pass.

Dr. Hacket.—(Speech before the House of Commons, A.D. 1641.)

I shall allege that which is the genuine and proper use of cathedral churches, and for which they were primarily instituted; that is, that the deans and chapters should be the *council of the bishop*, to assist him in his jurisdiction and greatest censures, if anything be wrong either in the doctrine or in the manners of the clergy. Some of our reverend brethren have complained unto you that our bishops have for many years usurped sole jurisdiction to themselves, and to their own consistory, and have disused the presbyters from concurring with them. I am not he that can assail this objection; nor will I excuse this omission, as if it were not contrary to the best antiquity. It is not to be denied, that Ignatius, Cyprian, Hierom, Austin, and others* have required that some grave and discreet presbyters should be *senatus episcopi*, and be advisers with him in his consistory. And as by negligence it hath been disused, so if it be established in the right form again, it will give great satisfaction to the church of God. But it seemeth strange to me, that when this reformation is called for, the corporations of deans and chapters should be cried down, who were employed in this work by very ancient institution. What canonist is there that doth not refer us unto them for this service especially?†

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* See Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church, book ii. ch. 3. § 9.

† Dr. Hacket's Apology for Cathedral Establishments, republished by Hatchard and Son, 1838.

Bishop Hall.—(Answer to Smectymnuus.)

eal, Hist. of
uritans, vol. ii.
408.

Who ever challenged a sole jurisdiction?

We willingly grant, that presbyters have and ought to have a jurisdiction within their own charge, and that in all great affairs they ought to be consulted. We admit that bishops of old had their ecclesiastical council of presbyters, and we still have the same in our deans and chapters.

Dr. Hammond. (Preface to the Power of the Keys.)

That a moderate episcopacy, with a standing assistant presbytery, as it will certainly satisfie the desires of those whose pretentions are regular, and moderate, (craving nothing more, and in some things less than the laws of the land,) so that it will appear to be that which all parties can best tolerate.

Declaration of King Charles II. A. D. 1660.

That no bishop shall ordain or exercise any part of jurisdiction which appertains to the censure of the church, without the advice and assistance of the presbyters.

To the end that deans and chapters may be the better fitted to afford counsel and assistance to the bishop, both in ordination and the other offices mentioned before, I will take care that those preferments be given to the most learned, pious, and discreet presbyters of the same diocese. And that an equal number of learned, pious, and discreet presbyters of the diocese shall be joined together with the chapter for the above purposes.

urnet, Own Time,
ol. 1. fol. ed.,
180.

The presbyterians moved, that Bishop Usher's Reduction should be laid down as a groundwork to treat on: that bishops should not govern their diocese by their single authority, nor depute it to lay officers in their courts, but should in matters of ordination and jurisdiction take along with them the counsel and concurrence of the presbyters.

Bishop Reynolds.—(Dedication of his ordination sermon to the dean and clergy of his cathedral church of Norwich.)

I have taken the liberty of dedicating it unto you, that I might thereby testify the love and honour I owe your persons, the value I set upon your learned and pious labours, and the real thanks I return unto you for the great love which you have expressed towards my person, and assistance which you have afforded me in mine attendance upon the service of that diocese; and I hope it will not be grievous unto you, or offensive unto any, if after the example of the ancient bishops in the primitive and purer ages of the church, who were wont to sit with their clergy, and preside in an ecclesiastical senate,* I shall, in matters of weight and difficulty, entreat the advice and assistance of you, who are *presbyteri urbis*, in order to the more safe, judicious, regular, and inoffensive determining of them.

Bishop Burnet.

Ordination weeks were always dreadful things to me when I remembered those words, "*Lay hands suddenly on no man; be not partaker of other men's sins; keep thyself pure.*" It is true those who came to see me were generally well prepared as to their studies, and they brought testimonials and titles, which is all that in our present constitution can be demanded. I never put over the examining of them to my chaplains; I did that always myself, and examined them chiefly on the proofs of revealed religion, and the terms of salvation, and the new covenant through Christ; for these are the fundamentals. But my principal care was to awaken their consciences, to make them consider whether they had a motion of the Holy Ghost calling them to the function, and to make them apprehend what belonged both to a spiritual life and to the pastoral care. On these subjects I spoke much and often to every one of them apart, and sometimes to them altogether, *besides the public examination of them with my chapter.*—*Bp. Burnet, Own Time*, ii. 643.

A day or two before ordination, he submitted all those whom he had accepted, to the examination of the dean and prebendaries, that so he might have their approbation.—*Life of Bishop Burnet.*

Bishop Gibson.

I shall only add, that in our ancient acts of ordination, it is not only set down that an examination was canonically made, but with that, the names of the examiners were also frequently entered before the names of the persons ordained; whereby it was certainly understood (on any occasion) upon whose approbation the particular persons were admitted to holy orders by the bishop.

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* Ἱερὸν σύστημα, συνέδριον Θεοῦ. Ignat. Σύστημα ἐν ἑκάστῃ πόλει. Origen. *Consessus Cleri*, Cyprian. *Senatus ecclesiæ*, Hieron. et Cyprian., passim.

ANALYSIS OF THE ANSWERS

RECEIVED FROM

DEANS AND CHAPTERS

IN REPLY TO THE FIRST SERIES OF QUESTIONS.

(*The Cathedrals are here arranged in the order usually followed.*)

CANTERBURY.

Original Constitution.

Founded by King Henry VIII., and governed by his Statutes as altered by the Statutes of King Charles I.

1 **Dean** and 12 **Canons.** The vice-dean, receiver, and treasurer chosen from them.
Residence to be continual, except during the licensed absences of 100 days and 80 days; altered by Caroline statutes to residence of 90 days.

6 **Preachers,** to preach in cathedral, in villages in the vicinity, and in the chapter parishes.

2 **Minor Canons.**

1 **Deacon.**

1 **Subdeacon.**

2 **Lay Clerks.**

1 **Choristers' Master.**

0 **Choristers.**

2 **Schoolmasters.**

2 **Grammar Scholars.**

Also 20 minor offices connected with the property, services, and common table.

The tenor of the statutes, so far as they regulate the establishment, is similar to those given to the new foundations; but they were altered in many respects by the statutes of King Charles I., especially with respect to the rule of residence. See App., p. 57.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged from time of Charles I., except by the partial operation of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, and by an Ordinance of King William IV.

1 **Dean** and 12 **Canons** (6 stalls suspended). The 3 internal officers are annually chosen. Under King William the Fourth's ordinance, the dean and chapter divide the year into equal residentiary portions. Residence defined to be lodging in official house, attendance at daily services, preaching every Sunday.
2 canonries annexed to the archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone.
Houses attached.

6 **Minor Canons,** appointed by chapter. 2 officiate at litanies and 1 at ordinary services. They preach by turn twice a week in Lent.
Houses provided, and residence required, in the close. 4 appointed before the Act receive the annual stipend of 80*l.*, and 21*s.* for each sermon; 2 since the Act, of 150*l.* with the like addition for sermons.
4 are beneficed.
Not a corporation.

12 **Lay Clerks;** 10 receive 24*l.* a year, and 2*s.* 6*d.* each day of attendance, one 60*l.* a year, one 24*l.* a year, and 1*s.* each day of attendance.
Daily attendance expected.
The forfeited quotidians go to a common fund.
Not a corporation.
The organist has 115*l.* a year.

10 **Choristers;** Two have 12*l.*, four 8*l.*, and four 6*l.* a year. Free education, and occasional gratuity on leaving.

6 **Preachers,** who now preach only in cathedral. Statutable stipend, 25*l.* a year, and 32*l.* 10*s.* as house compensation.

12 **Beadsmen.** Stipend, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year.
12 minor offices are kept on foot, at total annual expenditure of about 737*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*
The offices of sacbutteers and those connected with the common table are obsolete, and stipends added to stipends of officers of choir.

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chools. 2. Grammar school:—89 boys, of whom 50 are King's scholars, having annual allowance of 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* (four 60*l.* university exhibitions, tenable for 4 years, are open to them; this is not a chapter foundation.)
Masters appointed by chapter; and paid, to first, 97*l.* 10*s.*, and to second, 60*l.* a year; houses free; first master receives boarders.
Choristers' school; master and music master (lay clerks) have 20*l.* and 30*l.* a year; other boys not admitted.
The Grey School, in the neighbourhood, is mainly supported by chapter.

ervices. 2 daily, choral. 1 sermon in choir on Sundays, and 2 on the three great Festivals.
The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, Christmas and Ascension days.
No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric, being restored; parts much decayed. No special maintenance fund, except timber money, and recentl the income from produce of sales to railways. Expenditure in last 14 years, 31,960*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*
No pews let.

Visitor. The Archbishop. No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Only as visitor; he has 318*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* yearly, pension from chapte fund. Chapter assist in imposition of hands.

Library. 5,000 volumes; occasionally accessible to the public. No separate endowment, except annu grant of 30*l.* and occasional donations.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Expenditure during the last 14 years 5,783*l.* 12*s.* (besides gran of land and payments to vicars reserved by lease).

Diocesan Seminaries. None. Houses in close are suitable for this purpose.

Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—				
Total number	36			
Total annual value of tithes or glebe		22,646	4	9
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies		6,988	0	3
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—				
Total number	33			
Income		9,675	13	2
Residences:—				
Have houses	18			
„ none	8			
„ insufficient	7			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £25,211 13 4

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £25,065 3 10

YORK.

Original Constitution.

The chapter, founded by Archbishop Thomas about A.D. 1066, *consisted, in A.D.* 1285, *of* 46 *members; governed under ancient Ordinances and Capitular Statutes.*

1 **Dean.**

1 **Precentor.**

1 **Chancellor.**

1 **Treasurer.**

1 **Sub-dean.**

1 **Succentor.**

4 **Archdeacons.**

36 **Prebendaries.**

Number of residentiaries unfixed till King William III. settled the number at 5.

Residence originally 26 weeks, till diminished to 3 months by statute of King George III.

Residence defined to be attendance at both daily services and lodging near the cathedral.

Present Constitution.

Altered from Original by Statutes of Kings Henry VIII William III., and George III., by 3 *&* 4 *Vict. c.* 11 *and by the transfer of estates to the Ecclesiastical Com missioners.*

1 **Dean.**

1 **Precentor.**

1 **Chancellor.**

1 **Sub-dean.**

1 **Succentor.**

3 **Archdeacons.**

28 **Canons.**

(1 archdeaconry and 9 stalls dissolved, includin those of treasurer and sub-dean.)

The 4 residentiary canons preach on Sundays, atten daily services, control the cathedral establishmen and lodge in official houses during the 3 month of residence.

The duty of non-residents is to preach on certai Sundays.

2 official houses; 1 for the dean, and 1 for the canon in turn of residence.

5 **Minor Canons** appointed by chapter, reside i city, and officiate by turns; 2 generally present are a corporation, and hold estates. Total presen payments to them from chapter, 83*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* year, but diminishing as the prebendal estates laps to the Commissioners. They are charged wit payment of 60*l.* a year to the lay vicars and othe payments, making a total annual deduction o 87*l.* 9*s.* All are beneficed.

14 **Lay Vicars;** 6 attending daily, receive 45*l.* year; 8 attending on special occasions, 20*l.* o 10*l.* a year.

10 **Choristers;** salaries of two, 14*l.*; two, 12*l.*; an six, 8*l.* a year; free education.

1 **Chapter Clerk** receives 200*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per year.

Nominal salaries to sacrist and vergers, who are sup ported by gratuities.

Schools. Grammar school founded by Royal Charters, and endowed by King James I. with separate estates of which the chapter are trustees, and appoint the masters. 8 foundation scholars (lodged and boarded free); 8 free scholars, educated free; 122 other scholars. 1 annual University exhibition of 50*l.* Annual salaries: head master, 400*l.*, and 3*l.* per "scholar above 100"; second, 300*l.*; third (a house free for boarding, in lieu of salary); fourth, 150*l.*; Mathematical, 150*l.*; Writing, 100*l*; French and German, 60*l.*

The chapter pay a master for the choristers.

Services. 2 daily, choral; 1 sermon on Sundays, Saints' days, and Fridays in Lent and Advent, in the choir.

The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and festivals.

No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Cost of proposed restorations, 50,000*l.* Total of present annual amount of fund for maintenance of service and fabric, 2,144*l.*, after payment of about 1,600*l.* incumbrances. Expenditure since 1829, 106,560*l.*, of which 71,590*l.* was subscribed to restore the cathedral after the two fires.

Pews assigned to residents; none let.

Visitor. The Archbishop; the ordinary visitatorial powers.

No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. No special definition given.

The Archbishop receives no portion of the chapter funds. They assist only in imposition of hands.

Library. 8,000 volumes; accessible to the public on five days in the week. Sole endowment, 80*l.* a year, arising from a nearly expired lease.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. No corporate expenditure; members of chapter have contributed individually. Amounts not stated. (See the chapter observations in the Appendix.)

Diocesan Seminaries. None, nor houses in close suitable.

Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

No Appropriate Rectories except those held in trust for fabric and school.

City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—

		£	s.	d.
Total number - -	23			
Income - - - - -		4,550	8	5
Residences:—				
Have houses - -	13			
„ none - -	6			
„ insufficient -	4			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £3,041 7 7 (exclusive of Fabric Fund).

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £3,634 7 8

ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Original Constitution.

Governed under ancient Statutes.

30 **Canons**; who elected their heads, the bishop and dean.

The officers of chapter were, treasurer, precentor, chancellor, and almoner.

The assumption of residence by the canons was voluntary; it consisted of attendance at services.

Only 17 days' absence each quarter was allowed to each residentiary.

30 **Vicars Choral**; to represent the canons.

Present Constitution.

Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. has taken full effect.

1 **Dean** and 4 **Canons**; who reside according to the terms of the Act; residence is undefined; taken to be attendance at services and preaching sermon on Sunday afternoon. 1 canonry is held between the archdeacons of Middlesex and London, the first of whom is member of the chapter, the second participates in the revenues of the stall.

The offices of treasurer, precentor, chancellor, and almoner remain.

12 **Minor Canons**; elected by chapter; attendance at services regulated by themselves; are a corporation and hold estates; receive from chapter annual stipends from 26*l.* to 48*l.*; hold benefices. Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. inoperative as regards them.

12 **Choristers.** Annual salaries of 8, from 15*l.* to 12*l*; to 4 probationers, 5*l.* They receive a free education, books, a surplice, and 30*l.* apprentice fee.

6 **Lay Vicars.** Not a corporation, but hold estates; 5 receive in addition, 36*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* each; the organist, 74*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* from the chapter; one additional vicar choral, 50*l.* from the chapter.

4 **Vergers.** Annual salary, 100*l.* each.

Schools. 1, Choristers; master appointed by almoner, stipend 75*l.* a year and house.

Services. 2 on Sundays, choral; 3 on week-days, 2 of which are choral. Six additional singers procured by grant of 200*l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
2 sermons on Sundays, and 1 on Feast days.
The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and on great Festivals and Lent.
A divinity lecturer (a minor canon), who preaches on Saints days.

Fabric. In good repair. The maintenance fund, about 1,500*l.* a year, from rents and dividends on stock vested in trustees, defrays all the expenses. No stalls or pews appropriated or let, except to officers of cathedral and city.

Visitor. The Bishop of London. Ordinary visitatorial powers, unmodified by custom.
No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Only as visitor. Bishop does not participate in common fund. Chapter assist him only in imposition of hands.

Library. 8,000 volumes; accessible only to members of chapter. No endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. 584*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* during the last 10 years. Permanent augmentations about 160*l.* per annum. Other grants to clergy, 290*l.* per annum.

Diocesan Seminaries and Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter :—				
Total number	20			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		11,756	0	0
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies		5,571	0	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter :—				
Total number	44			
Income		17,722	15	9
Residences :—				
Have houses	25			
„ none	9			
„ insufficient	8			
No return	2			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £12,746 7 4½ (exclusive of Fabric fund.)
Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 £12,746 7 4¼

DURHAM.

Original Constitution.

Founded by King Henry VIII. Statutes given in the Reign of Philip and Mary.

1 **Dean.**
12 **Canons** (from whom were chosen the sub-dean, receiver, and treasurer.)
12 **Minor Canons** (from whom were chosen the precentor and sacrist).
1 **Deacon.**
1 **Sub-deacon.**
10 **Clerks** (singing men).
1 **Master of the Choristers.**
10 **Choristers.**
2 **Teachers** of the boys in the grammar school.
18 **Grammar Scholars.**
8 **Poor Men.**
2 **Sub-sacrists.**
2 **Bell-ringers.**
2 **Porters.**
2 **Bakers.**
2 **Cooks.**
2 **Butlers.**
1 **Organist.**
1 **Auditor.**
1 **Bailiff.**

Number of offices formerly connected with the cathedral, 96.

The tenor of the statutes, as far as they regulate the constitution, is similar to those given to the new foundations.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged from Original Constiution, except by partial operation of Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean** and 9 **Canons** (3 canonries being suspended).

The dean and those canons who were appointed subsequent to 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. keep the "legal residence" of 8 or 3 months, the "statutable residence" of 3 weeks when they officiate on Sundays and festivals and attend the 2 daily services, and the "ordinary residence" of 70 days. They preach frequently in the cathedral, and 1 canon at least is present at one of the daily services.

The canons appointed prior to 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. keep the statutable and ordinary residences.

7 of the canonries are held as follows: 1 by the bishop of Exeter, 1 by the archdeacon of Durham, who is warden of the university, 1 by the archdeacon of Northumberland, 1 by the divinity, and 1 by the classical, professor of the university, 2 by incumbents of important livings.

By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. the chapter is to consist of the dean (who is to be warden of the university), and 6 canons, 2 to be annexed to the archdeaconries of Durham and Northumberland, 2 to the two professorships of divinity and classics, and 2 to be unannexed.

6 **Minor Canons,** under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, appointed by chapter; 2 to be present at every service.

1,420*l.* annually divided among them.

Not a corporation; 2 have benefices in the neighbourhood.

10 **Lay Vicars;** 1,147*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* annually divided among them. Not a corporation. Daily attendance at both services required.

10 **Choristers.** They receive an English education 17*l.* a year when under, and 27*l.* a year when over 12, assistance towards a classical education, and at least 20*l.* apprentice fee.

1 **Choristers' Master,** who is also organist. Salary, 209*l.* a year.

2 **Masters** and 18 grammar scholars, 8 beadsmen, and 30 almswomen.

There are also 36 minor cathedral offices.

The total number of offices at present connected with the cathedral are 139, of which 9 are obsolete.

Schools. 2. The grammar school:—2 masters appointed by chapter; the first has 200*l.* a year and a house, the second, 80*l.* a year, both permitted to receive boarders; total number of boys, 108, of whom 18 are foundation scholars elected by chapter, after strict examination, to scholarships worth 39*l.* 9*s.* a year; small scholarships competed by the school to the universities. The choristers' school:—the boys appointed by chapter; their master is also the organist.

Services. 2 daily, choral; 1 additional on Sunday evenings during the summer; 1 sermon every Sunday, and on special service days, in the choir. Sunday evening sermon in the Galilee Chapel.

The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday and on Christmas and Holy Thursday.

No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. In good repair; chapter woods appropriated as maintenance fund. which has produced during the last 14 years, 9,240*l.* Expenditure during that period, in cathedral and collegiate repairs, 27,838*l.*

Stalls and pews appropriated, none let.

Visitor. The Bishop of Durham. Records of visitations from 1577 to 1696. Ordinary visitatorial powers to visit every 3 years, unmodified by custom.
No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. As visitor only; he has no share in common fund. Chapter does not assist bishop in any episcopal duties.

Library. 11,000 printed volumes and 520 MSS. Free access, subject to regulations, of which copy is sent. Endowment, 5*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* a year; annual grant by chapter of 200*l.*

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes during the last 11 years, about 36,000*l.*, besides grants in aid of curates, and education grants amounting to about 250*l.* and 365*l.* a year, and donations to diocesan charities. Many livings have been augmented prospectively by cession of property now in lease, value 4,603*l.* per annum.

Diocesan Seminaries. The university, founded in 1833 by Bishop Van Mildert and the dean and chapter, and endowed out of capitular estates to the value of about 130,000*l.*

Training School. 1, to which chapter makes annual grant of 100*l.* The dean is chairman of the committee of management.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—				
Total number - -	46			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - -		12,891	11	7½
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies -		13,773	15	4
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—				
Total number - -	46			
Income - - - - - -		14,482	5	4
Residences:—				
Have houses - -	43			
„ none - -	3			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £57,801 13 2¼

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 £57,800 13 9½

WINCHESTER.

Original Constitution.

1 **Dean** and 12 **Canons.** From the latter the vice-dean, receiver, and treasurer were chosen.
The usual duties prescribed to the members and officers of the chapter.
Constant residence by one-fourth at least of chapter.

Present Constitution.

Altered from Original by 3 & 4 *Vict. c.* 113.

1 **Dean** and 8 **Canons** (to be reduced to 5). The 3 officers continue to be appointed.
Residence of canons, 90 days, of which 21 are to be continuous; defined to be lodging in close, and attendance at services.
Canonries quite unannexed.
Residences attached.

4 **Minor Canons**; appointed by chapter; 2 to officiate at each service.
Paid by stipend (amount not given).
Not a corporation.
2 are beneficed.

16 **Lay Vicars.** All attend on Sundays, and never less than 4 on week-days. Ten receive from 73*l.* 18*s.* to 37*l.* a year, six 5*l.* each a year.
Not a corporation.

8 **Choristers** and 2 **Supernumeraries**; receive a free education, 4*l.* a year, 2 suits of clothes, and 30*l.* apprentice fee.

12 **Beadsmen**; receiving 3*s.* weekly, and 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* quarterly.

1 **Organist**; 170*l.* a year.

There are also 7 minor officers; total annual amount of their stipends, 154*l.* Their duties are not obsolete.

Schools. 1. A choristers' school. Masters appointed and paid by chapter. A few day-boys attend.

Services. 4 on Sundays and 2 on week-days, choral. 2 sermons on Sundays and 1 on Festivals.
The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and principal Festivals.
No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric in good repair. No special endowment except the produce of the woods, in general of trifling amount. Expenditure in last 14 years, 7,809*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, of which 5,021*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* was taken from the general fund.
No pews let.

Visitor. The Bishop. No accounts of ancient visitations. General visitatorial powers, unmoved by custom. No interpreter of statutes except bishop.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Only as visitor; he has no share in common fund. They only assis t bishop at his ordinations.

Library. 3,500 volumes; accessible to clergy of diocese. No separate endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. There has been some increase of curates from chapter funds
Total annual amount of augmentations to clergy, about 800*l.*
Donations for churches and schools within the last 7 years, 2,097*l.*

Diocesan Seminaries. None.

Training Schools. 1, to which chapter grants, amounting to 300*l.*, have been made. The chapter ex-officio members of the board.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter :—				
Total number - - 26				
Total annual value of tithes or glebe - -	19,279	1	11	
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies -	5,127	0	0	
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter :—				
Total number - - - 19				
Income - - - -	4,643	0	0	
Residences :—				
Have houses - - 16				
,, none - - - 3				

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £22,878 3 4

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £23,094 7 3

BANGOR.

Original Constitution.

In 1561.

1 **Dean.**

3 **Archdeacons.** Bangor.
Anglesea.
Merioneth.

1 **Prebendary.** Penmynydd.

1 **Treasurer.**

1 **Chancellor.**

1 **Precentor.**

3 **Canons.**
Duties not defined by statutes. No residence required.

Present Constitution.

1 **Dean.**

1 **Archdeacon.** Merioneth.

1 **Prebendary.** Penmynydd.

1 **Treasurer.**
Duties not defined. No residence required. The members perform duty in turn. No statutes extant.
Canonries entirely unannexed.
No houses.

2 **Minor Canons,** appointed by bishop. Read prayers daily in cathedral. Endowed with tithes of Bangor about 800*l.* per annum, and other estate about 140*l.* Not a corporation. 1 holds two benefices in addition.

6 **Lay Vicars.** Income from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per annum each, derived from portion of tithes of an impropriate rectory.
Not a corporation.

10 **Choristers.** Stipend, 6*l.* to 8*l.*

1 **Sacrist** and **Parish Clerk.**

Beadsmen. None.

Schools. None.

Services. 4 on Sunday: 2 in English, choral; 2 in Welsh, parochial.
1 on Saturday, choral.
1 on Wednesday and Friday, parochial; and 1, choral, on Saints days, holidays, and eves of Saints days.
4 sermons on Sundays.
Communion monthly and 4 great Festivals.
No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Decent repair.
60*l.* per annum from tithes. Amount expended, 60*l.* per annum, and occasional sums given by dean.
Several seats are appropriated to houses in Bangor, and occupied by owners or tenants. Some let, and rents go to fabric fund.

Visitor. None.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Undefined by any charter, statutes, &c. Usual rights, and patronage of all offices. No portion of fund. Chapter assist in imposition of hands only.

Library. 800 volumes; accessible by permission of a member of chapter. No separate endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. None.

N.B.—The church of Bangor has no funds except the small fabric fund; the chapter has no fund whatever.

Diocesan Seminaries. None.

An unsuccessful endeavour was made by the dean to have one established.

No suitable houses.

A Training School at Carnarvon. Not stated whether in connexion with chapter.

Appropriate Rectories in Chapter Patronage.

Llandinam with its compostions.	£	s.	d.
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - -	1616	0	0
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies - -	949	0	0

WELLS.

Original Constitution.

Founded about A.D. 909, and consisted of a bishop and canons, the latter under a dean or provost. It was remodelled by Charter of 34th Queen Elizabeth, to consist of—

The **Dean** and 49 **Prebendaries;** from whom were to be chosen the 6 or 8 residentiary canons and the 7 dignitaries, the precentor, treasurer, chancellor, 3 archdeacons, and sub-dean.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged from Original Constitution, except by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean** and 4 **Canons.** Residence of dean 8 months, of the canons 3 months each; defined as living in official house, attendance at daily services, and preaching sermons; houses attached.

The canonries entirely unannexed.

4 **Minor Canons;** nominated by chapter and elected by the college of vicars, after 1 year of probationership; officiate in weekly turns; hold chapter benefices or curacies; their emoluments are nominal payments from chapter and proceeds of corporate estates, which they hold equally with the

7 **Lay Vicars,** with whom they are a corporation; average annual amount of emoluments to each, 80*l*

All attend on Sundays; half on week-days.

8 **Choristers,** at stipends from 10*l.* to 4*l.*; they have a free English education, and apprentice fee of 10*l.*

1 **Choristers' Schoolmaster.**

3 **Sacrists.**

1 **Organist.**

None of the above offices are obsolete.

Schools. 1. The choristers' school. Total number of boys, 38. Master appointed by chancellor, salary 25*l.* a year; may take boarders and day scholars; has chambers allotted for his own accommodation.

Services. 2 daily, choral; 2 sermons on Sundays and 1 on holydays, in choir, except when delivered from episcopal throne.

The Holy Communion is administered once a month and on the great Festivals.

Divinity lectures every Saint's day, the chancellor's duty.

Fabric. In sound state; no special maintenance fund. Expenditure for the last fourteen years, 12,951*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* of which 8,155*l.* 2*s.* was from public subscriptions. Stalls and pews assigned to residents, none let.

Visitor. None specially appointed; but bishop of diocese is presumed to be so. Bishop Law held a visitation, A.D. 1825.

Powers such as belong to episcopate; no special customs.

No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. None specially; the bishop has a small annual pension from chapter, they only assist in imposition of hands.

Library. 2,348 volumes; chapter possess the keys, but it is accessible on application.

No endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual contributions for curates in 3 places. (Ecclesiastical Commissioners objected to annual donation by chapter to the additional curates Fund.)

Annual amount of aid, 146*l.* 4*s.*; extra donations to churches and schools.

Diocesan Seminaries. 1, unconnected with chapter, except by loan of lecture room; the precentor is head no suitable houses in close.

Training Schools. None.

propriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter :—				
Total number - - -	15			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - -		6,602	0	0
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies - -		4,903	0	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter :—				
Total number - -	18			
Income - - - - - -		5,440	0	0
Residences :—				
Have houses - -	15			
„ none - -	3			

tal Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £4,717 14 4½

tal Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £4,717 14 4½

CARLISLE.

Original Constitution.

Founded by Henry VIII. and governed by his Statutes.

Dean.

Canons, from whom the vice-dean, receiver, and treasurer were to be chosen.

Minor Canons.

Deacon.

Sub-deacon.

Lay Clerks.

Master of the Choristers.

Choristers.

Grammar Schoolmaster.

Almsmen.

And 7 minor offices connected with the cathedral, and the common table.

From the quotations given, the statutes appear to be similar to those given to the cathedrals of the new foundation.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged from Original, except by operation of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., and by transfer of property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners

1 **Dean.** Attends daily service, and preaches 40 sermons a year; resides 8 months.

4 **Canons;** when resident each attends service twice a day, and preaches in order as arranged.
Residence 3 months; kept by living in official house.
The vice-dean, treasurer, and receiver are chosen in turn among the canons; duties and stipends are nominal.
Canonries quite unannexed.
Residences attached.

3 **Minor Canons** (to be reduced to 2); 1 present daily, and 2 who only attend during their week of officiating.
Appointed by chapter; salary of one, 150*l.*; of two, who hold benefices, about 67*l.* a year. Not a corporation. Arrangement to provide residences is being carried out.

8 **Singing Men;** with salaries from 10*l.* to 51*l.* a year; 4 attend twice a day. Not a corporation.

8 **Choristers.** Salaries from 7*l.* 7*s.* to 3*l.* a year. Free education.
2 probationers; educated free.

1 **Grammar Schoolmaster.**

1 **Organist,** the **Choristers' Master;** salary, 100*l.*

9 **Almsmen;** stipends from 5*l.* to 2*l.*

2 **Pensioners;** stipends, 20*l.* and 10*l.*

1 **Verger;** stipend, 15*l.*

1 **Porter;** stipend, 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and a house.

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hools. 1. The grammar school, with classical and English departments; (choristers educated in the English division). Total number of boys, 78; (no foundation scholars.) Head master appointed by chapter; stipend (with rent of endowment for master, 94*l.*) together 123*l.* a year; house free, and fees from pupils.

rvices. 2 daily, choral; 2 sermons on Sundays in choir.
The Holy Communion is administered every month and on great Festivals.
No Divinity lecturer; a Sunday evening lecturer in St. Cuthbert's church, appointed by chapter.

bric. Very dilapidated; 15,000*l.* ordered to be expended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for its restoration. Recent appropriation of rentcharges (annual value, 971*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*) to form a fabric fund. Expenditure in the last 14 years, 4,480*l.*
No pews let.

Visitor. The Bishop of Carlisle Ordinary powers for triennial visitations, unmodified by custom. No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. As visitor; he receives no portion of common fund. They only assi him in imposition of hands.

Library. 3,174 volumes ; open to the public. *5l.* a year set apart for books.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Total annual amount of augmentation grants, 380*l.* 5*s.* Tot amount of donations since 1844, 178*l.* 12*s.*

Diocesan Seminaries. None; nor houses suitable in close.

Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

Rectories appropriate to chapter transferred, with certain reservations, to Ecclesiastic Commissioners.

City and other benefices in patronage of chapter :—

		£	s.	d.
Total number - - -	26			
Income - - - - - -		5,125	1	7½
Residences:—				
Have houses - -	21			
No return - - -	5			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £6,998 7 5

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £6,954 2 1

CHESTER.

Original Constitution.

ounded by King Henry VIII., and governed under his Statutes.

Dean. He is to officiate and preach in cathedral on great Festivals.
To be the curator of the spiritual and temporal welfare of the cathedral establishment.
To be the head of the chapter.
To attend the two daily cathedral services.
To make a yearly inspection of the estates.
To labour in the word of God within and without the cathedral.

Canons. They are to be constant preachers in the cathedral and elsewhere.
To keep separate establishments, except when private income does not exceed 40*l.* a year, when a common table is authorized.
To officiate on lesser festivals.
To attend the two daily cathedral services.
To be present at annual chapter on the 25th November.
Residence of dean and canons to be perpetual, except that of dean, an absence of 100 days, and of canons, of 80 days, is authorized, also absence on official or public duties; 2 canons at least to be always resident.
A vice-dean, to supply absent dean's place,
A receiver, to receive revenues, and superintend outlying estates, and
A treasurer, to act as paymaster, to superintend sacristan, to repair cathedral,—were officers chosen from the canons.

Deacon.
Sub-deacon.
Minor Canons.
A precentor chosen from the minor canons.
Lay Clerks.
Master of the Choristers.
Choristers.
} To sing at the two daily choral cathedral services.

Masters—Greek and Latin scholars—are to teach the
Grammar Scholars, who are to be maintained and educated by the chapter.
Beadsmen, who are to reside near the catherdal, and attend the services.
A sacristan—one of the minor canons—is to superintend the cathedral services, and to give directions to the
Sub-sacristans.
Porters.
Butler.
Cooks and 2 **Seneschalls** (2 of the clergy of the cathedral) are to attend to the ministration of the common table.
Steward, **Auditor** } for the care of the temporalities of the cathedral.

Total number of the original establishment.

Present Constitution.

The same as Original Constitution, except from changes caused by the fact that the common table never was established, by the compulsory granting away of the chapter estates on leases in the time of Edward VI., and by Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, which has taken full effect.

1 **Dean**, 4 **Canons** } Who, during their residences, attend the two daily services and preach in the choir on Sundays. Term of dean's residence, 8 months, of canons 3 months in the year, each. One canon always in residence.

Living in official houses constitutes residence.

Canonries entirely unannexed.

A house in common to four canons attached to the stalls; under authority of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

4 **Minor Canons** appointed by chapter, required to reside in the city, 1 at least to be present on week days, and 2 on Sundays. Additional attendances required of precentor. Total income, 150*l.* a year; viz. 50*l.* from their own estates, rest from dean and chapter. Not a corporation. Allowed to hold benefices within 6 miles of Chester.

The statutable incomes of officers, being canons or minor canons, are merged in their gross incomes.

6 **Lay Vicars.** Stipend 50*l.* a year; not a corporation; all required to be present on Sundays and feasts, 3 at least at other services; 2*s.* 6*d.* penalties imposed on unauthorized non-attendances.

8 **Choristers.** Statutable stipend 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is annually divided among them by the chapter at discretion. Probationers, 2*l.* per annum each.

6 **Beadsmen.** 6*l.* a year each, and a gown.
The organist, 150*l.* a year.

The vice dean, precentor, sacrist, receiver, and treasurer are chosen from the canons and minor canons. 6 lay clerks, 2 masters of the choristers, 8 choristers and 4 probationers, 2 schoolmasters, 24 grammar scholars, 6 beadsmen, 2 sub-sacrists, 1 sexton, 1 steward, 1 auditor, 1 bailiff.
Total number of present establishment, 67.

Schools.—1. The grammar school, for 24 scholars aged between 9 and 15, who receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.
Two masters, appointed by chapter.
Emolument of head master:—62*l.* a year from chapter; a minor canonry; and is allowed to take boarders and day scholars. He pays under master; has no house.

2. Choristers' school, established 1850. Master (appointed by chapter), 50*l.* a year and a house; allowed to tak in 6 day scholars. Premiums to choristers at end of their term on good conduct, from 5*l.* to 50*l.*

Services. Choral, twice a day, Sundays and week days; 1 week-day service not choral, 1 sermon every Sun day morning. The Holy Communion is administered monthly and on the principal Festivals.
No Divinity lecturer. The duty and salary, 40*l.*, of a lectureship founded by Queen Elizabeth, are divide by the canons.

The Fabric. Walls sound; nave roof unsatisfactory; interior very complete.
Maintenance fund, (average for 7 years,) 728*l.*
Total expended on cathedral during the last 9 years 5,600*l.* 5*s.* from chapter funds, also 5,400*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* raise by subscription.
No pews let or appropriated except for cathedral officers.

Visitor. The Bishop of Chester. Latest visitations, 1813, 1827, and 1851–2. Powers to summon chapte for examination once every 3 years, unmodified by custom.
Interpreter of the statutes, the Archbishop of York.

Relations of the Chapter to Bishop, &c. The words of creation in charter are considered to define these
The bishop receives no portion of common fund or payment from chapter.
Chapter join in the imposition of hands, not in examination for holy orders, nor in proceedings in th bishop's court.

Library. 1,100 volumes, for use of clergy of diocese. No express endowment. One of the terms of bequest in 1691 is "the beginning of a public library."

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Occasional donations for the building of churches and school

Diocesan Seminaries. None, nor suitable houses in precincts.

Training Schools. One built on land given by chapter, indirectly connected with the cathedral.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

	£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number - - - 1			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - - -	258	10	3½
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies - -	155	12	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—			
Total number - - 10			
Income - - - - -	3,880	0	0
Residences:—			
Have houses - - 10			

The dean and chapter have also the sixth turn of presentation to Tarporley.

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £5,522 8 8

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £5,550 7 1

CHICHESTER.

Original Constitution.

Governed by ancient Statutes.

8 **Secular Canons,** without distinction of residence-ship.

An addition of four to the number of canons was made by Bishop Sherborne, A.D. 1523.

4 **Officers,** who were bound to be resident at least 9 months in the year, viz.

Dean.

Precentor.

Treasurer.

Chancellor.

The last was to be schoolmaster of the cathedral scholars and chapter secretary. The titles of the other officers show the duties expected of them.

Present Constitution.

Altered from the Original Constitution by the Statutes of 1573, *and the partial operation of* 3 & 4 *Vict. c.* 113.

1 **Dean** and 4 **Resident Canons.**

Residence of dean, 90 days, and of the canons, 3 months, yearly; defined to be lodging in official houses, and attendance at all the daily services.

2 of the non-residentiary canonries are annexed, 1 to the cathedral grammar school, and 1 to the cathedral divinity lectureship.

2 houses attached to the canonries; 1 is used by the canons in rotation, 1 by the principal of the theological college.

By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. appointment of resident canons is to be by the bishop.

4 **Minor Canons,** appointed by chapter. All supposed to be resident and present at services, but they perform their duties in weekly rotation. Their emoluments are derived from corporate estates and from annual payment of about 18*l.* by chapter.

Are a corporation.

They hold benefices subject to no special regulations.

7 **Lay Vicars.** 6 receive 50*l.* a year, and attend all the services. 1 attends 4 days in the week, and has a salary of 40*l.*

10 **Choristers.** Emoluments from 6*l.* to 12*l.* a year, a free education, and gratuity on leaving,

50 poor persons receive a weekly dole of bread.

The vergers, sextons, and bellringers receive small payments and occasional fees.

Schools. 2. A grammar school, 18 scholars; mastership annexed to the prebend of Highleigh; power to receive boarders; house attached; the foundation scholars limited to 12, by statute, in 1828; none now presented.

The choristers' schoolmaster is appointed by chapter; emoluments, 60*l.* a year and a house.

Services. 2 daily, choral; 1 sermon on Sundays, usually in choir.

The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday.

The Divinity lecturer is a prebendary; he lectures in the cathedral.

Fabric. In good repair. No fabric fund. The cathedral fees, timber money, and 10*l.* per cent. on fines, are set apart by usage. Expenditure from these sources in last 14 years, 2,178*l.*, besides subscriptions for cathedral since 1846, 4,090*l.*; for new church in Subdeanry parish, 6,692*l.*

Visitor. Bishop of Chichester. General visitatorial powers, unmodified by custom.

No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. Cathedral statutes must be confirmed by bishop; he appoints the prebendaries; has no portion of the common fund. Chapter assist in the imposition of hands. The dean has a seat in the court of the bishop's ordinary visitation.

Library. 2,500 volumes; accessible on dean's special permission. No endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual augmentations about 350*l.* Assistance given to build vicarages and schools, and for other charitable purposes; the amount not specified.

Diocesan Seminaries. A theological college is established in connexion with the cathedral; 1 of the residentiary houses given up to the principal, rent and tax free.

Training Schools. 2 in the diocese, though not in immediate connexion with the cathedral.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

Rectories appropriate to chapter:—

	£	s.	d.
Total number - - 27			
Total annual value of tithes or glebe - - -	9043	0	5

Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies (no information given.)

The patronage of three benefices are held alternately with the bishop.

City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—

Total number - - 23			
Income - - - - -	4,550	0	0

Residences:—

Have houses - - 8

„ none - - 15

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £5,905 10 5

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £5,905 10 5

ELY.

Original Constitution.

Founded by King Henry VIII., A.D. 1541. *His Statutes were revised by Queen Elizabeth and by King Charles II.*

The following are the Regulations of King Charles II.:—

1 **Dean** } To reside 14 days every quarter.

8 **Canons** } Power to the canons to commute this, by a yearly 50 days continuous residence; residence fulfilled by lodging in official house, attending the 2 daily services, and preaching the proper number of sermons.

The vice-dean and treasurer were to be chosen among the canons.

1 **Theological Lecturer.**

5 **Minor Canons,** from whom the precentor was to be chosen.

4 **Chaplains,** for the churches of Ely Trinity and Ely St. Mary, Stuntney, and Chettisham.

1 **Deacon.**

8 **Lay Clerks.**

1 **Master of the Choristers.**

1 **Organist.**

8 **Choristers.**

2 **Masters,** and 24 **Grammar Boys.**

6 **Beadsmen.**

There were 29 other officers connected with the cathedral.

The tenor of the statutes, so far as they regulate the establishment, is similar to those given to the new foundations.

Present Constitution.

Unaltered since A.D. 1666, *except by the partial operation of* 3 & 4 *Vict. c.* 113.

1 **Dean** and 8 **Canons;** residence and duties according to the Caroline statutes, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 not being enforced.

2 **Canonries** annexed to the regius professorships of Hebrew and Greek at Cambridge; 2 canonries to be suspended.

5 **Minor Canons,** appointed by chapter, together they hold the cures of Ely Trinity, Ely St. Mary, Stuntney, and Chettisham; two share the duties and stipend of the theological lectureship. The stipend of epistler is paid to one who is also sacrist. Not a corporation.

8 **Lay Clerks;** have an endowment; emoluments with payment from chapter, 80*l.* a year. Fines imposed on absence from services. Not a corporation.

12 **Choristers;** salary 4*l.* a year each; free English education; admitted as grammar scholars by desert; 20*l.* apprentice fee.

2 **Masters.**

24 **Grammar Scholars.**

1 **Organist;** the choristers' musical instructor. Salary, 150*l.*

6 **Beadsmen.** Stipend, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

8 Other offices connected with the cathedral are kept on foot, of which 7 are obsolete.

Schools. 1. The grammar school: Total number of boys, 42; 24 grammar scholars receiving free education and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; masters appointed by chapter; emoluments of 1st master, 120*l.* a year, a house, and may receive boarders; of second master (a lay clerk), 40*l.* a year.

Services. 2 daily, choral; 2 sermons on Sundays; in winter in choir, in summer under lanthorn of cathedral. The Holy Communion is administered on third Sunday in the month (a practice of 70 years' duration,) and on great Festivals.

No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Total amount of expenditure during last 14 years, 28,000*l.*, including 4,800*l.* from public subscriptions, and special works and gifts amounting to nearly 4,000*l.* No pews let.

Visitor. Bishop of Ely. Power of visiting every 3 years; no visitation records; no special custom. Interpreter, Archbishop of Canterbury (exercised in 1757).

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. As visitor he appoints to canonries (except to those annexed to the professorships); has no portion of common fund (he receives from it 135*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* annually a composition in lieu of surrendered manors). Chapter assist in imposition of hands.

Library. 4,000 volumes; average yearly chapter grant of 30*l.*; accessible to cathedral clergy, and through them to other applicants.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual augmentations to vicars and payment to curate 397*l.* 10*s.*, besides payments reserved to vicars by leases. Donation of 600*l.* towards building a school. Contributions for building vicarages, schools, &c., total amount not stated.

Diocesan Seminaries. None; no suitable houses in close.

Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

Rectories appropriate to chapter :—

	£	s.	d.
Total number - - - 20			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe about - -	10,000	0	0

Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies (no information given).

City and other benefices in patronage of chapter :—

Total number - - - 22

Income (no information given).

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £16,214 2 11

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £14,495 11 8

EXETER.

Original Constitution.

Governed under Statutes enacted by various Bishops of Exeter as visitors, A.D. 1268, 1544, 1560, *and* 1712.

4 **Canons,** among whom were chosen—

The dean, the head of the chapter, having also archidiaconal powers and the cure of souls within the close; to officiate on greater feasts in absence of bishop:

Precentor,—leader and instructor of choristers:

Chancellor,—the chapter scribe and divinity lecturer:

Treasurer:

(These 4 were called the internal officers, and were required to reside 8 months annually.

4 **Archdeacons.**

1 **Sub-dean.**

2 **Senechalls.**

Residence for 6 months annually and attendance at daily services were prescribed by statute of 1268;—by statute of 1712 3 months annual residence was declared sufficient.

4 **Vicars Choral.**
2 **Laici Secundarii.**
4 **Choristers.**
} The ministrants for the celebration of the choral services.

1 **Porter.**

Present Constitution.

Unchanged from Original Constitution, except by operation of Act 3 *&* 4 *Vict. c.* 113.

1 **Dean** and 24 **Canons,** 6 of whom are residentiary, viz. the treasurership, held with the stall by the bishop, the archdeacons of Exeter and of Barnstaple, and 3 canons.

The dean has the cure of souls within the close.

Residence, 3 months annually according to statute of 1712, when they preach sermons on Sunday mornings and attend daily services.

The offices of precentor, sub-dean, and chancellor remain, though nominally, for the estates attached to them are in hands of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The duties of sub-dean and precentor have ceased, but the chancellor lectures twice a week in the cathedral training school.

The non-resident canons preach every Sunday afternoon.

The lecturer, an ancient office, paid by canons, preaches every Saint's-day morning (salary 30*l.*)

1 canonry is annexed to archdeaconry of Exeter. (Q. also the canonry held by bishop as treasurer, and that held by the archdeacon of Barnstaple.)

4 Residentiary houses, selected according to seniority.

12 **Vicars Choral,**—4 priests, 8 laymen; average emolument of priests 200*l.* a year, of lay vicars 80*l.* a year prior to fall of corn averages.

The vicars choral are a college founded by King Henry IV. The revenue arises from tithes and ancient fixed payment from chapter; it has been assisted by chapter in payment of debts. The chapter appoint the vicars choral; 2 of the priests hold benefices in chapter patronage; 2 at least attend on Sundays and festivals.

6 **Probationers,** appointed by dean; stipends paid by chapter, to 4 seniors 40*l.* a year, to 2 juniors 15*l.*

10 **Choristers.** Emolument, 13*l.* 10*s.* a year and clothing and education.

1 **Organist,** choristers' instructor, salary 200*l.* a year.

2 **Vergers;** receives salaries from chapter, fees for showing the church, and gratuities for seats from regular attendants, but four-fifths of the sittings are free.

Schools. None, except for education of choristers.

Services. 3 daily, 2 of which are choral. 2 sermons every Sunday, and 1 on Fasts and Festivals, in choir. Choral service kept up by choristers and 12 priests and lay vicars on Sundays, and 6 lay vicars on week-days.

The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and on Christmas and Ascension days.

Divinity lecturer, the chancellor.

Fabric. Good state; is a charge on the corporate revenue before division.
Stated expenditure during the last 14 years, 16,113*l.*
No seats appropriated, except to officers of cathedral or city.

Visitor. Bishop of Exeter; not the practice in modern times for visitor to visit cathedral. General visitatorial powers, unmodified by custom.
No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. As visitor only; he participates in common fund as treasurer. Chapter assist in imposition of hands, and, when required, under canon 122.

Library. 5,000 volumes; general access permitted. No endowment; 20*l.* a year generally granted.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Total annual value of augmentations, 760*l.*; addition of 105*l.* proposed. Amount of donations during last 30 years, 6,205*l.*; annually to training schools, 130*l.*; to local charities, 100*l.*

Diocesan Seminaries. None; see chapter memorial to bishop.

Training School. One.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—				
Total number	41			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		15,036	0	0
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies		16,063	0	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—				
Total number	11			
Income		1,540	0	0
Residences:—				
Have houses	2			
„ none	9			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £11,431 0 0

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £11,431 0 0

GLOUCESTER.

Original Constitution.

1 **Dean.** Usual duties. Residence perpetual; allowed 100 days absence.

6 **Canons.** Allowed 80 days.

6 **Minor Canons.** Constant residence required.

2 **Schoolmasters.**

6 **Lay Clerks.**

1 **Master of Choristers.**

8 **Choristers.**

4 **Beadsmen.**

2 **Sub-sacrists.**

2 **Porters** and **Vergers.**

1 **Butler.**

2 **Cooks.**

1 **Auditor.**

1 **Chapter Clerk** or **Steward.**

Present Constitution.

1 **Dean.** Residence, 4 months.

4 **Canons,** from whom vice-dean, treasurer, and receiver chosen.
All have houses.

3 **Minor Canons.** Appointed by chapter. 2 present at all services. Stipend, 150*l.*; to one, 4*l.* per annum as librarian. Chapter pay about 30 guineas per annum to minor canons for afternoon sermons. 2 present at Sunday services and great Festivals; 1 at week-day services.
Not a corporation.

2 **Schoolmasters.** Head, 20*l.* and house; under, 10*l.*

6 **Lay Clerks,** 40*l.* per annum each. Not a corporation. Attendance regulated by chapter.

1 **Master of Choristers** and **Organist.** Stipend, 70*l.*, with conditional increase of 20*l.* and a house.

8 **Choristers.** 4 senior, 10*l.* per annum; 4 others, 8*l.* per annum; and gratuitous education. 2 supernumeraries.

4 **Beadsmen.** Stipend, 10*l.*, and a gown every 2 or 3 years. Attend service.

2 **Sub-sacrists.** Stipend, 12*l.* each.

1 **Bell-toller,** 10*l.*

2 **Porters** and **Vergers,** 4*l.* each.

1 **Chapter Clerk.**

1 **Surveyor.**

1 **Bailiff.**

Officers of common table discontinued since 1669.
Living in official houses and attending service constitutes residence.
1 canonry annexed to headship of Pembroke College, Oxon.

Schools. 1 Grammar school; 2 masters, appointed by chapter. Head master's stipend, 20*l.*, and house; under-master, 10*l.* a year.
8 choristers and 2 supernumeraries receive free education.
No allowances to scholars, and no provision on leaving school.
Open to 73 others, from 9 to 19 years; charges at discretion of master. Scholars not boarded by master.

Services. 2 daily, choral. During summer early prayers, daily, not choral.
No diminution in musical staff.
1 sermon on Sunday and Festivals; 1 extra on Sunday during summer; all preached in choir.
Communion, monthly and on festivals.
No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Roof and walls in good repair; large sums required to restore and renovate. No special fund.
Stated expenditure from 1839, 3,701*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* from general income. Expenditure includes 313*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* for repairs of organ, and 165*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* excess in building the cathedral grammar school.
No pews let or appropriated except bishop's throne and stalls for archdeacon and registrar.

Visitor. Bishop of Gloucester. Visitations in 1635 by Laud; 1667, 1740, 1752, and 1784. Usual powers, unmodified. Archbishop of Canterbury interpreter of statutes.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Usual relations as visitor. No portion of fund or payment. Chapter assist in imposition of hands.

Library. 2,650 volumes; accessible by permission. No separate endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. From corporate revenues since 1826, upwards of 2,000*l.* Annual augmentations 140*l.*, and occasional grants. An annual payment of 45*l.* 15*s.* for schools.

Diocesan Seminaries. None. No suitable house.

Training Schools. None. No endeavour to found.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

Rectories appropriate to chapter:—

	£	s.	d.
Total number - - - 24			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - -	7,943	18	10

Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies (no information given).

City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—
Total number - - 20
Income (no information given).

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £7,963 10 8½

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £7,698 15 9

BRISTOL.

Original Constitution.

1 **Dean.**
6 **Canons.** Sub-dean and treasurer chosen from canons.
6 **Minor Canons.** 1 to be sacrist; 1 deacon; 1 sub-deacon; 1 precentor.
6 **Lay Clerks.**
1 **Master of Choristers.**
6 **Choristers.**
2 **Schoolmasters.**
4 **Almsmen.**
1 **Sub-Sacrist.**
1 **Doorkeeper.**
1 **Butler.**
2 **Cooks.**

37 Number of officers.

Refer to statutes as to duties.

Present Constitution.

1 **Dean.** Residence, 8 months.

4 **Canons.** Residence, 3 months.
1 sub-dean; 1 treasurer and receiver.
Duties unaltered. Residence defined to be residi in or adjacent to close, and attending servi daily.
Canonries entirely unannexed.
Houses, but unfit.
One canon resides.

3 **Minor Canons.** Appointed by chapter. 1st 40*l.*; 2d, 80*l.*; 3d, 150*l.*, per annum. 1st hol living and acts as precentor.
Statutable stipend, 5*l.* 2*s.*
Precentor and sacrist, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.
Not a corporation. May hold benefices, wi sanction of chapter.

6 **Lay Vicars.** 3 are pensioned off at 17*l.* 6*s.* 8 each. 5 supernumeraries. Statutable stipen 2*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Gratuity 40*l.* and fees uncertai Supernumeraries, 40*l.* each. Not a corporation.

6 **Choristers.** 2 probationers, allowance, 4*l.* 1 each and fees uncertain, and an annual sum, varyi from 1*l.* to 4*l.*, making generally 18*l.*, on leavi school is set apart for them.

4 **Beadsmen.** Stipend, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Gratuit 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, with fees (amount uncertain) a clothes.

1 **Sub-Sacrist.** Stipend, 2*l.* 18*s.* Gratuity, 37*l.* 2 fees uncertain.

1 **Verger.** Stipend, 2*l.* 18*s.* Gratuity, 17*l.* 2*s* fees uncertain.

10 **Widows.**

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1 **School.** Masters appointed by dean and canons.

	£	s.	d.
Stipends:—Head Master - -	8	8	8
Allowance - -	51	11	4
Under Master - -	2	19	2

House provided in which scholars are boarded. 6 foundation scholars. Other children admitted by pe mission of dean and canons. 2 probationers. 25 others; ages 7 to 16.

Services. 2 daily, choral. 2 sermons on Sundays and greater Festivals, in choir. Communion month and Festivals. No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Unfinished. Material very perishable. Tower and west end insecure; remainder good internall No special fund. Expenditure in last 14 years, 3,116*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* No pews appropriated or let, except f dignitaries.

Visitor. Bishop. 1 visitation, recently (date not given). Usual powers, unmodified. Interpreter, Arc bishop of Canterbury.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Only as visitor. No portion. Chapter assists only in imposition hands.

Library. The remains of a library destroyed in the riots of 1831.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual augmentations about 200*l.*, besides occasional gran of land and money for vicarages, building churches, schools, &c.

Diocesan Seminaries. None. No suitable house.

Training Schools. An attempt was made to establish a training school, and failed.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter :—				
Total number	33			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		13,297	3	9
Value of the vicarages or perpetual curacies		8,013	5	6
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter :—				
Total number	39			
Income		9,310	8	6
Residences :—				
Have houses	16			
„ none	9			
No return	14			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter of 1852 - £9,729 13 0

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £9,994 0 3

HEREFORD.

Original Constitution.

Governed by custom, by injunctions, and by Statutes or Charters of Queen Elizabeth and of King Charles I., but from these sources no very distinct information can be gathered as to the Original Constitution.

Present Constitution.

Altered by operation of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean,** 4 canons residentiary, the prælector, 24 prebendaries, chancellor, treasurer, sub-treasurer, precentor, sub-chanter, vicars choral, 6 lay vicars, organist, 2 schoolmasters, and 5 minor officers.
Residence, 13 weeks, defined to be lodging in city and attending all the cathedral services.
1 canonry is annexed to the bishop's prebend.
No houses attached, but the bishop permits residence in 5 houses near the cathedral in his patronage.

6 **Minor Canons,** appointed by chapter; to attend the 2 daily services; are a corporation and hold estates, and receive from chapter 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year; 5 hold cathedral benefices.
Reduced from 12 to 6 in number by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

6 **Lay Vicars;** to be present at all the services; each paid annually 10*l.* by chapter and 40*l.* by the vicars.
Not a corporation.

8 **Choristers,** yearly allowance 6*l.* 5*s.*, clothes, and allowance in lieu of gown, education free; 6 paid by the chapter, 2 by the vicars.

2 **Probationers,** educated free.

Schools. 1. The grammar school masters appointed by chapter; head master, annual salary 28*l.* 8*s.*; second, 10*l.*; head master has a house free and takes in boarders. Total number of boys, 60, of whom 10 choristers are educated free; two guineas per annum paid for each of 4 Langfordian scholars. From Mr. Tomson's charity, the choristers receive an apprentice fee, from 10*l.* to 15*l.*

Services. 2 daily, choral; 3 on Saints days; 1 sermon on Sundays and Saints days in nave, choir being under restoration.
The Holy Communion is administered monthly and great Festivals.
The prælector lectures every Tuesday, and twice a week in Lent.

Fabric. Amount of income for 1852 from fabric funds, 727*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, subject to annual deduction of 326*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* interest on incumbrances. Expenditure from fabric funds in last 14 years, 4,141*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; from subscriptions, 23,257*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*
No pews let.

Visitor. The Bishop of Hereford, under powers conferred by the statutes. The only visitation within knowledge of the chapter was A.D. 1835.
No interpreter, except in case of appeal.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Only as visitor; he has no portion of common fund. Chapter assist only in imposition of hands.

Library. 2,000 volumes; accessible by order from dean or canon residentiary; applicant to be accompanied by an officer of the church.
Endowment from fees on admision of members of the chapter.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Subscriptions made from time to time for general purposes. No amount stated.

Diocesan Seminaries. None, nor houses in close suitable.

Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—				
Total number - - -	48			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - -		10,866	14	8
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies -		9,212	19	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—				
Total number - -	25			
Income - - - -		6,574	0	0
Residences:—				
Have houses -	17			
,, none - -	7			
No return - -	1			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £6,594 9 1

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £6,601 12 8½

LICHFIELD.

Original Constitution.

Governed by Statutes given by certain bishops of Lichfield as visitors, from the time of Bishop Hugh de Nonant, A.D. 1185, to Bishops Hackett and Lloyd, A.D. 1699.

1 **Dean,** whose duty it was to officiate on the first morning of his commencing residence, to preach on the 5 principal festivals of the year, and to visit triennially the capitular estates.

1 **Precentor,** who superintended choir and acted as vice-dean.

1 **Chancellor.** The chapter secretary, and guardian of library.

1 **Treasurer.**

4 **Archdeacons.**

27 **Prebendaries.**

5 **Priest Vicars.**

7 **Lay Clerks.**

8 **Choristers,** and other officers and servants.

It is presumed that the year was divided into 4 residentiary statia of 3 months each.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged, except by Act 37 George III. c. 20, and b partial operation of Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean** and 4 **Canons** Residentiary, 2 being als chancellor and precentor, (the treasurership is n longer a cathedral office.)

The dean, precentor, and chancellor, fulfil th duties prescribed by the statutes, except tha the dean's triennial visitation of estates done away with.

Dean's residence is 90 days in the year, tha of canons prior to the Act, 2 months, that canons subsequent to Act, 3 months in th year.

Residence fulfilled by attending at least 1 dail service.

House attached to each stall.

5 **Minor Canons** (3 of whom hold preferment in near the city); appointed by chapter; attend dail services, except during licensed absence of 3 day every month.

Emoluments about a 100*l.* a year; nomin stipend from chapter. They, with the sub chanter and

7 **Vicars Choral,** are a corporation, and divide th produce of their estates. The vicars choral hav the same duties as the minor canons.

8 **Choristers** and 4 or 6 **Probationers.** Ch risters receive annual salaries from 20*l.* to 7*l.*, an apprentice fee on leaving. All receive a fre education.

1 **Chapter Clerk** and **Registrar,** annual salary - - - - - 23

1 **Sub-sacrist,** ,, - - - 12

1 **Apparitor,** ,, - - - 6

1 **Organist,** who holds a stall, being a vicar choral.

Schools. None, except the choristers' school.

Services. 2 daily, choral; 1 sermon on Sundays and special solemnities, in choir.
The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and on Christmas and Ascension days.
A Divinity lecturer, whose service is commuted to preaching sermons on Saints' days.

Fabric. Good, but requiring constant outlay; maintenance fund set apart under Act 37 Geo. III. c. 2 produced between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.* in the last 14 years, which was expended on the fabric.
Inhabitants of close make small payments for pews, which are carried to the fabric account.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lichfield. Accounts of visitations in the years 1738 and 1752; modified by a com position entered into in the year 1428.
No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. By charter the bishop has power of altering the local cathedral statutes or of imposing new ones; he, with the dean and residentiaries, has powers of a justice of the peace in the close; he appoints the holders of the canonries, and may convene chapters; he has no portion of the common fund; holds, ex-officio, the prebendal stall of Eccleshall.
Chapter assist in imposition of hands.

Library. 3,000 volumes; accessible to the neighbours; supported by chapter subscriptions.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. In augmentations and payments to incumbents, 210*l.* a year.
By Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. sect. 49. the chapter consider themselves precluded from corporate expenditure for spiritual purposes.

Diocesan Seminaries. An attempt is being made for the establishment of one. No suitable houses in the close.

Training Schools. One; dean and residentiaries members of the committee. The present principal is a prebendary.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

	£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number - - 12			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe (and about 105 acres of land at Bakewell) - - - - - - - - -	5,306	11	2
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies - - - -	3,165	13	8
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—			
Total number - - 11			
Income - - - - - - - - -	3,560	7	8
Residences:—			
Have houses - - 11			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £2,941 10 $5\frac{3}{4}$
Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £2,180 1 5

LINCOLN.

Original Constitution.

Transferred by King William I. from Dorchester, and governed by ancient Statutes prior in date to A.D. 1440.

The smaller chapter consisted of the dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and sub-dean (these were the residentiaries); they, with the 8 archdeacons and 52 prebendaries, made the greater chapter.

Residence required was 34 weeks and 4 days; changed in A.D. 1596, to allow absence of 261 days in the year.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged from Original Constitution, except by operation of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

The present body are dean, chancellor, præcentor, sub dean, and the archdeacon of Lincoln, who holds the canonry added under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.
Residence of dean 8 months, and of the canons 3 months, yearly; duties defined to be, attending 2 daily services, preaching appointed sermons, and residence in close in official house.
The prebend of Buckdon is annexed to bishopric, of Kilby to præcentorship, of East Stoke to chancellorship. All but the archdeacon have houses of residence.

4 **Minor Canons**; appointed by chapter; emoluments from chapter, 19*l.* 6*s.*; from corporate estates, average of 23*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* a year. Officiate in weekly turns. All are beneficed, and have houses of residence.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. has not been enforced on them.
Are a corporation.

8 **Lay Vicars.** Five receive from chapter 60*l.*, and from endowment, 5*l.* a year. Of 3 supernumeraries, 1 has 60*l.* and 2 24*l.* a year, from chapter.
Not a corporation.

10 **Choristers.** The 4 seniors are boarded and lodged with music master, and receive 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* annually; 6 juniors have 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year.
All have free education, and apprentice fee of 15*l.*

1 **Organist.**

1 **Master of the Choristers.**

1 **Sacrist,** and 14 other officers connected with the cathedral.

Schools. 2 The grammar school, managed in conjunction with the corporation of Lincoln, under deed of arrangement dated 8th November 1850. The chapter appoint the master and contribute 80*l.* a year, and the corporation 139*l.* a year. The master is allowed a house, and may receive boarders and day scholars. No foundation scholars. Number of boys, 78; about half are classically, half are commercially educated.

Scheme to apply some of the accumulated revenue of the Spital Hospital for extension of the grammar school.

The choristers' school, to give them an English education, entirely under control of chapter.

Services. Two daily; choral. 1 sermon in choir on Sundays and greater Festivals. The Holy Communion is administered monthly and on Festivals. There is no Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. In good repair. Average maintenance fund, 1,604*l.* Expenditure in the last 14 years, 21,786*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* No pews let.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln. Powers unmodified by custom.
No interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. The bishop has pre-eminence in the cathedral. Has no portion of the common fund.
The members of chapter in residence assist at ordinations.

Library. 4,500 volumes; open to cathedral clergy; accessible to diocesan clergy on application. No endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual grants to vicarages and perpetual curacies about 300*l.* Gift of 500*l.* towards building a church. Contributions to schools, &c., amount not specified.

Diocesan Seminaries. None; nor suitable houses in close.

Training Schools. One, to which the chapter subscribe. Proposition to apply the surplus income o the Meer Hospital estate in support of the school.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

	£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number - - - 28			
Total annual value of tithes or glebe - -	14,052	0	0
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies - -	4,883	0	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—			
Total number - - 28			
Income - - - - -	6,695	0	0
Residences:—			
Have houses - 20			
„ none - - 8			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £8,801 9 8¾

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £9,329 16 4½

LLANDAFF.

Original Constitution.

Prescribed by Bishop Henry, A.D. 1218, *to consist of—*

14 **Canons**; viz., bishop (in place of dean), archdeacon, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, and 9 canons.

There are no statutes extant, except Bishop Blethin's Consuetudines, which have been recently discovered.

Present Constitution.

14 **Canons,** viz., dean, archdeacon of Llandaff, chancellor, precentor, treasurer (merged in the bishop's office), and 9 canons.

None of the chapter receive emolument, except the dean and 6 of the canons. All the canonries were non-residentiary, but by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77, and two orders in council of 9th November 1843 and 9th January 1844 the chapter will consist of a dean and 4 residentiary canons. Two of the canonries to be annexed to archdeaconries of Llandaff and Monmouth, and two to be unannexed.

Residence of dean, 8 months, of canons, 3 months, annually. House to be provided.

2 **Minor Canons.** The senior is curate of Llandaff; annual stipend, 273*l.* from small tithes.

The junior is curate of Whitchurch; annual stipend, 140*l.*

They receive each, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, preaching money.

Appointed by chapter.

Not a corporation.

Lay Vicars. None, nor any other statutable officers.

chools. None.

ervices. 3 weekly, in Lady Chapel, with sermons. 2 on Sundays, and 1 on Wednesday evenings in Welsh.
No choral services. No organ.
The Holy Communion is administered monthly and at great Festivals and Ordinations.
No Divinity lecturer.

abric. Nave in ruins. Lady Chapel restored by subscription in 1844, at cost of 1,275*l.*
Maintenance fund, 32*l.* from annual reserved rent; by chapter grant 1*l.* per cent. on fines for renewals, and also the cathedral fees.
Amount expended in the last 14 years from the above fund, 1,769*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, and from subscriptions, 6,275*l.*
No stalls reserved, except for chapter. None let.

isitor. The bishop. Records extant of visitations from 1575 to 1726.
No records defining, or custom limiting, visitor's powers.
No interpreter.

elations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese, undefined by statutes. The bishop receives 2 dividends from chapter funds, as bishop and treasurer.
Canons do not assist bishop in his episcopal duties, except in the imposition of hands.
No case of late under canon 122.

ibrary. 95 volumes, for use of chapter. No endowment.

xpenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual augmentations, 70*l.* Subscriptions to schools, 20*l.* a year.

iocesan Seminaries and **Training Schools.** None; unnecessary, from the establishment of Caermarthen College, to which the Llandaff Diocesan Education Board sends exhibitioners.

ppropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number - - - 30			
Total annual value of tithes or glebe exclusive of Caerwent - - - - -	5,003	9	2
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies - -	5,121	6	8
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—			
Total number - - 25			
Income - - - - - -	5,329	0	0
Residences:—			
Have houses - - 16			
,, none - - 9			

otal Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £713 14 8
otal Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £1,385 2 10

MANCHESTER.

Original Constitution.

First foundation, 1422, by Lord De La Warr, under licence of Henry VI. Refounded by Queen Mary. Refounded by Queen Elizabeth. Refounded by Charles I.

1 **Warden.**

8 **Fellows,** Chaplains.

Present Constitution.

Under Charter of Charles I., 1635.

By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, chapter will consist of 1 dean boun to 8 months residence, and 4 canons, 3 months residenc each.

Future deans to have cure of souls in close and parish o Manchester. Each canon will have an incumbency i Manchester. Canonries unannexed at present. 3 houses let, and proceeds paid over.

1 **Dean.** To superintend cathedral, &c., read prayer and preach on Festivals.

4 **Canons.** To read prayers and preach in tur every Sunday, and attend daily service in choir. Residence perpetual as by charter. Dean al lowed 100, canons 80 days absence. Dean and Canons may be called upon to visi the sick.

2 **Minor Canons.** Read prayers in turn twic daily, and perform early service. Required t reside in parish. Stipend, fees, and endowment 59*5l.* 10*s.* per annum each. Not a corporatio Do not hold benefices.

4 **Singing Men.** Attend Sunday and week-da services. Stipend, 50*l.* 6 supernumeraries o Sundays, 20*l.* each paid by private subscription.

4 **Singing Boys** on the foundation. Attend Sunda and week-day. Stipend, 20*l.* 6 extra, of whor 2 are paid by chapter.

1 **Organist** and **Master of Choristers.** T preside at organ and teach choristers singing. Sti pend, 80*l.*, and from parish 70*l.*

2 **Parish Clerks;** one in orders.

Beadsmen. None.

1 **Bailiff.** Salary, 2*l.* and fees.

Schools. No cathedral grammar school. Dean is visitor of Manchester grammar school, and (with hea master) appoints assistant masters.

There are 2 cathedral Sunday schools and 2 daily national schools, besides a charity school for girls i which 60 are clothed and educated.

Services. 2 daily, choral. 2 sermons on Sunday and Festivals. Holy Communion every Sunday an Festivals. No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Interior good; exterior gradually perishing; choir being restored. No special fund. Exper diture in last 14 years, 1,199*l.* 4*s.*

Seats appropriated to cathedral officers, municipal officers, and private families. Seat rents in galleries t be appropriated to repair of fabric by Act.

Visitor. Bishop. 2 visitations, 1701, 1743. Usual powers, unmodified. No other interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. As visitor only. Similar rights to those of Bishop of Ripon. N part of common fund. Has an annual pension of 3*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Chapter assist in imposition of hands.

Library. None.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes.

Corporate contributions to church building, &c. in eight years, 2,652*l.*

Diocesan Seminaries. None. No fit houses.

Training Schools. None. Chapter subscribed to schools at Chester and Warrington.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—				
Total number	1			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		2,963	2	6
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies		595	10	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—				
Total number	17			
Income		3,448	0	0
Residences:—				
Have houses	5			
„ none	12			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £7,599 19 9

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £7,599 19 9

NORWICH.

Original Constitution.

unded by Charter of King Edward VI., governed under Statutes given by King James I.

Dean.
Prebendaries. } who were to reside for 5 months in the year.
Minor Canons.
Deacon.
Gospeller.
Epistler.
Lay Clerks.
Organist.
Choristers.
Beadsmen.
Vergers.
Sub-sacristans.
Porter.
High Steward.
Sub-steward.
Chapter Clerk.
Cooks.
Butler.
Purveyor.
Bailiff.
Auditor.
Keeper of the Ferry.
Beadle of the Beadsmen.

The offices of vice-dean, treasurer, receiver, precentor, and sacristan, were to be filled up from among the canons and minor canons.

The tenor of the statutes, as far as they regulate the establishment, is similar to those given to the cathedrals of the new foundation.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged, except by the Statutes of King Charles I., the Letter of King Charles II., and by the partial operation of Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean** and 4 **Canons.** Residence of dean, 122 days yearly under statutes of King Charles I., of the 2 senior canons, 2 months (under the letter of King Charles II.), and of 2 junior canons, 3 months yearly (under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.)
Residence fulfilled by attendance at daily services.
1 canonry annexed to the mastership of St. Catherine's Hall.
Houses attached to all the stalls.

4 **Minor Canons;** 2 receive 20*l.* yearly, the precentor, 244*l.* 10*s.*, and the sacrist, 95*l.* a year. They officiate every Sunday morning; hold preferments within 12 miles from city.
4 houses attached.
Not a corporation.

8 **Lay Clerks;** annual salary, 30*l.*, and 1*s.* per day of attendance at services; all attend the Sunday services; absence of one or two permitted on week-days. 2 supernumerary lay clerks receive 93*l.* 10*s.* per annum between them.
Houses provided.
Not a corporation.

10 **Choristers;** 8 at 10*l.*, 2 at 5*l.*, and 2 probationers at 2*l.* a year; 10*l.* is annually divided among them, and a free education and 10*l.* on leaving given.

6 **Beadsmen;** annual stipends, 10*l.*
The rest of the statutable officers are maintained, except those relating to the long-abolished common table.

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hools. Only a choristers' school; master appointed by dean, and paid by chapter, 24*l.* a year.

rvices. 2 daily, choral. 2 sermons every Sunday, 1 additional parochial service and sermon on Sunday afternoons.
The Holy Communion is administered once a month and on great Festivals.
No Divinity lecturer.

abric. In good repair; no maintenance fund. Expenditure in last 14 years, 10,230*l.* altogether from chapter funds, except 1,000*l.* received from sale of timber.
No pews let.

isitor. Bishop of Norwich. Powers to visit every 7 years, and examine on oath.
No visitation held for time immemorial.
No interpreter.

elations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. The bishop preaches and officiates in cathedral, calls upon the chapter to preach at ordinations, and to assist in the imposition of hands. No proceedings lately under canon 122.

ibrary. 4,350 volumes; general access, on application to dean or librarian.
No endowment; grant of 31*l.* yearly from chapter fund.

xpenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Total annual amount of augmentations, 189*l.* 10*s.*; of grants in support of schools, 52*l.* 9*s.*; total amount of expenditure during last 14 years, 2,800*l.*, besides sites for parsonages.

iocesan Seminaries. None; no suitable houses.

raining Schools. None. The chapter subscribed 150*l.* towards founding a National Society's school, and give 10*l.* 10*s.* annually, and to the clerical superintendent a house rent-free.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

	£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number - - - 33			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - - -	12,400	16	11
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies -	5,265	18	6
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—			
Total number - - 17			
Income - - - - - - -	2,241	0	0
Residences:—			
Have houses - - 1			
,, none - - 16			
Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - -	£7,484	0	3½
Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 -	£7,514	14	3

PETERBOROUGH.

Original Constitution.

Founded by Charter of King Henry VIII., A.D. 1541, and governed by his Statutes.

1 **Dean.**
6 **Canons.**
8 **Minor Canons.**
1 **Deacon.**
1 **Sub-deacon.**
8 **Lay Clerks.**
1 **Master of the Choristers.**
8 **Choristers.**
2 **Masters of the 20 Grammar Scholars.**
6 **Beadsmen.**
2 **Under Sextons.**
2 **Porters.**
1 **Cup-bearer.**
1 **Cook.**
1 **Under-cook.**

The sub-dean, receiver, and treasurer, to be chosen annually from among the canons, and the precentor and sacrist from among the minor canons.

Residence of dean and canons to be perpetual, subject to authorized absence of 80 days annually, and the legitimate causes of absence.

Residence defined to be attendance at all the daily services for 21 days continuously, and lodging in the official house.

The tenor of the statutes, as far as they regulate the establishment, is similar to those given to the new foundations.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged from Original Constitution, except by the pa operation of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean** and 4 **Canons.** Residence of dean 3 canons as prescribed by Act; of the senior ca 2 months; a canon paid to reside during the mo that is unprovided for.

Residence defined to be living in official ho attendance at services, and preaching serm

1 canonry annexed to archdeaconry of No ampton.

Houses attached to each stall.

3 **Minor Canons**; 1 is precentor and sacrist; pointed by chapter; officiate in weekly tu 2 present on Sundays.

Stipend of two, 150*l.* yearly; of one, 120*l.* is beneficed.)

All have houses.

Not a corporation.

6 **Lay Clerks.** Stipend, 40*l.* a year; all officiat Sundays, and half on week-days.

Not a corporation.

10 **Choristers**; stipend of six, 7*l.*; and of four, 4 year.

1 **Organist,** the master of the choristers.

8 women paupers in the almshouse, and 5 be men at the yearly stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* eac

The other offices prescribed by the statutes kept filled up, except those connected with common table, disused for many years.

Schools. 1, a grammar school, 20 boys; 16 on the foundation, 4 probationers. Annual emoluments of h master, 71*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from chapter, 10*l.* from Magdalen College, Cambridge, and allowance of 1*l.* 10*s.* boy; has a house free, and is permitted to receive boarders and day scholars.

Salary of second master, 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Both masters appointed by chapter.

Allowances to foundationers, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and 1*l.* 10*s.* during year of probation; 3 exhibitions St. John's Cambridge (not derived from chapter funds).

Services. 2 daily, choral. 1 sermon every Sunday morning, and 1 every Sunday afternoon during summer choir. The Holy Communion is administered once a month, and on great Festivals and Ordinations.

No Divinity lecturer. The chapter were released from the maintenance of 4 divinity students w Henry VIII. took from them certain manors.

Fabric. In good repair. Special maintenance fund, 56*l.* a year. Total expenditure in last 14 years f chapter funds, 4,813*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

No pews let.

Visitor. The bishop of Peterborough. Ordinary powers of triennial visitations, unmodified by custom. Interpreter of the statutes, the Lord Chancellor for the time being.

ations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. Reference is made by the answers to the powers given to the bishop by the foundation charter.
He does not share in common fund. Chapter, as a body, assist bishop only in imposition of hands.

rary. 3,000 volumes; occasionally lent to strangers, not otherwise accessible; no special maintenance fund; grants from chapter fund made occasionally.

penditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual augmentation, 41*l.* Occasional chapter grants to aid erection of churches and schools.

ocesan Seminaries. None; the proximity of cathedral to Cambridge is pointed out.
No suitable houses in close.

aining Schools. None.

propriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

	£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number - - 4			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe (no information given).			
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies -	1,166	0	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—			
Total number - - 7			
Income - - - - - -	2,361	0	0
Residences:—			
Have houses - - 6			
„ none - - - 1			

tal Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £6,892 14 10

tal Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £7,290 5 4

RIPON.

Original Constitution.

1 **Dean.**

1 **Sub-dean.**

6 **Prebendaries.**
(One of these made of parsonage of Stanwick, and is chantor, with vicar to act at Stanwick.)
2 prebendaries resident.

6 **Vicars Choral.** Stipend, 6*l* ; 4*l*. from church, 2*l*. from prebendaries.

9 **Petty Canons.**

3 **Deacons.**
3 **Sub-deacons.**
6 **Choristers.**
6 **Treblers.**
1 **Organ Player.**
1 **Schoolmaster.**
} Stipend paid from commons of church.

1 **Clerk of Works.**

1 **Clock Keeper.**

1 **Auditor.**

1 **Officer.** Duties not specified.

1 **Sub-treasurer.**

1 **Parish Clerk.**

1 **Sexton.**

By Charter 8th June, 5 James II. (1604.)

1 **Dean.**

6 **Prebendaries**; 1 to be sub-dean, with precedence, &c.

7 **Vicars Choral.**

1 **Organist.**

8 **Choristers.**

Present Constitution.

Still governed in effect by Statutes of James I., re-affirmed 26th July 1844.

1 **Dean.** } Dean to reside 8 months, canons 3 months
5 **Canons.** } and attend and take part in daily service

Canons to be reduced to 4.
Not to be entitled to salaries without residence
4 regular chapters in year.
1 audit.
Dean and 2 residentiary canons are a chapter.
Dean may give his proxy to a canon, and has casting vote when present.
Living in residentiary house and attending service constitutes residence.
Canonries unannexed.
1 house of residence, in which canons reside in turn.

2 **Minor Canons**; 1 is precentor, appointed by dean and chapter; both to attend morning and evening service. Control of choir in precentor. No official house. Stipend, 300*l*. each, with fees about 17*l*., and 20*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*. from other sources. Not a corporation. Both hold benefices, but no future minor canon to do so.

6 **Lay Vicars.** Stipend, 35*l*., and about 1*l*. from fees. Singing master of choristers 10*l*. per annum extra.
Not a corporation.
All required to be present at all services and practice days. No deputies allowed.

8 **Choristers**; 2 at 7*l*. per annum,
2 at 5*l*. per annum,
4 at 4*l*. per annum,
with about 16*s*. per annum fees each.

Beadsmen. None.

1 **Parish Clerk.** Salary, 10*l*., and about 39*l*. fees.

1 **Organist.** Salary, 49*l*., and 6*l*. from land 1*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. fees.

1 **Organ Blower,** 5*l*.

1 **Dean's Verger.** Salary and fees, 23*l*. 10*s*.

1 **Canons' Verger.** Salary, 25*l*.

1 **Sexton.** Salary and fees, 46*l*.

1 **Chapter Clerk** and **Registrar.**

1 **Bailiff of Court Leet.** Salary and fees, 3*l*. 10*s*

1 **Tithe Collector.** Salary and allowance, 85*l*.

Ringers, 15*l*. 10*s*. and fees.

1 **Clock Keeper,** 10*l*.

1 **Deputy Sexton,** about 27*l*.
No duties-obsolete.

Schools. No cathedral grammar school. Choristers are instructed one hour per diem in music, in singing by the singing master, who receives 10*l*. per annum.

Services. 2 services on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day; 1 every other day. All services choral except Wednesday and Friday. 2 sermons on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day, and Festivals, in choir. Holy communion monthly, and on Festivals.
No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Sound.
Separate funds for maintenance, averaging about 267*l*. Amount expended said to be 3,815*l*. during last 14 years, besides *l*. by Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
Stalls for cathedral officers, and 24 for mayor and corporation.

Visitor. Bishop of Ripon. Records of visitations in 1615, 1663, and 1690. Powers same as visitors of colleges. Unmodified by custom. No other interpreter of statutes.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Defined by Order in Council of 1836. No portion of common fund. Dean and canons assist in imposition of hands and in proceedings in bishop's court.

Library. About 1,730 volumes, in an indifferent state. Accessible to members of chapter and persons specially allowed by them. No endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. About 125*l.* donations, and 10*l.* annual subscription to Church Building Society and for service in National school room on Sunday evening.

Diocesan Seminaries. None, nor any effort made to establish. No suitable houses.

Training Schools. None. No endeavours made to found one.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter :—				
Total number	1			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		155	0	0
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies		101	0	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter :—				
Total number	10			
Income		976	13	7
Residences :—				
Have houses	5			
„ none	5			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £5,015 12 2

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £5,323 14 0½

ROCHESTER.

Original Constitution.

Founded by King Henry VIII., and governed by his Statutes.

1 **Dean.**
6 **Canons.**
6 **Minor Canons.**
2 **Deacons.**
6 **Lay Clerks.**
1 **Master of the Choristers.**
8 **Choristers.**
2 **Masters of the Grammar Boys.**
20 **Grammar Boys.**
6 **Poor Men.**
2 **Sub-sacrists.**
1 **Porter.**
1 **Butler.**
2 **Cooks.**
1 **Steward.**
1 **Auditor.**

A vice-dean, receiver, and treasurer were to be chosen from among the canons, a præcentor and sacrist from among the minor canons.

71 Total number of the original establishment.

The tenor of the statutes, as far as they regulate the establishment, is similar to those given to the new foundations.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged from Original Constitution, except by the Royal letter of King George III. dated 12th September 1785, and by the partial operation of Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean** and 5 **Canons.** 1 canonry is suspended and 1 is to be so under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.
Residence of dean, as prescribed by the royal letter, is 4 calendar months, and of the canons 2 calendar months, in the year. It is considered to be lodging in the official residence and attending at least 1 daily service.
2 canonries are annexed, 1 to the provostship of Oriel College, and 1 to the archdeaconry of Rochester; houses attached to each canonry.

4 **Minor Canons.** The number fixed by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.; appointed by chapter; 2 seniors perform the daily services 1 week out of six, and the 2 juniors 2 weeks out of six, and they preach when required. The salary of the 2 seniors is 41*l.* a year each, but they also hold chapter livings within 24 miles of city; of the two juniors, 150*l.* a year. They have houses provided for each; are not a corporation.

6 **Lay Vicars.** Salary, 50*l.* a year; to attend the 2 daily services. Gratuity to 3 retired lay clerks, 20*l.* per annum each.
Not a corporation.

8 **Choristers.** 84*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year is divided between them, 20*l.* a year between 4 probationers.

6 **Beadsmen;** who receive 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each.

1 **Organist;** who is choristers' schoolmaster; salary, 119*l.* a year, and house provided.

20 **King's Scholars** and 2 **Masters.**

There are 9 other offices connected with the present establishment, of which 5 are become obsolete.

60 Total number of present establishment.

Schools. 2. The grammar school, under 2 masters; the first has salary of 150*l.* a year, and 10*l.* 10*l.* per annum from every boy not on the foundation, and may receive boarders and day scholars; the second, 100*l.* a year, and 3*l.* 10*s.* for each boy not on the foundation; both have houses provided. 20 foundation scholars, who receive free education and 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year; 4 exhibitions at the universities open to them, of 30*l.* a year.

The choristers' school, under choristers' schoolmaster, at a stipend of 20*l.* per year, and open to receive boarders and day boys.

Services. Two, daily; choral. 2 sermons every Sunday and 1 on special service days, in the choir. The Holy Communion is administered on 1 Sunday in every month, and on great Festivals.

No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Fair state; no maintenance fund, except that all capitular estates are liable for repairs. Expenditure during the last 14 years, 7,479*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Stalls and pews assigned to officials; none let.

Visitor. Bishop of Rochester has the usual visitatorial powers, unmodified by custom.

Interpreter, the archbishop of Canterbury, who was called upon to exercise his authority in the year 1835.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. As visitor only. Bishop receives 10*l.* yearly from chapter fund; chapter do not assist bishop in his episcopal duties.

Library. 1,100 volumes; open to clergy of diocese. No endowment; donations from chapter on their appointment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Total annual amount of augmentations, 358*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Diocesan Seminaries and Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—				
Total number	40			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		19,672	1	8
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies		12,802	16	2
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—				
Total number	31			
Income		13,715	16	11
Residences:—				
Have houses	25			
„ none	3			
„ insufficient	3			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £10,083 4 10

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £10,556 0 4

SALISBURY.

Original Constitution.

Founded by St. Osmund, A.D. 1092, *and governed by a succession of episcopal or capitular Statutes from his time to A.D.* 1851.

1 **Dean,** to rule over the chapter;
To assign possession of stalls;
To officiate on great festivals in place of bishop.

1 **Precentor,** to oversee the choristers, and regulate the musical services.

1 **Chancellor,** to teach the boys, act as chapter secretary, lecture in cathedral on divinity, and bind the cathedral and library books.

1 **Treasurer,** to guard the ornaments and provide the requirements for the services.

1 **Sub-dean** and **Sub-precentor;** were to act in absence of head officers.

4 **Archdeacons;** of Dorset, Berks, Wilts, and Sarum.

53 **Prebendaries.** The residence of all was at first perpetual, this was then imposed on 13 residentiaries, as distinguished from the prebends, and on the principal officers. Finally, by the Caroline statutes (1637), the 6 residentiaries were to reside in pairs for three quarters of the year, and the dean, for the remaining quarter.

Residence, defined by the Caroline statutes, is living in close and attendance at both daily services.

Officers called the 2 masters of the fabric, the communar, the master of the choristers, and the keeper of the muniments, were chosen from among the residents.

Every canon had a minor canon to supply his place in his absence, to attend both daily services. They were probationers during their first year, and elected perpetual minor canons by the chapter. Not to hold preferment extra their vicarages; a corporation, established A.D. 1410, by charter of King Henry IV.

The lay vicars were first only appointed as substitutes for the minor canons.

8 **Choristers,** originally 14. Endowed, A.D. 1319, with lands for their support and education.

Present Constitution.

The Statutes are unrepealed, except by the partial operation of 3 *&* 4 *Vict. c.* 113.

1 **Dean.** Resides for the statutable 8 months.

4 **Residentiaries,** for a quarter of the year each, under the Caroline statutes.

These form the small chapter, and, with the precentor, chancellor, treasurer, 3 archdeacons, sub-dean, sub-chanter, and 36 prebendaries, form the large chapter.

The offices of the 2 masterships of the fabric, the communarship, the keeping of the records, and mastership of the choristers are maintained, the treasurership is not filled up. Canonries unannexed; 1 prebend is annexed to the professorship of civil law at Oxford.

Houses attached.

4 **Minor Canons;** officiate by weekly turns, and 1 is paid to represent the others on Sundays.

Emoluments from their own corporate revenues; and 42*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, from the chapter funds, is divided among them.

3 hold benefices. Are a corporation.

7 **Lay Clerks,** (partially paid by minor canons); total annual stipend, 52*l.* 9*s.*, and houses provided.

Organist (a lay clerk) receives altogether 80*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* a year, and has house rent-free.

3 supernumeraries, paid by the chapter.

The lay vicars are allowed 1 day's rest each week.

Not a corporation.

8 **Choristers;** boarded, educated, and clothed by chapter, and receive 30*l.*, apprentice fee, on leaving; 2 probationers.

No almsmen. Bishop Ward's College for widows of clergymen is situate in the close, and the bishop and chapter appoint to it alternately.

There are 9 other officers connected with the cathedral, receiving customary stipends of the total annual amount of 159*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Schools. 1, which is both grammar and choristers' school. Total number of scholars, 42. 2 masters, appointed by chapter; the head master is paid 343*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, for which he boards and educates the choristers, and boards and pays the second master. He receives other boarders and day scholars. Annual income of the choristers' endowment, 530*l.*, expected to increase to 830*l.* in 1856; expenditure, 652*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Services. 3, daily; 2 being choral; 1 sermon in the winter and 2 in summer, in choir.
The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and on high Festivals.
Divinity lecturer. By statute the chancellor ought to perform this duty, which he compounds for by payment to a minor canon for preaching on saints-days.

Fabric. In good repair. One fund for maintenance of fabric and ordinary expenses of establishment, arising from reserved rents, estates, and one-eighth of the fines from the chapter property; from 1839 to 1852, receipts, 10,085*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; expenditure on fabric in last 14 years, 5,403*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.*
5 pews reserved for families not connected with the cathedral.

Visitor. Bishop of Salisbury; power to visit every 7 years; records of visitations from A.D. 1390 to A.D. 1697.
No interpreter appointed by statutes, but in 1683 an appeal was made by the dean to the king.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. The bishop is visitor, is ex-officio canon, and prebendary of Potterne; he collates to the prebendal stalls; his concurrence is requisite to every statute. He has no portion of the common funds. Chapter assist in imposition of hands.

Library. 2,872 volumes; general access on application. No endowment; 7*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* is charged on an estate for librarian; the fee of 5*l.*, paid by each canon on installation, remitted since vesting of separate estates in Commissioners.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Total annual amount of augmentations, 393*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; other endowments proposed. Total amount of expenditure from 1841 to 1851, 6,723*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

Diocesan Seminaries. None; no houses in close suitable.

Training Schools. 1, for schoolmistresses. Chapter contributions, 1,664*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*
One of the canons is the secretary and chaplain, and the chapter are ex-officio members of the committee.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

	£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number - - - 28			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - - -	16,615	13	6
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies -	8,445	12	11
City and other benefices in patronage of the chapter:—			
Total number - - 18			
Income - - - - - - - -	6,618	2	10
Residences:—			
Have houses - - 16			
,, none - - 2			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £2,539 17 5

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £2,866 8 7

ST. ASAPH.

Original Constitution.

1 **Dean.**

1 **Archdeacon** (formerly the bishop).

6 **Prebendaries.**

7 **Canons.**

Dean required to reside 90 days. No others required to reside.

Present Constitution.

1 **Dean.**

4 **Canons.** 2 canonries annexed to archdeaconries. House to be erected for residentiary.

4 **Minor Canons,** who are vicars of St. Asaph. Appointed by bishop. Reside in St. Asaph or neighbourhood. Responsible for due performance of two daily services; 50*l.* each, and share of tithes of one impropriate rectory. Not a corporation. Hold benefices within five miles.

6 **Lay Vicars,** 1 additional, when requisite, 30*l.* per annum to four, 25*l.* and 20*l.* to others. Not a corporation. Attend when required by dean and chapter.

6 **Choristers;** four at 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, two at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Beadsmen. None.

1 **Chapter Clerk,** at 50*l.*

1 **Organist,** at 100*l.*

1 **Organ-blower.**

2 **Vergers;** one at 40*l.*, one at 25*l.*

School. None in connexion with cathedral, but choristers and 24 others boys are educated gratuitously at a school in the town.

Services. Two daily in choir; Sunday services and two weekly, choral; sermons on Sunday mornings and chief holidays.
Holy Communion once a month; on chief holidays and at Ordinations.
No Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Good repair, but from exposed situation requires constant repair. The fund for its maintenance is a charge upon an impropriate rectory. Expenditure in the last 14 years, 3,300*l.* No pews let.

Visitor. Bishop. No accounts of visitation.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop, &c. Chapter attend at the examination of candidates for ordination and at the imposition of hands.

Library. 1,600 to 1,700 volumes; accessible by permission of librarian. No special endowment.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual amount of augmentations and grants, 70*l.*

Diocesan Seminaries. None. No suitable house.

Training School. None.

propriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

Rectories appropriate to chapter:—

Total number - - - 8	£	s.	d.
Total annual value of tithe or glebe - - -	3,076	8	2
Value of the vicarage, or perpetual curacy - -	1,627	1	11

City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—

The chapter has no patronage either in the city or elsewhere.

al Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £1,408 18 4

al Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £1,487 6 0

ST. DAVID'S.

Original Constitution.

nded by Bishop Bernard, A.D. 1112, regulated by the "Ordinate of the church of Sarum," under enactment of Bishop Gervaise, A.D. 1224, and governed by a succession of statutes and injunctions from the foundation to the present time.

Canons, including in this number the bishop, who was the dean, and 4 archdeacons, viz., of St. David's, Brecknock, Caermarthen and Cardigan.

2 more were added when the offices of sub-dean and sub-cantor were created, A.D. 1287.

The offices, of precentor (the caput capituli, for the bishop ceased to be member of the chapter when his stall was surrendered to endow the treasurership, and the precentor sat in convocation,) of treasurer and of chancellor, (who, by statute A.D. 1348, was to deliver divinity ectures in the cathedral,) were created in the years A.D. 1224, 1259, and 1287.

2 prebends were annexed, 1 to the King of England for the time being, and 1 to the headship of Jesus College, Oxon.

Each canon was to appoint his vicar choral, who was to represent him when absent, and lands were appropriated to endow them A.D. 1334.

The 3 officers were to be perpetually resident; the distinction of residents and non-residents dates back to A.D. 1287; by statute A.D. 1332, archdeacons and beneficed canons were not bound to reside more than 26 weeks in the year.

At the Reformation, the chapter was restricted to the 3 dignitaries and 3 residentiary canons, chosen by chapter among the archdeacons or prebends. There were also 4 archdeacons, 8 prebends, and 6 cursal prebends. (All were formerly cursal prebends, the word being derived from the cycles in which the canons took the tithes "by a rotatory system of allocation.")

Residence became neglected, and 1 canon paid to reside for the others, till in 1822, the canons were required to perform personal residence of 2 months in the year.

The 3 dignitaries have houses of residence, but the 3 canons none.

There were also the offices of proctors, provost, and master of the fabric, filled up from among the canons, to manage the accounts, and under them the communar and sub-treasurer.

6 choristers were endowed, A.D. 1363 and A.D. 1501, with lands for their support, to be under the precentor.]

Present Constitution.

Under partial operation of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean.**

4 **Canons;** 1 canonry is suspended; residence for 2 months annually, defined to be living in precincts; 3 canonries annexed to offices of dean, chancellor, and treasurer, 4 houses of residence.

3 **Minor Canons;** appointed by chapter; perform duties in turn, emoluments from corporation estates and 58*l.* a year from chapter; 2 hold benefices; are a corporation, with the

3 **Lay Vicars,** who attend on Sundays, litany-days, and Saturday evenings.

6 **Choristers.** 19*l.* yearly divided among them.

Organist (a lay clerk.)

Verger 6*l.*, clerk of the parish, uncertain; dog whipper, 3*l.* 18*s.*

N.B.—The portion in brackets was extracted from a MS. historical account of the cathedral, received from the dean and chapter.

Schools. 1, choristers' school. Appointed by chapter; salary, 20*l.* 10*s.* a year; takes boarders and scholars.

Services. 2 daily; choral, on Sundays and Saturday evenings; 1 English sermon in choir and 2 Welsh chapel on Sundays.
The Holy Communion is administered twice a month.
The chancellor is Divinity lecturer.

Fabric. In tolerable repair; no special maintenance fund. Expenditure in the last 14 years, 1,500*l.*, and a 600*l.* from subscription.
No pews let.

Visitor. The Bishop of St. David's.
No interpreter, as far as known to chapter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. The bishop has no portion of the common fund. chapter do not as such assist him in any of his episcopal functions.

Library. None; a few books bequeathed by a canon, but chapter are not sure of their right to the possessio them.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Frequent subscriptions; amount not stated.

Diocesan Seminaries. None.

Training School. Chapter subscribe to one at Caermarthen.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number	16		
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		£5,583	14 3
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies		2,404	0 0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—			
Total number	10		
Income		1,111	0 0
Residences:—			
Have houses	6		
„ none	4		

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - - £1,529 1 9

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter 1852 - - £1,532 8 7

WORCESTER.

Original Constitution.

Founded by Henry VIII.

Dean.

Canons. Sub-dean, treasurer, and receiver chosen among them.

Minor Canons. Precentor and sacrist to be chosen among them.

Deacon.

Sub-deacon.

Lay Clerks.

Master of the Choristers.

Choristers.

Schoolmasters.

King's Scholars.

Beadsmen.

Vergers.

Sub-sacrists.

Porters.

Butlers.

Caterer.

Cooks.

Total number of original establishment.

The tenor of the statutes, as far as they regulate the establishment, is similar to those given to the new foundations.

Present Constitution.

Unchanged, except by the partial operation of Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean.** Residence 8 months in the year.

5 **Canons.** To be reduced to 4, by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. Residence before passing this Act to be 2 months annually; defined to be living in official house and attendance at services. Duties prescribed by statutes of Henry VIII., remain unmodified. Canonries unannexed. House of residence for each canon.

Sub-dean, receiver, and treasurer, to be chosen among canons.

4 **Minor Canons.** To attend services on Sundays and week-days, salary, 60*l.* a year from stipends and corn-rents. Not a corporation. Hold benefices within 24 miles of city.

Appointed by chapter; none since passing of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

Precentor, 1 of the minor canons.

8 **Lay Clerks.** Salary, 50*l.* a year, from stipends and corn-rents. Not a corporation. To attend all the services.

10 **Choristers.** 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* allowed to each in 1852. Instructed gratuitously; books given.

1 **Choristers' Schoolmaster.** Salary, 30*l.* a year; a lay clerk.

1 **Organist.** Salary, 93*l.* a year, and corn-rents amounting to 10*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* last year.

2 **Schoolmasters.**
40 **King's Scholars.** } (See Schools.)

2 **Vergers.**

2 **Sextons.**

3 **Porters.**

2 **Butlers.**

2 **Cooks.**

10 **Beadsmen,** who receive 9*l.* a year stipend, and 6*l.* from the Hurd fund.

93 Total number of present establishment.

The offices of deacon and sub-deacon are merged in those of epistoler and gospeller, now performed by a canon and the sacrist.

Schools. 2. A grammar school: total, 51 boys; 40 foundationers, who receive 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, ages from 9 to 15; twelve scholars were formerly supported at the universities by the chapter, till the surrender of certain manors to crown.

Head master; salary, 113*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* and a house; boarders and day boys permitted.

Second master; salary, 55*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* and house, (he is also teacher of writing, &c. at 80*l.* a year.)

Choristers' school, for 16 scholars.

Services. 3 on Sundays and greater festivals; 2 on week-days; 1 sermon on Sundays and greater festivals, in the choir.

All services choral, except an early morning winter service.

The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and on the Nativity and Ascension days.

No divinity lecturer.

Fabric. Not dilapidated; requires constant outlay; maintenance fund, reserved rents, at times insufficient; Expenditure in the last 14 years, 6,244*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Pews unappropriated and unlet.

Visitor. Bishop; empowered by statutes of Henry VIII. c. 38.; not restricted by custom. The Archbishop of Canterbury is interpreter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. To bishop only as visitor; he receives no portion of common fund. Chapter only assist him in imposition of hands.

Library. 3,600 volumes; general access on permission of chapter. Supported by fees on installations and burials in cloisters.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Annual augmentations, 40*l.* Annual grants, to vicarage, 78
Corporate contributions to diocesan purposes last year, 102*l.* 11*s.*, much below average.

Diocesan Seminaries and Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

	£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—			
Total number - - - - 17			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe (exclusive of St. John's, Bedwardine) - - - - -	11,323	5	11
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies -	6,653	0	0
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—			
Total number - - 38			
Income - - - - - - - -	9,683	0	0
Residences:—			
Have houses - 30			
„ none - - 8			
Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 -	£10,609	10	7¾
Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 -	£8,980	10	9½

WESTMINSTER.

Original Constitution.

Under Statutes of Queen Elizabeth.

[1 **Dean.** The head of the college, to preach in person in college church at least twice a year, and in person or by deputy on greater festivals.
Guardian of coronation ornaments, and of the royal tombs; to reside (subject to lawful impediment), not less than 8 months annually.

12 **Canons.** The overseers of the college, each to reside for church duties 29 days, and for college duties 116 days annually.
To preach every Sunday and on certain festivals in college church.
When resident, to attend daily service.

The sub-dean, archdeacon, treasurer, and receiver to be chosen among the canons.

1 **Divinity Lecturer**; elected by chapter, to expound Scriptures, and catechise scholars at least twice every 3 months, in King Henry VII.'s Chapel.

6 **Minor Canons.**
12 **Clerks.**
1 **Choristers' Schoolmaster.**
10 **Choristers.**
} The 29 ministrants for celebration of daily service.

2 **Schoolmasters**; to be elected alternately by dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the master of Trinity, Cambridge.

40 **Queen's Scholars**; to be chosen by election.

12 **Beadsmen.**

8 **Servants** to attend to the church.

24 **Servants** for the college.

9 **Officers** for the management of estates, &c.

138 Total number of original establishment.]

Present Constitution.

Under Founder's Statutes, modified by King George II., a subject to partial operation of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

1 **Dean.**

8 **Canons**, to be reduced to 6 by Act (see cap. "T City.")
Residence of dean 6 months, and of canons months, annually; of those prior to Act, month annually under order of King Geo. I
Attendances at services in college church co stitutes residence.
1 canonry annexed to the rectory of St. Ma garet's, and 1 to St. John's, Westminster.
Houses for each canon.

6 **Minor Canons**; appointed by dean.
To attend 4 months daily, morning.
„ 2 „ evening.
„ 2 „ early morning services.
Salary, 113*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, with house or compensatio salary of those subsequent to Act, 150*l.*
Not a corporation.
3 hold benefices, not of chapter patronage.
4 appointed since passing of Act.

12 **Lay Vicars.** Salary from 105*l.* to 122*l.* 3*s.* year.
Not a corporation.
To attend 2 Sunday services throughout t year, and week-day services during 6 months

12 **Choristers**; 135*l.* 12*s.* is annually divided among them.
4 probationers.

12 **Beadsmen** receive in the whole 154*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Complement of officers according to statute.

N.B.—The portion in brackets is extracted from the statutes to which the returns refer.

Schools. 2. The college founded by Queen Elizabeth:—Total number, 140 boys; 40 Queen's scholars, wh are lodged and fed; ages from 13 to 18.
2 masters appointed by Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; sal ries, 39*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 15*l.* a year. Income arising from bequests provides for scholars at the universities
The choristers' school founded 1841: Total number, 16. Master appointed by dean; salary, 100*l.* a ye with house, but no boarders.

Services. 3 daily, in choir, 2 of which are choral; 2 sermons on Sundays and Festivals.
The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and on greater festivals.
Divinity lectures in the choir, given by the lecturer.

Fabric. Good condition; maintenance fund, one fifteenth of corporate revenues; stalls assigned to officers of abbey and school; none let.

Visitor. The Crown, by Royal Letter, exercised in 1846, respecting school discipline; ordinary visitatorial powers, unmodified.
Interpreter, the dean and chapter.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop and Diocese. None.

Library. 11,000 volumes; accessible only to masters of the school and the minor canons; supported by contributions of dean and chapter on their appointments.

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. Since 1833 upwards of 27,390*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, including about 7,000*l.* for endowments, augmentations, sites of houses, &c.

Diocesan Seminaries and Training Schools. None.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—				
Total number	25			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		19,662	15	4
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies		9,221	8	8
City and other benefices in patronage of the chapter:—				
Total number	8			
Income		2,413	11	10
Residences:—				
Have houses	5			
„ none	1			
No return	2			

The dean and chapter have only the alternate patronage of Christ Church with St. Leonard's.

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £30,657 1 1

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £29,949 17 10

WINDSOR.

Original Constitution.

1 **Dean.** Residence 305 days.
12 **Canons.** Residence perpetual.
13 **Priests** or **Vicars.**
4 **Clerks.**
6 **Choristers.**
26 **"Militum Angliæ inopia depressorum."**
1 **Steward.**
1 **Treasurer.**
1 **Precentor.**
1 **Chapter Clerk.**
1 **Verger.**
2 **Sextons.**
1 **Porter.**
1 **Bellringer,** &c.

Present Constitution.

1 **Dean** to preside. Residence as defined by Act.

6 **Canons.** 1 appointed since Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.
5 Seniors, reside 21 days each, junior as prescribed by Act.
Residence defined to be "residence in college, and daily attendance at service in chapel."
To be reduced to 4 canons. Canonries entirely unannexed. Houses attached.
Steward, treasurer, and precentor chosen from among the canons.

6 **Minor Canons,** appointed by chapter; each takes his turn of duty once in 6 weeks. Stipend 50*l.*, and house to 5 seniors, and allowance of 30*l.* in lieu of house to junior. Not a corporation. 5 hold benefices. To be reduced to 4.

12 **Lay Vicars.** Stipend and allowances 79*l.* 15*s.* and a house, with small fees. Not a corporation. To attend service twice daily.

7 **Other statutable Officers** receiving the annual sum of 159*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* between them; 4 have houses provided; emoluments of their offices not known.

Choristers; 6 senior, 10*l.* 16*s.* per annum. Juniors, 6*l.* and gratuitous education in grammar and music. Apprenticed on leaving choir from special fund. No other scholars.

Schools for Choristers. 2:—1 grammar, 1 music.
Grammar master appointed by chapter, salary 70*l.* and residence; does not board scholars.
Organist is master of music school, and receives a double salary as lay clerk.

Services. 2 daily, choral, except on Fasts. 1 sermon on Sundays. Lecture on Saints days and in Lent.
Communion monthly, and on Festivals.
Divinity lecture on Saints days in choir and during Lent.

Fabric, good. No special fund. Expenditure in last 14 years, 4,190*l.* Seats are appropriated to officers of chapel, military knights, &c. None let.

Visitor, Lord Chancellor No other interpreter

Relations to Bishop or Diocese. None.

Library. About volumes, accessible by permission of dean.
Every new canon subscribes 10*l.*

Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes. During last 20 years, 3,451*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*
Annual amount of augmentations, 720*l.* 10*s.*
Average annual payments for spiritual purposes, 172*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Diocesan Seminaries. None, nor suitable house.

Training Schools. None, but dean and chapter subscribe to Oxford diocesan training school.

Appropriate Rectories and City and other Benefices in Chapter Patronage.

		£	s.	d.
Rectories appropriate to chapter:—				
Total number	56			
Total annual value of tithe or glebe		36,158	16	4
Value of the vicarages, or perpetual curacies (exclusive of Aberguily and Ottery St. Mary)		8,913	14	6
City and other benefices in patronage of chapter:—				
Total number	57			
Income		14,567	5	1
Residences:—				
Have houses	48			
,, none	5			
No return	4			

Total Income of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £19,972 4 7½

Total Expenditure of Dean and Chapter for 1852 - £20,550 5 6

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Original Constitution.

Deanery established by charter of Queen Mary, and attached to St. George's, Windsor. The church to be a royal free church, and the parish a royal peculiar; one of the prebendaries to be the official of the peculiar.

The chapter to consist of dean, 7 prebendaries, and 1 sacrist.

Present Constitution.

In 1811, the sacrist was made perpetual curate o Wolverhampton.

In 1846, under Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, the deaner was suppressed, and the prebends commenced to b extinguished.

By 11 & 12 Vict. c. 95, the perpetual curacy wa converted into a rectory. The peculiar has bee abolished.

4 prebendaries exist, of whom 3 (whose prebenda stipends were inconsiderable,) have transferred thei interests to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

All the capitular revenues (save a rentcharge of 35 annexed to the rectory) are transferred to the Eccle siastical Commissioners to provide a fund against th spiritual destitution of the parish. Three singing me are still paid 4*l.* a year by the lessee of the deanery.

The church is much dilapidated, but restorations t the amount of 6000*l.* (half from public subscription half from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,) are set o foot.

The rector is paid a fixed composition by the Eccle siastical Commissioners, under Orders in Council o 30th March 1849 and 10th February 1852.

A historical collection of the charters, &c. relatin to this church was published by Dr. Oliver.

SOUTHWELL.

Original Constitution.

Very ancient. Re-established by Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, for

16 **Prebendaries.**
1 **Vicar General.**
1 **Registrar** and **Receiver.**
1 **Chapter Clerk.**
1 **Porter.**
1 **Verger.**
1 **Auditor.**
1 **Minor Canon** and 1 **Parish Vicar** } to each prebendary.
6 **Choristers.**
1 **Organist.**
6 **Boys.**
4 **Probationers.**
Chimers.
Bellows-blower.
Dog-whipper.

Present Constitution.

Collegiate and Parochial.

6 **Canons,** one to be resident. Archdeacon of Nottingham is now perpetual residentiary.
Living in residence house, superintending and attending service, and preaching morning sermon constitutes residence.
1 canonry annexed to office of vicar general, held by archdeacon.
A house of residence is attached to chapter, and was occupied by residentiary. Conveyed to archdeacon of Nottingham while canon. Ecclesiastical Commissioners to supply residentiary in event of archdeacon vacating canonry, by substitutes approved by bishop. Any other canon called upon to reside and willing to do so to provide a house for himself.
(To be gradually suppressed, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. s. 12.)
The archdeacon of Nottingham becomes ipso facto rector on first avoidance of benefice.

2 **Minor Canons,** appointed by chapter, take daily services by weekly rotation; stipend, 150*l.*, paid by Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
Not a corporation. Allowed to hold benefices within 3 miles of Southwell.
Reduced from 6 to 2.

1 **Organist.** Stipend, 80*l.*, paid by Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and a minor canon's house.

6 **Lay Vicars,** 4 at 50*l.*, 2 at 10*l.* per annum each. Not a corporation. The 4 present at all services, other 2 on Sundays.

6 **Choristers,** some at 2*l.* 16*s.* per quarter, others less, and their schooling, and 4 probationers, who receive gratuitous education. Choristers receive 5*l.* each when apprenticed.

Beadsmen. None. Other statutable officers are

1 **Vicar General.** Salary, 5 marks, and same to his registrar.

1 **Porter.** 1 **Verger.** } 20*l.* or 30*l.* per annum each, paid by Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

1 **Sexton.** 1 **Clerk.** **Bellringers.** } Paid by fees.

Schools. One grammar school. Choristers attend school in town; paid for by Ecclesiastical Commissioners; no allowances, but a few prizes given by voluntary subscription when leaving school. No foundation boys. Number of scholars very small for want of endowment; was a flourishing school while master was one of minor canons and could hold a chapter benefice. Master appointed by chapter or residentiary. Stipend, 14*l.* from Ecclesiastical Commissioners; 12*l.* an old grant. Schoolhouse and school are property of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who require schoolhouse to be let with preference to master as tenant. Allowed to take boarders or day scholars.

Services. 3 on Sundays, two of which are choral; 2 on week-days, choral. 3 sermons on Sundays in the choir.
All men and boys attend on Sunday, and once a day on week-days.
Holy communion administered monthly, and on 3 Festivals, at early hour.

Divinity Lecturer. Edward VI. founded a pension for a lecture on Sunday afternoon; this was dropped in 1641. In 1692, 500*l.* was given by Crown, the interest of which paid to minor canon preaching afternoon Sunday sermon; it is now included in salary from Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Fabric. Gradually and rapidly advancing to a most beautiful and efficient state. Funds furnished by Ecclesiastical Commissioners under special clause in Act. Total amount expended very large (amount not specified). Pews are let for maintenance of third full evening service on Sunday.

Visitor and Interpreter of Statutes. Bishop of Lincoln. General powers, unmodified by custom. Records of visitations, questions, &c. in hands of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

No application to visitor as interpreter of statutes since Reformation.

Relations of Chapter to Bishop. Defined in statutes. Bishop receives no portion of fund or payment from chapter; has throne in choir. Chapter do not assist bishop in ordination or imposition of hands, &c.

Library. 1,511 volumes for use of chapter under conservation of residentiary. No separate endowment. "Many valuable works perishing for want of funds." Accessible by permission of residentiary.

Diocesan Seminary. None. Schoolhouse very suitable.

Training School. None.

(TABLE I. referred to in Report, page xiii.)

Annexations of Canonries and Rights of Patronage.

NAMES OF CATHEDRALS.	Original Number of Canons.	Canonries now suspended.	Canonries to be suspended.	Number of Canonries by the Act of 1840.	Residentiary Canonries annexed to				Patronage of Canonries.
					Archdeaconries.	Professorships.	Masterships of Colleges.	Parochial Charges.	
Canterbury	12	6	—	6	2	—	—	—	The Crown, 3. Archbishop, 3.
York	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Archbishop.
Saint Paul's, London	3	—	—	4	1 Charged with payment to another.	—	—	—	The Crown, 3. The Bishop, 1.
Durham	12	3	3	6	2	2	—	—	The Bishop.
Winchester	12	4	3	5	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Bangor	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Wells	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Carlisle	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Chester	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Chichester	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Ely	8	2	—	6	—	2	—	—	The Bishop, 4; University of Cambridge, 2.
Exeter	8	2	1	5	1 Charged with payment to another.	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Gloucester	6	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	The Lord Chancellor, 3; Pembroke College, Oxford, 1.
Bristol	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Lord Chancellor.
Hereford	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Lichfield	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Lincoln	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Llandaff	—	5	3	4	2	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Manchester	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	The Bishop.
Norwich	6	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	The Lord Chancellor, 3; Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1.
Oxford	8	—	—	8	1 Charged with payment to another.	5	—	—	The Crown, 7. The Bishop, 1.
Peterborough	6	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Ripon	4	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Rochester	6	1	1	4	1	—	1	—	The Lord Chancellor, 2. The Bishop, 1; and Oriel College, Oxford, 1.
Salisbury	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Saint Asaph	—	7	2	4	2	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Saint David's	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	The Bishop.
Worcester	10	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	The Crown.
Westminster	12	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	The Crown.
Windsor	12	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	The Crown.

Note.—The Canonries in the Cathedrals of Wales are not all Residentiary Canonries like the others in this Table.

A RETURN of the NET AMOUNT of REVENUES which, in the case of each Cathedral and Collegiate Church in ENGL
account of SUSPENDED CANONRIES, and CHARGED DEANERIES and CANONR

Cathedral or Collegiate Church.	1840, 31st December.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
SUSPENDED CANONRIES:							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Canterbury	*3,481 6 10	1,471 18 9	728 13 0	729 1 1	966 18 7	1,839 10 7	1,228 15
St. Asaph	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	265 6 6	8 8 8	229 19
St. David's	- - -	- - -	310 18 5	127 12 2	205 13 4	- - -	351 2
Durham	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Ely	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Exeter	*431 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	982 3
Gloucester	- - -	689 17 8	175 17 4	167 18 4	476 3 7	312 12 8	380 15
Bristol	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Hereford	307 14 11	275 10 0	543 11 1	253 15 2	902 5 11	581 11 5	490 1
Lichfield	235 19 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llandaff	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	183 5 0	122 4
Norwich	*2,529 12 6	538 7 4	569 15 3	595 2 7	526 18 7	721 0 11	424 3
Peterborough	*3,088 7 8	413 13 6	605 1 9	452 5 4	195 0 1	413 1 6	174 0
Rochester	*293 14 6 281 8 8	799 15 6	536 13 3	995 9 2	576 11 0	430 10 10	1,991 7
Salisbury	- - -	335 15 11	658 17 8	563 3 2	532 5 1	824 19 5	645 11
Wells	- - -	449 0 0	- - -	1,625 19 4	817 14 6	729 11 0	988 0
Westminster	*10,107 15 7 265 16 6	- - -	1,562 2 6	2,606 19 8	3,375 1 3	3,077 15 0	2,706 7
Winchester	*68 0 5	- - -	521 0 5	534 12 2	451 8 6	932 1 4	2,266 3
Windsor	*4,351 17 6	1,543 7 2	4,260 5 1	601 4 4	3,660 16 0	5,161 11 4	4,308 3
Worcester	*538 14 3	913 19 7	1,370 19 0	1,531 17 3	2,343 5 0	3,987 18 4	1,716 17
CHARGED DEANERIES AND CANONRIES:							
Durham	- - -	2,818 8 0	- - -	4,192 5 5	- - -	2,531 4 7	2,246 1
St. Paul's	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	298 5 8	1,124 2
Westminster	- - -	- - -	- - -	638 7 7	831 3 2	930 4 3	764 16

* Accumulations under the Suspension Acts.

5, Whitehall Place,
11 April 1854.

WALES, has been paid, since the passing of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, to the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS, on ch Year; distinguishing the several Payments from each Source.

1847.			1848.			1849.			1850, †31 October.			1850–51.			1851–52.			1852–53.			1853, November 1. 1854, April 1.		
	s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
49	10	5	1,726	4	2	1,908	10	5	-	-	-	4,778	10	11	4,354	12	2	11,997	4	10	3,541	6	0
93	4	0	-	-	-	11	8	0	-	-	-	21	10	4	-	-	-	372	15	7	654	15	0
05	2	4	131	13	4	394	1	8	-	-	-	160	3	5	156	12	5	246	13	3	—		
-	-		-	-	-	4,992	0	11	-	-	-	6,437	4	6	6,427	1	10	5,722	11	1	6,586	16	0
-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	0	0
00	0	0	945	15	11	1,918	1	6	1,047	6	8	832	5	4	1,209	12	8	1,508	17	4	432	19	4
36	18	0	1,123	0	2	234	18	5	167	2	3	367	0	1	342	9	0	1,933	14	7	246	12	4
-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,181	0	1	2,108	14	6
30	10	2	491	15	1	283	2	3	354	19	3	843	8	6	-	-	-	748	3	9	461	10	0
—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
42	7	4	-	-	-	210	1	8	130	6	0	18	12	4	172	14	8	859	17	0	—		
25	6	6	1,623	3	7	1,215	4	4	1,121	9	0	1,075	15	8	1,304	1	4	795	18	9	1,403	5	1
02	8	8	152	6	1	57	9	8	594	3	3	-	-	-	1,135	1	6	808	15	2	—		
63	3	0	1,128	18	10	37	15	4	-	-	-	1,342	5	4	557	16	2	343	18	0	973	11	4
04	14	1	332	19	10	383	15	7	-	-	-	909	12	10	330	15	6	284	16	2	444	17	8
-	-		784	7	5	754	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,553	0	0	-	-	-	829	0	0
55	9	5	4,492	9	1	5,084	7	9	5,887	10	2	5,732	16	0	4,021	7	1	7,901	19	6	2,944	7	8
31	9	0	1,683	12	2	2,708	5	2	3,053	15	4	2,115	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,576	6	8
51	9	4	3,431	2	8	2,811	12	0	1,892	6	2	1,976	4	4	4,604	0	4	4,215	2	9	4,207	10	6
43	16	4	1,437	0	7	3,163	6	5	1,209	17	10	1,964	16	8	4,259	15	1	3,351	3	7	—		
42	7	11	3,603	6	10	8,652	3	2	-	-	-	5,468	14	11	5,160	12	10	4,190	13	1	8,186	3	11
36	16	5	3,042	19	2	2,171	17	7	2,289	4	2	4,708	8	8	2,183	15	2	2,371	0	8	718	2	11
57	0	7	750	9	7	812	3	1	909	10	7	892	14	1	649	2	7	1,228	19	6	417	2	4

† The Accounts of the Commissioners are, by Act of Parliament, made up to this date.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES J. CHALK, Secretary.

Analysis of Revenue for the Year 185 2

(Bangor has no Corporate Property.

Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.	Fabric Fund.			Rack Rents and Building Leases.			Rentcharges in Hand.			Reserved Rents and Dividends.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Canterbury	-	-	-	2,371	17	11	32	10	9	4,540	12	8
York*	-	-	-	1,524	18	10	1,053	9	3	81	13	4
St. Paul's, London*	-	-	-	140	0	0	-	-	-	4,430	19	1
Durham	616	6	5	291	15	10	-	-	-	3,365	7	10¼
Winchester	-	-	-	256	2	10	1,840	4	3	2,378	8	7
Wells	-	-	-	12	0	10	373	0	6½	224	4	3
Carlisle	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	8	1,104	3	6
Chester	524	2	10½	346	17	10	1,044	0	11½	377	4	0
Chichester	-	-	-	39	17	6	105	19	0	1,037	16	5
Ely	-	-	-	328	6	10	436	0	4	1,313	16	1
Exeter	-	-	-	79	0	0	-	-	-	4,180	0	0
Gloucester	-	-	-	235	11	10	27	13	8½	2,347	16	11
Bristol	-	-	-	46	0	0	-	-	-	2,270	11	0
Hereford	568	1	10	34	8	0	2,597	12	8	756	15	8
Lichfield	1,806	4	4	415	18	9¾	26	13	0	317	12	6
Lincoln	1,030	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	1	7¾
Llandaff	50	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	11	8
Manchester	-	-	-	353	4	4	2,842	5	0	3,754	1	6
Norwich	-	-	-	481	8	4	21	7	8	2,634	12	8½
Peterborough	-	-	-	913	2	6	-	-	-	1,362	19	11
Ripon	107	14	4	5	10	0	1,015	2	4	32	11	8
Rochester	-	-	-	83	14	4	-	-	-	2,264	8	5
Salisbury	575	12	10	160	0	0	33	14	0	1,424	19	9
Saint Asaph	-	-	-	24	1	0	1,300	17	4	84	0	0
Saint David's	-	-	-	45	12	0	155	11	8	842	13	3
Worcester	-	-	-	159	9	7	964	6	8	1,490	6	9¾
Westminster	-	-	-	1,310	8	8	-	-	-	6,457	5	11
Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,859	6	9½
Totals	5,279	3	3½	9,659	7	9¾	13,893	17	9½	56,339	1	10¾

* York and St. Paul's have each a Fabric fund not included in this statement. See Report, page xlvi. and App. pp. 23, 36.

26 Cathedral and 2 Collegiate Churches.

From Christ Church, Oxford, no Return of Revenue.)

Manors.			Mines, Woods, Quarries, &c.			Fines on Leases.			Other Sources.			Totals.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
273	1	10	908	12	0	16,343	1	4	741	16	10	25,211	13	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	53	4	10	328	1	4	3,041	7	7
1,835	12	11½	-	-	-	5,690	10	10	649	4	6	12,746	7	4½
40	0	0	33,664	7	11	19,554	16	7	268	18	7	57,801	13	2¼
1,595	12	8	110	10	3	16,655	8	4	41	16	5	22,878	3	4
880	8	9	-	-	-	3,208	0	0	20	0	0	4,717	14	4½
64	9	4	69	18	7	5,636	19	4	99	8	0	6,998	7	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	211	0	0	3,019	3	0	5,522	8	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,574	18	7	146	18	11	5,905	10	5
2,278	0	7	-	-	-	11,306	12	0	551	7	1	16,214	2	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,043	0	0	129	0	0	11,431	0	0
590	10	9	24	1	0	4,713	12	0	24	4	6	7,963	10	8½
1,004	8	7	-	-	-	6,240	4	11	168	8	6	9,729	13	0
232	3	8	-	-	-	2,316	15	0	88	12	3	6,594	9	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	325	0	0	50	1	10	2,941	10	5¾
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,421	2	6½	224	7	10½	8,801	9	8¾
-	-	-	-	-	-	384	0	0	-	-	-	713	14	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	614	0	0	36	8	11	7,599	19	9
494	11	7	23	0	0	3,819	0	0	10	0	0	7,484	0	3½
427	18	4	35	2	2	3,234	12	6	918	19	5	6,892	14	10
78	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,776	3	10	5,015	12	2
200	0	0	442	2	3	6,534	11	7	558	8	3	10,083	4	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	341	10	0	4	0	10	2,539	17	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,408	18	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	468	15	5½	16	9	4½	1,529	1	9
2,086	9	6	128	13	0	4,780	0	2	1,000	4	11	10,609	10	7¾
1,113	8	7	-	-	-	19,356	4	10	2,419	13	1	30,657	1	1
128	9	0	584	19	0	13,356	9	10	43	0	0	19,972	4	7½
13,323	16	1½	35,991	6	2	163,183	10	8	15,334	18	3	313,005	2	0

Note.—The large sums received by Chester and Ripon under the head of Other Sources arise from payments from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Analysis of Expenditure for the Year 1852 in

(Bangor has no Corporate Property.

Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.	Stipends and Dividends to Deans and Canons.			Stipends to other Members and Officers, and Pensions.			Repairs of Fabric and other Buildings.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Canterbury	11,024	18	8	3,142	14	3	1,713	5	5
York				1,067	4	10	1,092	2	4
St. Paul's, London	5,982	1	5¼	2,261	8	0	106	6	6
Durham	29,503	13	10½	7,592	0	10	1,598	11	0
Winchester	12,126	3	4	2,004	1	0	1,001	3	2
Wells	2,173	1	7	465	14	9	303	16	0
Carlisle	5,445	0	10	809	10	8	102	1	10
Chester	3,318	7	4	1,412	10	0	314	15	5
Chichester	4,082	5	7	67	1	5	173	14	10
Ely	9,544	14	3	1,486	9	2	1,508	18	2
Exeter	6,153	0	0	1,580	0	0	924	0	0
Gloucester	4,375	2	4	1,163	10	8	401	5	9½
Bristol	6,063	0	3	1,050	19	9	457	16	8
Hereford	3,203	12	8	466	6	11	369	3	5
Lichfield	490	7	0	423	18	0	676	7	8
Lincoln	6,971	2	3	629	2	4½	1,559	4	4
Llandaff	568	13	11	182	13	5	34	17	4
Manchester	6,050	18	1½	410	3	0	289	8	2
Norwich	2,707	15	0	1,487	14	11	1,170	1	2
Peterborough	3,738	14	11	1,191	6	2	822	7	8
Ripon	2,942	3	6	561	10	0	77	15	11
Rochester	5,928	10	2	950	12	4	247	7	10
Salisbury	831	4	4	613	5	1	561	1	2
Saint Asaph	42	0	0	664	9	0	274	15	7½
Saint David's	792	6	8	158	13	2	44	10	2
Worcester	2,892	13	6	2,053	14	1½	183	9	6
Westminster	13,525	18	9	4,007	5	3	1,041	1	2
Windsor	10,235	11	9	2,335	16	7	1,264	5	4½
Totals	160,713	2	0¼	40,239	15	8	18,313	13	7½

26 Cathedral and 2 Collegiate Churches.

From Christ Church, Oxford, no Return of Expenditure.)

Payments to Vicars, and Grants to Churches and Schools.			Expenses of Management.			Rates, Taxes, and other Expenses.			Payments to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.			Totals.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
1,377	12	7	2,450	1	5	1,112	14	10	4,243	16	8	25,065	3	10
34	6	8	974	17	7	465	16	3	-	-	-	3,634	7	8
267	5	0	360	12	4	977	1	6	2,791	12	7	12,746	7	4½
4,054	3	6	374	10	0½	4,079	18	0½	10,597	16	6	57,800	13	9½
1,461	0	6	408	16	4	1,299	8	3	4,793	14	8	23,094	7	3
325	10	2	334	0	2	282	1	7½	833	10	1	4,717	14	4½
162	13	6	74	11	0	360	4	3	-	-	-	6,954	2	1
45	5	6	21	16	7½	437	12	2½	-	-	-	5,550	7	1
243	0	0	36	10	8	1,302	17	11	-	-	-	5,905	10	5
479	8	9	248	7	5	1,227	13	11	-	-	-	14,495	11	8
443	0	0	392	0	0	359	0	0	1,580	0	0	11,431	0	0
343	19	1	193	13	11	677	9	4½	543	14	7	7,698	15	9
251	2	4	572	0	6	768	0	8	831	0	1	9,994	0	3
33	1	4	356	16	1	716	10	8½	1,456	1	7	6,601	12	8½
195	6	8	14	0	0	380	2	1	-	-	-	2,180	1	5
50	6	8	45	1	10	74	18	11	-	-	-	9,329	16	4½
97	1	4	13	5	0	82	11	10	406	0	0	1,385	2	10
10	0	0	251	11	7	537	0	8	50	18	2½	7,599	19	9
582	6	10	84	8	6	583	9	11	898	17	11	7,514	14	3
135	11	0	34	4	4	516	2	10	851	18	5	7,290	5	4
677	13	10	99	7	11	965	2	10½	-	-	-	5,323	14	0½
489	12	8	66	16	0	2,034	12	9	838	8	7	10,556	0	4
320	14	4	-	-	-	264	4	5	275	19	3	2,866	8	7
169	10	0	54	3	0	240	8	4½	42	0	0	1,487	6	0
228	9	0	66	0	0	87	9	3	155	0	4	1,532	8	7
416	13	4	261	0	1	1,280	16	0	1,892	4	3	8,980	10	9½
900	5	0	633	4	6	3,880	3	9	5,961	19	5	29,949	17	10
1,070	13	4	75	15	3	1,785	8	2½	3,782	15	0	20,550	5	6
14,865	12	11	8,497	12	1	26,779	1	5	42,827	8	1½	312,236	5	10¼

Total Annual Revenues of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in

CATHEDRAL OR COLLEGIATE CHURCH.	1846.			1847.			1848.			1849.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Canterbury - -	13,379	17	11	20,502	3	7	18,845	18	9	20,281	14	5
York - - -	3,648	2	3	3,628	1	1	3,679	13	8	3,892	14	5
St. Paul's, London -	11,605	18	0½	14,753	0	8½	11,072	10	1½	11,086	11	4½
Durham - -	60,213	17	1¾	49,222	9	1¼	54,153	17	4½	57,955	8	10
Winchester - -	10,672	14	4	19,946	6	2	12,649	19	5	15,314	2	2
Wells - - -	5,107	3	7½	4,694	2	6½	4,389	11	3½	4,419	9	3½
Carlisle - -	6,448	0	7	3,113	4	4	4,248	11	2	4,742	10	3
Chester - - -	5,550	19	5½	5,569	15	8	5,666	7	3½	5,777	14	3
Chichester - -	7,793	16	11	6,121	13	0	2,414	14	3	3,730	12	10
Ely - - -	9,200	1	5	11,352	9	5	14,701	9	7	12,286	11	11
Exeter - - -	12,200	0	0	14,276	0	0	13,674	0	0	9,753	0	0
Gloucester - -	10,871	13	8	13,279	1	4	6,445	12	0	4,955	17	2
Bristol - - -	10,556	17	0	10,741	4	10	5,179	14	6	6,578	0	3
Hereford - -	7,194	5	6	5,896	10	7	5,479	3	4½	5,225	5	1
Lichfield - -	3,549	2	0¾	1,939	15	6¾	2,403	3	0¾	5,594	19	5¾
Lincoln - -	9,269	8	9½	6,971	18	8½	6,840	9	11½	7,918	4	11½
Llandaff - -	964	1	8	2,131	8	0	3,883	0	0	1,203	7	8
Manchester - -	6,456	12	4	6,241	18	4	8,204	5	4	7,078	17	2
Norwich - -	9,338	19	2½	12,087	0	6	9,328	0	9	8,878	9	4½
Peterborough -	4,961	13	6	6,892	1	0	4,111	1	4	4,702	14	6
Ripon - - -	3,807	5	10	4,586	12	8	5,031	0	3	5,316	1	7½
Rochester - -	15,366	6	3	11,013	14	2	10,295	15	11	5,898	13	7
Salisbury - -	4,623	2	3	9,329	1	11	4,987	7	11	4,404	10	5
St. Asaph - -	2,371	3	4	2,558	3	9	1,440	15	11	1,523	19	8
St. David's - -	1,630	1	4½	2,011	0	0½	1,932	6	4½	1,386	8	7½
Worcester - -	7,122	18	11¼	9,391	15	10¾	14,071	12	10¾	6,972	5	2¾
Westminster - -	29,672	10	4	27,771	16	6	28,457	5	9	31,227	5	8
Windsor - -	14,649	8	4¾	18,767	12	1¼	16,448	12	6½	13,211	15	8¼
Totals - -	288,226	2	1½	304,790	1	6	280,036	0	9½	271,317	5	10¾

England and Wales, for each of the Seven Years ending 31st December 1852.

1850.			1851.			1852.			TOTALS OF SEVEN YEARS.			AVERAGE.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20,827	19	2	21,758	17	9	25,211	13	4	140,808	4	11	20,115	9	3¼
3,887	17	0	3,520	5	8	3,041	7	7	25,298	1	8	3,614	0	2¾
13,811	6	3½	12,419	2	10½	12,746	7	4½	87,494	16	9½	12,499	5	3
66,495	19	5¾	62,518	1	6¾	57,801	13	2¼	408,361	6	8¼	58,337	6	8
17,912	7	1	15,829	3	9	22,878	3	4	115,202	16	3	16,457	10	10½
4,657	14	6½	4,563	18	10½	4,717	14	4½	32,549	14	6½	4,649	19	2¼
7,488	3	2	5,669	19	9	6,998	7	5	38,708	16	8	5,529	16	8
5,426	0	4½	6,135	15	6½	5,522	8	8	39,649	1	3	5,664	3	0½
4,028	18	2	2,478	4	5	5,905	10	5	32,473	10	0	4,639	1	5
12,598	15	3	6,013	12	4	16,214	2	11	82,367	2	10	11,766	14	8¼
8,791	0	0	10,258	0	0	11,431	0	0	80,383	0	0	11,483	5	8½
6,564	2	4	5,826	12	8½	7,963	10	8½	55,906	9	11	7,986	12	10
6,371	15	9	10,329	5	8	9,729	13	0	59,486	11	0	8,498	1	7
8,427	10	9½	5,132	11	6	6,594	9	1	43,949	15	11	6,278	10	10
2,643	14	3¼	3,095	16	9¼	2,941	10	5¾	22,168	1	8¼	3,166	17	4½
10,743	17	1½	12,574	19	7½	8,801	9	8¾	63,120	8	10¾	9,017	4	1½
1,341	7	2	524	8	8	713	14	8	10,761	7	10	1,537	6	10
6,895	1	9	7,599	6	5	7,599	19	9	50,076	1	1	7,153	14	5¼
8,329	19	9½	9,516	16	4½	7,484	0	3½	64,963	6	3½	9,280	9	5½
9,747	9	2	4,844	19	2	6,892	14	10	42,152	13	6	6,021	16	2½
5,301	5	1	5,315	0	9½	5,015	12	2	34,372	18	5	4,910	8	4
10,168	1	9	11,348	6	0	10,083	4	10	74,174	2	6	10,596	6	1
6,779	13	5½	4,469	5	6	2,539	17	5	37,132	18	10½	5,304	14	1½
1,476	12	0	1,392	16	5	1,408	18	4	12,172	9	5	1,738	18	5¾
3,340	8	7½	1,538	13	5½	1,529	1	9	13,368	0	3	1,909	14	3¾
9,162	12	9¾	9,385	15	6¾	10,609	10	7¾	66,716	11	11¾	9,530	18	10¼
37,136	12	11	33,506	13	7	30,657	1	1	218,429	5	10	31,204	3	8¼
13,179	5	4	23,412	19	4½	19,972	4	7½	119,641	18	0¾	17,091	14	0
313,535	10	7¾	300,979	10	1¼	313,005	2	0	2,071,889	13	0¾	295,984	4	6¾

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Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

1854.

Map of ENGLAND AND WALES,

SHEWING THE PRESENT

DIVISION OF DIOCESES;

THE

Cathedral & Collegiate Churches,

AND THE

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES.

ALSO

INDICATING THE POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY IN 1851, THE MOST POPULOUS TOWNS,

AND

THE LINES OF RAILWAYS.

Boundaries of the Dioceses ——— YORK

do. do Counties ..... *Kent*

Cathedral Churches ♱ } *together* ✝

Bishops Residences •

Towns in which are Collegiate Chapters ♱

29, Parliament Street.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

CATHEDRAL COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED NOVEMBER 10, 1852;

CONTAINING

Charters and Statutes—Returns from Chapters—Tables of Revenue and Expenditure—Suggestions from Bishops and Chapters—Answers from the various Members of Cathedrals, and Members of the Universities—Table of Memorials, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

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I. *Cathedral churches of the old foundation.*

Ecclesiæ Cathedrales Canonicorum Secularium.

A.—In Wales.

St. Asaph. Bangor.	St. David's. Llandaff.	- - -	4

Very ancient churches, but imperfect in constitution.

B.—In England.

York. St. Paul's. Chichester.	Exeter. Hereford. Lichfield.	Lincoln. Salisbury. Wells.	- -	9

Churches constituted with dean and canons either before or soon after the Norman Conquest.

II. *Cathedral churches of the new foundation.*

A.—Conventual Cathedrals.

Canterbury. Durham. Carlisle. Ely.	Norwich. Rochester. Winchester. Worcester.	- -	8

The bishopricks very ancient, except Carlisle and Ely, founded in Henry 1st's reign. Most of these churches had canons at first, replaced by prior and monks, who formed the bishop's chapter till the reign of King Henry VIII.

B.—Cathedral churches erected, out of ancient monasteries, together with new bishopricks, by K. Hen. VIII.

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III. *Cathedral churches formed out of Collegiate churches by recent Acts of Parliament.*

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By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77. the sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, and the election of the bishop vested in the two chapters alternately.
The bishoprick of Sodor and Man has no chapter.

Constitution of Cathedral Churches in England of the old foundation.

EPISCOPUS.

Quatuor Personæ Principales.	Decanus	is habet sub se	Subdecanum.
	Præcentor	„	Succentorem.
	Cancellarius	„	Scribam.
	Thesaurarius	„	Sacristam.
	Archidiaconi.		
	Canonici Simplices	habent sub se	Vicarios (ad numerum canonicorum).

The above are found in all these ancient foundations; the following names of offices are taken from the documents relating to St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 334–353.

Canonici minores.
Cardinales Chori (duo ex minoribus canonicis).
Magister Scholæ Cantus.
Choristæ.
Magister Scholæ Grammaticæ.
Pueri Grammatici.
Camerarius.
Collector Reddituum vel Receptor Generalis.
Auditor Compoti.
Custos novæ Fabricæ.
Custos Pistrini.
Senescallus Curiarum.
Elemosinarius.
Virgiferi.
Gartiones.

Note.—This constitution was framed after the model of the Norman churches, soon after the Conquest, when several of the sees were filled by Norman bishops. (See Hist. de l'Eglise Cathédrale de Rouen.)

"Le chapitre de Rouen est composé de 51 Chanoines Prebendez; conté Monseigneur l'Archevesque, 10 Dignitez, scavoir, le haut Doyen, le Chantre, le Tresorier, 6 Archidiacres et le Chancelier." P. 293.

See also the account of the Metropolitan Church of Constantinople. (*Goar's Rituale Græcorum*, p. 268.)

Protopapas	(Dean.)
Protopsaltes	(Precentor.)
Chartophylax	(Chancellor.)
Sceuophylax	(Treasurer or Sacrist.)
Deutereuon	(Subdean.)

Extracts from Statutes of the old Foundation and Acts of Parliament.

EPISCOPUS.

Bishopricks anciently donative of the Crown.

The bisnopricks of England being all of the King's foundation, he is, in right thereof, patron of them all; and being anciently *donatives*, they were bestowed *per traditionem annuli et baculi*, as our books of history and law affirm. Bishop Gibson, Codex Juris Eccles Anglic., p. 121. note.

This prerogative resigned by K. Hen. I. and K. John.

Annuit Rex Henricus, et statuit, ut ab eo tempore in reliquum, nunquam per donationem baculi pastoralis vel annuli, quisquam de episcopatu vel abbatiâ per regem, vel quamlibet laicam manum, investiretur in Angliâ. Gibson, from Matt Paris, A. 1107.

Charta Regis Johannis de liberâ electione prælatorum.

Ex Registro Cantuar. Eccles. C. pag. 14. b.

Johannes, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ . . . . .

Inde est, quod qualiscunque consuetudo temporibus nostris et prædecessorum nostrorum hactenus in ecclesiâ Anglicanâ fuerit observata, et quicquid juris nobis hactenus vendicaverimus in electionibus quorumcunque prælatorum, nos ad petitionem ipsorum, pro salute animæ nostræ, et prædecessorum, ac successorum nostrorum, regum Angliæ, liberaliter ex merâ et spontaneâ voluntate, de communi consensu baronum nostrorum, concessimus, et constituimus, et hac præsenti chartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, ut de cætero in universis et singulis ecclesiis, et monasteriis, cathedralibus, et conventualibus, totius regni nostri Angliæ, liberæ sint in perpetuum elections quorumcunque prælatorum majorum et minorum, salva nobis et hæredibus nostris custodia ecclesiarum, et monasteriorum vacantium, quæ ad nos pertinent. Promittimus etiam, quod nec impediemus, nec impediri permittemus per nostros, nec procurabimus, quin in singulis et universis ecclesiis et monasteriis memoratis, postquam vacaverint prælaturæ, quemcunque voluerint, libere sibi præficiant electores pastorem; petitâ tamen prius a nobis et hæredibus nostris licentiâ eligendi, quam non negabimus, nec differemus; et si forte, quod absit, denegaremus, vel differremus, procedant nihilominus electores ad electionem canonicam faciendam, et similiter post celebratam electionem, noster requiratur assensus; quem similiter non denegabimus, nisi aliquid rationabile proposuerimus, et legitime probaverimus, propter quod non debeamus consentire. Wilkins Concilia, i. 545.

25 Edw. III. A.D. 1350.

In the Statute of Provision, &c.

iii. Our Lord the King —— hath ordered and stablished, that the free elections of archbishops, bishops, and all other dignities and benefices elective in England shall hold from henceforth in the same manner as they were granted by the King's progenitors, and the ancestors of other lords, founders of the said dignities and other benefices. Gibson, 121.

Note.—This statute was confirmed by 13 R. II. s. 2.

Right of nomination restored to the Crown; dean and chapter to elect the person nominated by letter missive.

25 Hen. VIII. c. 20.

iv. Be it ordained. . . . . that at every avoidance of any archbishoprick or bishoprick within this realm, or in any other the King's dominions, the King our Sovereign Lord, his heirs and successors, may grant to the prior and convent or the dean and chapiter of the cathedral churches or monasteries where the see of such archbishoprick or bishoprick shall happen to be void, a licence under the great seal, as of old time hath been accustomed, to proceed to election of an archbishop or bishop of the see so being void, with a letter missive, containing the name of the person which they shall elect and choose; by virtue of which licence the said dean and chapiter, or prior and convent, to whom any such licence and letters missive shall be directed, shall with all speed and celerity in due form elect and chuse the said person named in the said letters missive to the dignity and office of the archbishoprick or bishoprick so being void, and none other. And if they do defer or delay their election above twelve days next after such licence and letters missive to them delivered, that then for every such default the King's Highness, his heirs and successors, at their liberty and pleasure, shall nominate and present by their letters patents under their great seal such a person to the said office and dignity, so being void, as they shall think able and convenient for the same. Ibid. p. 126. This statute revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1. Gibson, p. 132.

vii. And be it further enacted, ... that if the prior and convent of any monastery, or dean and chapiter of any cathedral church, where the see of an archbishop or bishop is within any of the King's dominions, after such licence . . . . . shall be delivered to them, proceed not to election, and signify the same according to the tenour of this Act, within the space of twenty days next after such licence shall come to their hands . . . . . that then every prior

and particular person of his convent, and every dean and particular person of the chapiter, ... and all other persons so offending and doing contrary to this Act, or any part thereof, and their aiders, counsellers, abetters, shall run in the dangers, pains, and penalties of the estatute of provision and præmunire made in the five and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third, and in the sixteenth year of King Richard the Second.

Juramentum Episcopi præstandum ante ostium Ecclesiæ.

Ego *N.* episcopus *Coventriæ* et *Lichfeldiæ*, ero fidelis ecclesiæ *Lichfeldensi;* jura et libertates ejusdem defendam contra universos, pro posse meo; possessiones dictæ ecclesiæ injuste dispersas, et facultates ejusdem pravè alienatas, congregabo: statuta et statuenda, ac consuetudines antiquas, approbatas et assuetas, ecclesiæ præfatæ, cùm ea vel eas noverim, observabo: possessiones ad mensam meam episcopalem spectantes, non alienabo, sicut me Deus adjuvet, et hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia.

St. Paul's, London. Dugdale, iii. 335.

Dignitas episcopi est in choro, capitulo, et in omnibus locis suprà omnes canonicos, et ecclesiæ ministros, in exhibitione honoris habere preeminentiam. . . . .

Idem vero episcopus, diebus *Natalis Domini, Paschæ, Ascensionis, Pentecostes;* in festis etiam beati *Pauli*, beati *Erkenwaldi;* diebus etiam *Cinerum*, et *Cenæ*, si commodè poterit, in ecclesiâ suâ ministrare tenetur. . . . . .

Et quotienscunque officium suum executurus est episcopus in ecclesiâ, in festis majoribus; decanus, a dextris, et sublimior persona post decanum, à sinistris, vel eo absente alii duo majores personæ assistent episcopo, deducentes eum de vestiario ad altare, vel ad sedem cathedralem. . . . .

Cum autem fuerit in stallo suo, vel in choro in stallo Decani, tam decanus, quàm alii omnes majores et minores, ingredientes chorum vel egredientes ad episcopum reverenter inclinare debent.

Ipse quidem, tam xxx præbendas majores, quam dignitates omnes, seu personatus, præter decanatum, cum vacaverint, pro voluntate suâ cui vult assignat; et litteras suas decano et capitulo mittit super stallo in choro, et loco in capitulo, cuicunque personatum vel præbendam contulerit, assignandis.

York. Dugdale, iii. 164.

De installatione domini archiepiscopi dicunt, quod cum consecratus fuerit et ad civitatem redierit, recipiendus est in ecclesiâ Sancti *Jacobi* cum processione solempni, (si tempus sit amenum) in capis sericis, et per decanum in sede archiepiscopali installetur. Astante præcentore vel aliquo de majoribus ecclesiæ installetur. Item recipiendus est cum processione ad hostium ecclesiæ cum redierit a consilio vel aliàs pro negotiis ecclesiæ, cum mare transierit, et illis vicibus tantum pulsabitur contra eum.

Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 243.

. . . . . Nullus erit ulterius expectandus, nisi solus dominus episcopus, cum fuerit in villâ.

Item ob honorem domini episcopi, nullus præsumat deferre librum deosculandum eidem episcopo, vel textum post evangelium, nisi decanus, vel ille cui decanus in hac parte detulerit, aut eodem decano absente, senior canonicus illud officium exequetur.

So at St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 348.

(Decanus) semper dicet *Confiteor*, tam ad *Completorium*, quam ad *Primam*, nisi episcopus præsens fuerit, cui omnes honores sunt et reverentiæ non immeritò exhibendæ.

Cathedral preachers appointed by the chancellor to be licensed by the archbishop.

York. Dugdale, iii. 169.

Hoc tamen adjecto moderamine, quod tales prædicatores licentiam prædicandi ab archiepiscopis *Eborum*, qui pro tempore fuerint, priùs petant, et eorum sigillis munitam obtineant.

Bishop to have a double share of daily stipend.

Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 248.

Similiter dominus episcopus recipiat duplicem communam singulis diebus, quociens ad civitatem declinaverit, quamdiu in civitate fuerit, sive ingrediatur ecclesiam, sive non.

Wells. Wilkins, i. 683.

Habeamus nos et successores nostri singulis diebus quibus Well. venerimus, aut ibi fuerimus, aut inde recesserimus, viii. denar. pro communa quotidiana, et v. denar. pro pane . . . .

Controversia inter decanum et residentes.

St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 350.

Si fuerit controversia inter decanum et residentes, vel unum, vel plures, vel omnes, tunc audiat et diffiniat causam ecclesiæ St. *Pauli* episcopus, vocatis ad se aliquibus ex canonicis, vel ex dignitatibus, quos negotium nihil tangit.

Residence of the bishop at the cathedral church. Gibson's Codex, 192, 3, 4.

The bishop, with advice of the dean and chapter, enacts rules for the government of the cathedral church. Lichfield, Dugdale, iii. 239–256. *Wells, Wilkins,* i. 683. *Salisbury, Wilkins,* i. 715. *Strype's Life of Grindal,* B. i. c. 6. B. ii. c. 2. (St. Paul's and York.) Grindal's Remains (Parker Society's Ed.), p. 145.

De quatuor personis principalibus.

York. Dugdale, iii. 165.

Ita ordinavimus ut quatuor personæ scil. decanus, et cantor, cancellarius, et thesaurarius, in ecclesia Eborum, ut solito, resideant.

Quatuor autem sunt personæ principales in ecclesia Lich. scil. decanus, præcentor, thesaurarius, et cancellarius. — Lichfield. Wilkins, i. 497. Hugo Nonant, A.C. 1194.

Residere quidem tenentur, decanus, præcentor, cancellarius, thesaurarius. — Lincoln. Ibid. 534.

Rogerus decanus, et capitulum Lincoln. ecclesiæ, dilectis in Christo fratribus capitulo Moraviensis ecclesiæ æternam in Domino salutem . . . . . — Wilkins, i. 537.

Noveritis etiam in ecclesia nostra quatuor esse personatus, et totidem personas excellentes; inter quas primum locum tenet decanus, secundum cantor, tertium cancellarius, quartum thesaurarius.

In majoribus vero duplicibus festis ecclesiæ personæ successive divinum officium adimplebunt. — Ibid. 535.

Item statuimus, quod quatuor principales personæ claves cistæ communis custodiant. — Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 248.

. . decanum, præcentorem, cancellar. et thesaurar. quos interpretamur residentes, si per duas partes anni fecerint residentiam, sive continue, sive interpolatim. — Wells. Wilkins, i. 684.

Quatuor itaque sunt personæ principales in ecclesiâ Sarisb. decanus, cantor, cancellarius, thesaurarius. — Sarum. Wilkins, i. 741.

. . . . assiduam tenentur facere residentiam, remotâ omni excusationis specie. — Constit. Osmundi, A.C. 1096.

Statuimus et decernimus statuta illa antecessorum nostrorum Osmundi et Rogeri de continuâ residentiâ quatuor dignitatum in integrum esse restituenda, et ad pristinum robur revocanda, ut ab hoc die in futurum nunquam liceat neque domino decano, neque præcentori, neque cancellario, neque thesaurario, abesse ab ecclesiâ secus quam in illo statuto præscribitur, vel ullâ de causâ alibi residere. — Injunctions of Bishop Jewel, A.C. 1562.

Hæ sunt personæ principales per ordinem in ecclesiâ *Londoniensi* sub episcopo constitutæ; decanus, archidiaconus *Londini*, archidiaconus *Essexiæ*, archidiaconus *Middlesexiæ*, archidiaconus *Colcestriæ*, thesaurarius, præcentor, et cancellarius. — St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 335.

Note.—In all the ancient cathedrals, except St. Paul's, the quatuor personæ principales appear to take precedence of the archdeacons.

York and Lincoln have now no Treasurer. "*William Clyff, LL.D., was installed* "*Ap.* 13, 1539. . . *This person resigned the said office or dignity into the hands of King* "*Edward VI., which was confirmed under the common seal of the dean and chapter of York;* "*since which I hear of no more so styled, and suppose the office was sunk at that time.*" Le Neve, p. 320. *John Lytherland, A.D.* 1535, *seems to be the last that enjoyed this dignity; for* "*the inquisition into the revenues and riches of the several cathedrals, &c. coming on soon after,* "*I find these words:* Abrepto omni ecclesiæ thesauro, desiit thesaurarii munus." Le Neve, Fasti Eccl. Anglic., p. 153.

Decanus.

Dignitas decani est, et omnium canonicorum, ut episcopo in nullo respondeant, nisi in capitulo, et judicio tantum capituli pareant. . . . — Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 243 So Sarum. Wilkins, i. 742.

Episcopus vero nec per se nec per literas prohibere potest, quin decanus et capitulum de causis canonicorum et transgressionibus eorum cognoscat, nec sua auctoritate id facere, nec eorum cognitionem potest protelare. — Lincoln. Wilkins, i. 537.

De creatione Decani.

Decanus quidem sic creatur. Quotiens decanatum vacare contigerit, capitulum vacationem ipsam episcopo literatoriè denuncient; et non petitâ ab eo licentiâ eligendi decanum, convocari debent omnes canonici, tam dignitate prædíti, quam alii, in Angliâ commorantes, ut certo die in capitulo conveniant decanum electuri; literæ vero dirigendæ fratribus convocandis, traduntur in choro per camerarium suis vicariis, ut eas dominis suis transmittant, vel ponuntur in stallis canonicorum, et alio modo non vocantur fratres absentes pro quocunque negotio communiter tractando. Celebratâ vero in formâ canonicâ electione decani, præsentari debet episcopo electus; et electione de ipso factâ, ut ipsam examinatam confirmet, nisi obstet canonicum impedimentum; et cum fuerit confirmata, episcopus, si præsens est, cum canonicis qui affuerint, electum ad altare ducet, *Te Deum* solempniter decantando. — St. Paul's Dugdale, iii. 335.

Juramentum Decani.

Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 256.

Ego *N.* decanus ecclesiæ *Lichfeldensis*, in eâdem ecclesiâ debitam continuam residentiam, secundum morem, et consuetudinem ejusdem, faciam; et ero fidelis eidem ecclesiæ: secreta ipsius capituli non revelabo: statuta ejusdem et statuenda, cum ea scivero, omniaque jura et antiquas ac approbatas et assuetas consuetudines et libertates ecclesiæ præfatæ, contra universos pro posse meo servabo et defendam; mihique subjectos, ut id faciant, instruam; et possessiones ejusdem ecclesiæ injustè dispersas, facultatesque pravè alienatas pro posse meo congregabo; humilitatem et patientiam in memetipso custodiam; et ad hoc custodiendum subjectos meos excitabo, sic me Deus adjuvet et hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia.

Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 241. Hugo Nonant. So Sarum. Wilkins, i. 741.

Officium *decani* est, quod omnibus canonicis et vicariis, in animarum regimine et morum correctione præemineat, et quod debeat omnes causas ad capitulum spectantes audire, et judicio capituli terminare: excessus clericorum, qui in villâ *Lichfeldiæ*, et in parochiis communæ, et in præbendis, per appellationem corrigere, et delinquentium personas juxta delicti quantitatem, et personæ qualitatem, dignâ animadversione punire. Præterea canonici institutionem ab episcopo, possessionem verò de præbendâ a decano accipiunt, cum consensu capituli: decani enim est canonicis jam institutis stallum proprium in choro et locum in capitulo, per ministerium præcentoris vel succentoris tradere; vicarias vacantes ad præsentationes canonicorum præsentium, vel justa et probabili causa, vel de licentiâ decani et capituli ob quamcunque causam absentium, de clericis idoneis ordinare. Præterea nullus clericorum de superiori gradu, vel de secundâ formâ in choro admittatur, nisi pro voluntate decani et capituli, et authoritate.

York. Dugdale, iii. 165.

Decanus a præcentore debet installari; et ad officium decani pertinet in choro confessionem dicere ad *Primam* et *Completorium*, si præsens sit, et *Fidelium* in finem; similiter in capitulo, et in majoribus principalibus diebus debet celebrare et tum habebit tres diaconos, et tres subdiaconos sibi ministrantes in missâ . . . . . .

Item tenetur ex antiquâ consuetudine pascere quâlibet die quadraginta pauperes, et hoc infra decanatum apud Eborum, vel alibi in decanatu. Dicunt, quod in ecclesiâ major est post archiepiscopum, et in capitulo major omnibus . . . . . .

H. Nonant. Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 243.

Dignitas *decani* est, ut primam vocem habeat in capitulo, tanquam caput capituli . . . . . item cum D. fuerit in villâ, non debet classicum ad *vesperas*, nec ad *matutinas* pulsari, quousque constiterit sacristarium de presentiâ ejus in choro, sive de absentiâ ejus voluntariâ, sive necessariâ . . . . .

St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 347. Ex Reg. penes D. & C. St. Pauli. (Exhibita a Joan. Colle Dec.)

Secundum antiqua ecclesiæ statuta S. *Pauli*, decanus omnibus canonicis, presbyteris, vicariis, ministris præest, auctoritate et potestate ordinariâ et immediatâ.

Is regimen habet animarum.

Huic est jurisdictio et correctio delinquentium quorumcunque in ecclesiâ, et obstinatorum ac rebellium justa castigatio.

Is omnes causas ad capitulum spectantes, et audit, et consilio capituli diffinit; et si qua fuerit ardua in quibus periculum ecclesiæ imminere possit, et quando aliqua testanda sunt communi sigillo, tunc decanus non consilio solum residentiariorum, sed etiam assensu utatur.

. . . . .

Is primus sedet, primus loquitur, in omnibus primus est.

. . . . .

In solennioribus diebus ejus adventus ad ecclesiam expectetur, si venire voluerit.

Is absente episcopo, dicit *Confiteor* in choro . . . . .

Item lecturus lectionem in stallo suo eam legat, puero librum ei ministranti.

Omnes decano obediant, ac debitam ei reverentiam exhibeant in choro, et capitulo, omni alio loco.

St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 348. Ex Reg. penes Dec. & Capit.

Decanus in primis in ecclesia resideat secundum ordinationem domini *Warham* Episcopi, qui in plenâ visitatione suâ ordinavit, ut Decanus sacerdos sit omnino et resideat, alioquin pro nullo Decano habeatur. Quamobrem ante omnia pro bono statu Ecclesiæ Decanus ipse sit residens, et assiduè curet Ecclesiam, ac in omnibus bonum exemplum ostendat. Diligat alios co-residentes secum ut fratres, et in Deo foveat eos ut filios, ac omni humanitate et benignitate eos tractet, ut magis amari ab eis quàm timeri possit. Cum obstinatis et rebellibus, si qui fuerint ex Residentibus, sic agat loco et tempore, ut merita eorum exposcant; hoc est, consilio fratrum, qui non sunt participes culpæ, duros et inobedientes castiget et corrigat.

Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 247. Roger Meuland. About A.D. 1260.

Insuper volumus, ordinamus et statuimus, quod decanus in ecclesiâ continuam residentiam faciat; et hoc juret quilibet decanus, tempore suæ creationis, adhibito tamen moderamine absentiæ suæ, sicut inferiùs continetur: cujus decani officium erit excessus canonicorum, vicariorum, clericorum, et deservientium in ecclesiâ corrigere, de consilio et assensu

fratrum residentium in eadem: et canonicos instituendos per ipsum sacramentum recipere, capitula ordinare, dispersa congregare, jura et libertates ecclesiæ defendere et tueri; et jurabit, quod habebit in se patientiam et humilitatem, fratres suos cum debitâ mansuetudine et benignitate tractare.

Missas in duplicibus festis majoribus, ut antiquitùs usitatum est, celebrare; vel aliquem de confratribus canonicis, si ad hoc dispositus non extiterit, per ebdomadarium, ut id faciat interpellare; pro negotiis ecclesiæ diligenter et fideliter laborare . . . . . In primâ Dominicâ *de Adventu*, et in die *Cinerum*, si voluerit, personaliter prædicare; quòd si cancellarius noluerit prædicare, tunc in illis duobus diebus decanus, quem voluerit, prædicatorem assignet; ita tamen, quòd extraneis canonici, si prædicare voluerint, secundùm statum et gradum ipsorum, omnibus præferantur.

Item decanus habet curam archidiaconalem in ecclesiâ et villâ *Lichfeldiæ*, in omnibus. — Lichfield. H. Nonant.

Decanus jurisdictionem archidiaconalem habet in præbendis canonicorum, et in ecclesiis ad communiam pertinentibus, ita quod eas visitare tenetur, et officium archidiaconi penitùs exercere, et procurationes recipere, et causas parochianorum præbendarum, per appellationem ad eum devolutas, judicio capituli terminare. — Dugdale, iii. 243. Ibid.

Ne igitur præmissarum præbendalium ecclesiarum canonici, circa sibi commissa officia et jurisdictiones negligentes inveniantur, vel remissi; statuimus, quod decanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, tam sui quam capituli autoritate, de triennio in triennium, dictas præbendales ecclesias visitet. . . . . In civitate vero *Lichfeldensi*, de causis emergentibus spiritualibus, decanus cognoscat, sicut hactenus est optentum, cujuslibet tamen jure salvo. . . . . — Roger Meuland Ibid. 248.

Portio Decani dupla.

Decanus autem, qui continuam facit in ecclesiâ residentiam, duplicem canonici recipiat communam, in diurnis distributionibus: poterit tamen licitè in quâlibet quartâ anni, per unum mensem abesse, sicut et alii residentes. — Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 248. R. Meuland.

Portio Decani dupla.

Decani autem residentis portio in omnibus duplabitur. Ille præsens uni horæ diei, à principio usque ad finem, accipiet eo die ii s. ii d.

Item ille præsens duobus mensibus continuis in quarterio, accipiet duplum ejus quod alius residens accipiet. Et hac duplâ portione non fraudabitur, si præsens fuerit, et residerit, nisi infirmitas eum, aut ecclesiæ manifesta negotia excusaverint: in quibus, quia pro suo officio decanatus erit multum occupatus, oneranda est ejus conscientia, ut non se subtrahat à choro et capitulis, et à quoquo alio quod ad divinum officium pertinet, nisi justa eum cogat necessitas, nec se excuset fraudulenter in aliquo, sed ut est primus loco et dignitate in ecclesiâ sub episcopo, ita sit primus in omni bono exemplo, ut quod ab aliis velit fieri hoc agat imprimis ipse, et præbeat se in omnibus formam quam alii Residentes imitentur. — St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 350. Ex Reg. penes D. & C. (Exhib. a Jo. Collet, Dec.)

De officio residentiariorum in Decanum.

Residentes omnes decanum suum diligant, et ei obediant, ac vocati ab eo, vel in ecclesiam vel domum suam, vel ad alium quemcunque idoneum locum, pro causis ecclesiæ venire non recusent; et quod præceperit pro utilitate et honore ecclesiæ faciendum, faciant sedulò et exequantur. Nam ubi non est ordo aliquis, nec inferiorum suo superiori obedientia, ibi necesse est ut sequatur horrenda confusio. — St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 350.

De dupla collatione Decani.

Decanus autem pro suâ dignitate habebit hanc prærogativam, ut si residens fuerit, tam in beneficiis quam in cantariis, tum in civitate, tum in patriâ, cum suus advenerit cursus conferendi, duas simul cantarias, et duo beneficia simul, unum post aliud conferat. — St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 350.

Residence of Deans in their Churches.

Every Dean, master or warden, or chief governor of any cathedral or collegiate church, shall be resident in his said cathedral or collegiate church fourscore and ten days *conjunctim* or divisim in every year at the least, and then shall continue there in preaching the word of God, and keeping good hospitality, &c. — A.D. 1603. Canon xlii.

. . . In every cathedral and collegiate church the term of residence to be kept by every Dean thereof hereafter appointed shall be eight months at the least in every year. — 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. § 3.

Præcentor.

Lichfield. Dugdale, iii. 241. Hugo Nonant.

Officium *præcentoris* est vices decani absentis in ecclesiâ supplere; chorum in cantuum elevatione et depressione regere, vel per se, vel per succentorem suum; et in omni duplici festi lectionis legendas canonicis præsentibus injungere; cantores, lectores, et ministros altaris in tabulâ ordinare. Ad illum etiam pertinet puerorum instructio et disciplina, et eorundem idoneorum in choro admissio et ordinatio. Præterea in majoribus duplicibus festis tenetur interesse regimini chori, ad missam, cum cæteris rectoribus chori. Item in omni duplici festo, rectores chori de cantibus injungendis et incipiendis tenetur instruere. Præterea omnes cantus ab episcopo incipiendos, episcopo in propriâ personâ tenetur injungere: et canonicis inducendis, stallum in choro assignare; et inobedientes in præmissis corripere et coercere.

De Cantore.

St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 339. Ex MS. penes W. Pierpoint, Arm.

Cantor est in ecclesiâ S. *Pauli*, qui cantus præest. Ejus officium est examinare cantum et cantores; atque videre ut omnes in choro justâ modulatione concinant; assignare quid quisque cantet, suis locum et temporibus; atque facere ut pro varietate dierum et festorum varii et idonei cantus observentur. In majoribus festis *antiphonam* super *Magnificat* et *Benedictus* incipere: item *processionales cantus* et sequentias inchoare, et *Gloria in excelsis*. Canonico celebranti ad divinum altare intonare; videre qui pueri introducantur in chorum, et quos canendi facultatem habent, admittere . . . . . omnem autem correctionem domino decano et capitulo relinquat, et seipsum etiam judicio decani capitulique subjiciat, cui agnoscat in omnibus, quæ ad ejus officium pertinent, obedire oportere.

Is sub se *succentorem* habet.

Sarum. Wilkins, i. 741, 2. D. & C. of Sarum to D. & C. of Glasgow. A.C. 1259.

Cantoris officium est chorum in cantuum elevatione et depressione regere, cantores et ministros altaris in tabulam ordinare. Ad illum etiam pertinet puerorum instructio et disciplina, et eorundem in choro admissio et ordinatio. Præterea in majoribus festis duplicibus tenetur interesse regimini chori. Præterea in omni duplici festo rectores chori de cantibus injungendis et incipiendis tenetur instruere. Præterea omnes cantus ab episcopo incipiendos ipsi episcopo in propria personâ tenetur injungere.

Succentoris officium est vices cantoris absentis supplere, scholam cantus per officialem suum regere.

Lincoln. Wilkins, i. 536.

(Nearly same as Lichfield and Sarum.) . . . libros autem cantuum ecclesiæ scriptos corrigere, et, cum opus fuerit, post primam ligaturam ligare. Et si novi tales libri scribendi sunt, ipsius curâ et dispositione scribentur, præposito canonicorum expensas ministrante . . .

Cancellarius.

Lichfield. A.C. 1194. Hugo Nonant. Dugdale, iii. 241. Wilkins, i. 498.

Officium cancellarii est, sive residens sive non extiterit, lectiones legendas in ecclesia, per se, vel per suum vicarium auscultare, male legentes emendare; scholas conferre; sigilla ad causas et negotia conservare; literas capituli facere et consignare, sicut inferius continetur, libros servare, quotienscunque voluerit, prædicationes in ecclesiâ vel extra ecclesiam prædicare, et cui voluerit prædicationis officium assignare, ita tamen, quod in assignatione hujusmodi, canonicos omnibus extraneis, si aliquis eorum prædicare voluerit, anteponat: salvis tamen et reservatis decano duobus diebus, de quibus inferius est expressum.

Lincoln. A.C. 1212. Wilkins, i. 536.

Officium cancellarii est scholas theologiæ regere, prædicare vel per se vel per alium, quem de ecclesia elegerit, dum ex consensu decani et capituli illud extraneo deputet officium.

Et hoc intelligendum est, quando choro præsente prædicandum est, alias poterit cum voluerit officium injungere memoratum. Est autem prædicandum his diebus; populo, singulis dominicis diebus; clericis in capitulo, per tres primas dies Natalis Domini, die Epiphaniæ, item per tres primas dies Paschæ, die Assumptionis, die Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ, die Omnium Sanctorum, die Sanctæ Trinitatis.

Et hoc fiat per canonicos, vel per alios viros auctenticos, si inveniantur, qui velint, et sciant. Item die Cinerum per quinque dies apud locum stationis, scilicet die Palmarum, et majoris Letaniæ, et tribus diebus Rogationis, quando solennes extra ecclesiam fuerint processiones. Item libros legendarum corrigere, et post primam ligaturam, si opus sit, religare. Et si novi tales libri sint faciendi, qualiter scribantur sua solicitudine providere, præposito canonicorum expensas ministrante. Item in stabulo lectores et ministros altaris ordinare, et scribere, lectores auscultare, et lectiones terminare, quæ in missa fuerint, prout expedit injungere, et similiter in solemnibus anniversariis. Item sigillum capituli principaliter custodire, ita quod illud in thesauraria sub serrura duplici depositum recludetur.

In cancellaria clavem minoris serruræ, sub qua primo et immediate reclusum fuerit, penes se habebit. Clavem autem alterius et majoris serruræ, sub qua minor recludenda est, habebit thesaurarius. Ipsum autem sigillum nusquam extra thesaurariam deferetur, nisi cum opus fuerit pro literis capituli in præsentia fratrum signandis, vel aliis literis, quibus ipsum fuerit apponendum. Si vero cancellarius a villa recedere debuerit, clavem supradictam alicui de canonicis, vel si nullus canonicorum ipsam recipere voluerit, decano commendabit, donec redierit, custodiendam. Similiter, si thesaurarius villam exire debuerit, de clave sua facere tenebitur.

Ad cancellarium autem pertinet literas capituli et chartas componere, et quæ legenda sunt, in capitulo legere, libros etiam theologiæ ecclesiæ custodire, et alios similiter in armariolo conservare, quos singulis annis in prima septimana Quadragesimæ coram deputatis ad hoc ostendere debet, et exhibere, ut sic appareat quod nullus fuerit perditus vel deterioratus; et illi, qui ad hanc ostensionem deputati sunt, numerum sciant librorum, qui per eos conscriptus in thesauraria deponetur.

Dignitas ipsius est, quod nullus potest legere in civitate Lincoln. nisi de licentia ipsius. Et quod omnes scholas in comitatu Lincoln. pro suo confert arbitrio; exceptis his, quæ sunt in præbendis.

York.
Dugdale, iii. 169. Statuta nova, Hen. VIII. A.C. 1542.

Et quum nobis nichil magis sit cordi, quam ut verbum Dei, in quo animæ salus consistit, per universum regnum meum propagetur et declaretur, ad rudis et ignari populi eruditionem, statuimus et ordinavimus, quod singuli canonici ejusdem ecclesiæ canonicatus et præbendas ad summam octo librarum in eâdem ecclesiâ obtinentes, singulis annis in festo *Sancti Martini* vel infra quindecim dies dictum festum immediatè sequentes sex solidos et octo denarios per se vel per alios, manibus cancellarii ejusdem ecclesiæ, seu ejus deputatus vel assignatus absque ulla petitione aut monitione prædictâ pro concionatoribus in eadem ecclesiâ inveniendis contribuant . . . . Et idem cancellarius, pro concionatoribus piis et doctis ad purè et sincerè prædicandum verbum Dei in eâdem ecclesiâ, vel domo capitulari ejusdem, diebus *Rogationum*, et diebus *Dominicis*, ac aliis anni temporibus, juxta discretionem suam provideat, nominet et assignet . . . . . Hoc tamen adjecto moderamine, quod tales prædicatores licentiam prædicandi ab archiepiscopis *Eborum*, qui pro tempore fuerint, priùs petant, et eorum sigillis munitam obtineant. Hoc tamen proviso quod per hoc statutum non intendimus decanum ejusdem ecclesiæ vel dictum cancellarium, seu quemvis alium exonerare ab illis concionibus vel prædicationibus ad quas faciendas sive inveniendas ex statuto, ordinatione, aut consuetudine, in dictâ ecclesiâ tenentur aut aliquo pacto obligantur.

Salisbury.
Letter from D. & C. of Sarum to D. & C. of Glasgow. Wilkins, i. 724.

Cancellarii officium est in scholis regendis et libris reparandis et corrigendis curam impendere, lectiones auscultare, et terminare; sigillum capituli custodire; literas et chartas componere, et literas in capitulo legendas legere; lectores in tabulâ notare; omnes etiam lectiones ad missam, quæ non scribuntur in tabulâ, tenetur injungere.

St. Paul's.
Dugdale, iii. 339. Ex Cod. MS. penes W. Pierpoint, Arm.

Cancellarius ecclesiæ et capituli scriba est: nam ad eum pertinet componere et scribere epistolas capituli; et legere coram capitulo eas quæ ad capitulum transmittuntur.

Is præcipue sigillum custodit, et quæ sigillanda sunt sigillat. Is præest omni lectioni in choro, et videt, ut quicquid legatur, id rite, pulchrè, et distinctè legatur; docet in hoc genere ignorantes, laudat benefacientes, malè legentes corripit, et castigat. Episcopo aliquando legenti ultimam lectionem, ipse cancellarius librum sustinens ministrat.

In majoribus festis sexta lectio ab ipso cancellario legi debet. Is etiam præest literaturæ, non solum ecclesiæ, sed etiam totius civitatis. Omnes magistri grammatices ei subjiciuntur. Is in schola *Pauli* magistrum idoneum, quem ante decano et capitulo præsentaverit, præficit; et ædes illius scholæ sumptibus suis reficit. Is etiam libros ecclesiæ omnes scholasticos custodit, et magister eruditionis et doctrinæ est; et auditoribus legere oportet sacras literas, ad Dei cognitionem, et ad vitæ et morum institutionem. Item de numero librorum, et integritate eorum, quotiens vocatus fuerit, reddet rationem.

Habet etiam cancellarius, sub se, scribam, qui est quasi ejus *subscriba*. Ejus officium est acta et rerum gestarum ecclesiæ literis perpetuæ memoriæ commendare, rerum et temporum ordine servato.

St. Paul's.—" His title was at first '*magister scholarum*.' "—Le Neve.

York.—" Archbishop Thomas appointed a ' magister scholarum ' in his church of York before " he erected the deanery, precentorship, &c., but how long before appears not."—Le Neve.

Rouen.—" Ce maitre des escoles (connu en d'autres cathedrales sous le nom *d'escolastre*) en a " pris un plus illustre dans celle de Rouen, il y est appelé *chancelier*, et en cette qualité tient rang " parmi les dignitez . . .

" . . . par l'établissement des dignitez de *chancelier*, *escolâtre*, *maitre d'ecole* ou *scho-* " *lastique* dans toutes les eglises de la Chretienté, le soin particulier de l'instruction de la jeunesse, " et la direction des escoles a été commise à ceux qui sont pourvu des dits benefices, afin que sous " ce titre et qualité, ils prennent garde que la jeunesse ne soit enseignée par les villes, bourgs, et " villages de chacun diocese, d'autre doctrine que conforme à la loy de Dieu. . . . " (Histoire de l'eglise de Rouen, pp. 404. 406. 407.)

There is a dignitary called *ecolâtre* (or *scholaster*) in the cathedrals of Rheims, Soissons, Bayeux, Avranches, and Lisieux. Jebb.

Thesaurarius.

Lichfield. Hugo Nonant, A.C. 1194. Dugdale, iii. 241.

Officium *thesaurarii* est ornamenta ecclesiæ et thesauros custodire; luminaria ministrare per manus sacristæ; de bonis assignatis sacristariæ luminaria etiam debet ministrare, viz. in duplicibus festis decem cereos . . . . . candelas omnes in absconsis in choro . . . . cuilibet canonico et vicario, qui *matutinis* interfuerit unam candelam, ad longitudinem unius pugni, et unius pollicis . . . . et in *Purificatione* Beatæ Virginis cuilibet canonico et vicario, et aliis presbyteris honestis, juxta gravitatem eorum, singulos cereos, et pueris candelas. . . . . Est etiam sacrista perpetuus, et percipiet omnia bona, quæ sunt vel erunt assignata sacristariæ, qui inde debet campanas ecclesiæ, congrue suspensas, et amodo suspendendas, in congruo statu conservare, et eorum usibus necnon providere. Ornamenta etiam ecclesiæ suis expensis reficere; panem, vinum bonum et competentem aquam et candelas singulis altaribus ecclesiæ; incensum, carbones, stramen, juncum, et mattas per totum annum ecclesiæ comparare.

Lincoln. Wilkins, i. 536. A.C. 1212.

Thesaurarii officium est ornamenta et thesauros ecclesiæ conservare, et luminaria ecclesiæ ministrare*; horologia etiam custodire, et regere, et prout oportet, reficere; hostias, vinum, candelas singulis altaribus ecclesiæ ministrare. Debet etiam invenire aquam, carbones, thus, phiales, et utensilia necessaria in ecclesia, et matulas in choro, et coram altaribus, et in capitulo stramen vel juncum in duplicibus festis, et multa alia, quæ longum est enarrare.

Sarum. Wilkins, i. 742. Letter to D. & C. of Glasgow.

Thesaurarii officium est ornamenta et thesauros ecclesiæ conservare; luminaria administrare, magnum etiam cereum paschalem; sacristas quoque suis expensis tenetur thesaurarius exhibere; campanas ecclesiæ congrue suspensas in statu congruo conservare, et earum usibus necessaria providere. Ornamenta etiam ecclesiæ suis expensis reficere, panem, vinum, aquam, et candelas singulis altaribus ecclesiæ, excepto parochiali, administrare; incensum, carbonem, stramen, juncum, et mattas statutis temporibus per totum annum ecclesiæ comparare.

St. Paul's. Dugdale, iii. 337. Ex Cod. MS. penes W. Pierpoint, Arm.

Thesaurarius, capituli minister, totius ecclesiæ thesauri custos est; ut sunt reliquiæ, libri, vasa, vestimenta, calices, cruces, curtini, pulvini, pallia, et id genus similia; hæc omnia ejus fidei et custodiæ commissa et tradita, sunt descripta in quodam libro testificante quæ et qualia sunt, quæ in ecclesiæ thesauris numerantur; quorum omnium, ut fidelis custos sit, sacrosancto jusjurando a decano et capitulo astringitur. Is nec immutare quippiam, nec accommodare aliquod alicui potest, decano et capitulo inconsulto.

Is *Thesaurarius Sacristam* sub se habet coadjutorem et concustodem.

Letter from D. & C. of Lincoln to D. & C. of Moray. Wilkins, i. 537.

* De thesaurariâ suâ et reditibus thesaurariæ.

Archidiaconi.

Gibson's Codex, p. 1008.

At their first institution (which was about the latter end of the third century) their proper business was to attend the bishop at the altar, to direct the deacons and other inferior officers in their several duties for the orderly performance of divine service, to attend the bishop at ordinations, and to assist him in the management of the revenues of the church; but without anything that could be called *jurisdiction*, in the present sense of the word, either in the cathedral, or out of it. . . . .

p. 1009.

As to the divisions of dioceses into *archdeaconries*, and the assignment of particular divisions to particular archdeacons, this is supposed to have begun a little after the *Norman* Conquest. . . . .

York. M.S. penes D. & C. Ebor. Dugd. iii. 165.

Archidiaconi, qui canonici fuerint, qui ex officio suo tenentur ecclesias visitare . . . . . et officium circa curam animarum sibi commissam sollicite et diligenter adimplere, per tres menses residentiam in ecclesiâ *Eborum* facere procurent.

Statuta nova, Eccl. Metrop. Eborum, Hen. VIII. A.D. 1542. Dugd. iii. 165.

Archidiaconi *Eborum*, *Nottinghamiæ*, *East Ridingiæ*, *et Cleavelandiæ*, ratione canonicatuum suorum in eadem ecclesiâ residentes, pro visitationibus in minori residentiâ habeant triginta dies, in quibus nichilominus pro residentibus reputentur, modo archidiaconatus suos personaliter visitent, nisi fuerint infirmitate detenti aut aliquâ aliâ justâ causâ et rationabili per capitulum, vel majorem partem capituli approbandum impediti. In majori residentiâ observent statutum magnæ residentiæ, sicut cæteri canonici simplices residentiarii.

Lichfield. H. Nonant, A.C. 1194. Dugd. iii. 243.

Archidiaconi officiales sunt domini episcopi, quorum officium in exterioribus administrationibus consistit; excepto archidiacono *Cestriæ*, qui suam possit residentiam primam facere, ratione suæ præbendæ de Bolton, archidiaconatui annexæ.

H. Nonant, Wilkins, i. 499.

Archidiaconi officiales sunt episcopi, quorum officium in extraminoribus administrationibus consistit.

Tractandum autem erat de Remigio, (præcessore ejus) qui cum Willelmo Rege in Angliam venit, et bello interfuit; qui postea episcopatum Dorecestriæ prædicto Rege largiente suscepit; qui demum sedem episcopatus a Dorecestriâ in Lincolniam transtulit, qui ecclesiam nostram fundavit, fundatam possessionibus variis ditavit, ditatam personis honestissimis infloravit. . . . . Septem autem archidiaconos septem provinciis quibus præerat Remigius imposuit. . . . . Immo mente revolve omnes, quos in choro dextro; omnes, quos in choro sinistro prius vidimus.

Lincoln. Henrici Huntingdon, Ep. ad Walterum. Wharton Anglia Sacra, ii. 694.

Hæc sunt in parte consuetudines et observationes Lincoln. ecclesiæ; scilicet, quod quilibet canonicus, sive fuerit in personatu, sive in archidiaconatu constitutus, sive non, habebit vicarium in ecclesiâ, nisi fuerit residens. Residere quidem tenentur, D. P. C. T. et subdecanus. . . . . Illi autem, qui non sunt residentes, præstabunt septimam partem præbendæ suæ in augmentum commune residentium; sed hanc pœnam evitabit, qui per tertiam partem anni continue sive interpolate fecerit residentiam. Verum ab hâc necessitate releventur archidiaconi pro parte, quibus sufficit per quadraginta dies similiter, sive continue, sive interpolate, ad evitationem istius pœnæ in ecclesiâ integre residere.

Wilkins, i. 534.

Quatuor sunt personæ principales in ecclesia Sarisb. decanus, cantor, cancellarius, thesaurarius. Quatuor archidiaconi, videlicet archidiac. Dorset. Berksir. et duo Wiltesir.

Salisbury. Wilkins, i. 741.

By the Constitutions of Bishop Osmund, two of the four archdeacons are always to reside, "nisi necessaria et evidens causa possit eos excusare."

A.C. 1096.

Cum archidiaconis autem ita actum est de communi consensu, propter multas causas, quod per residentiam trium hebdomadarum vel per præstationem quartæ partis quintæ portionis liberentur.

Acta Capitul. Sarum, A.C. 1225. Wilkins, i. 557.

Hæ sunt personæ principales per ordinem in ecclesia Londinensi sub episcopo constitutæ; Decanus,[1] archidiaconus *Londini*,[2] archidiaconus *Essexiæ*,[3] archidiaconus *Middlesexiæ*,[4] archidiaconus *Colcestriæ*,[5] Thesaurarius,[6] Præcentor,[7] Cancellarius.[8]

St. Paul's, London. Dugd. iii. 335.

. . . districte archidiaconis injungimus, quod in capitulis suis expositionem catholicæ fidei in generali concilio promulgatam, sane et simplicibus verbis sacerdotibus exponant, et sacerdotes, prout eis Deus inspiraverit, parochianos suos instruant . . . .

Constit. Ricardi, Epi. Dunelm. About A.D. 1220. Wilk. i. 573.

De archidiaconis quoque statuimus, ut ecclesias utiliter et fideliter visitent . . . sint autem soliciti frequenter interesse capitulis per singulos decanatus, in quibus diligenter instruant inter alia sacerdotes ut bene sciant, et sane intelligant verba canonis et baptismatis . . .

Constit. Othonis. Wilk. i. 654.

Statuimus et statuendo præcipimus, ut capitula archidiaconorum per singulos decanatus nostræ diœcesis celebranda, in locis convenientioribus, in quibus victualia reperiuntur venalia, et ubi convenientium evectiones commodius recipi valeant, de cætero celebrentur.

Constit. Ægidii, Episcopi Sarum. Wilk. i. 715.

De mense in mensem capitula celebrentur.

Synod. Exon. A.C. 1287. Wilk. ii. 148.

Observato tamen, quod nusquam recipiant temporalia, nisi de officio suo ibi ministrent temporalia.

Stat. R. de la Wich. Epi. Cicestr. Wilk. i. 690.

Quapropter sacrosancti concilii vestigiis inhærentes, præcipimus, quod procurationes nullatenus dentur, nisi personis visitationis officium exercentibus . . . . .

Constit. R. Poore, Epi. Sarum. Wilkins, i. 600.

Ex his sancti patres provide informati, in suis canonibus decreverunt, ne quisquam prælatorum, cui visitationis incumbit officium, pro procuratione reciperet, nisi quando personaliter visitaverit, cum procuratio aliud non sit, nisi sustentatio visitantis; alioquin duplici infamia, negligentiæ sc. et avaritiæ notaretur.

Hinc est, quod singulis archidiaconis præcipimus, ut ab ecclesiis, quando personaliter non visitant, procurationes exigere vel percipere non præsumant; alioquin, quod receperint, velut indebitum et non suum restituant.

Synod. Exon. Wilk. ii. 151.

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[1] Cujus victus in ecclesiâ de Lamburne estimata ad 80 marcas.
[2] Cujus victus in ecclesiâ de Schordiche.
[3] Cujus victus in procurationibus.
[4] Cujus victus in procurationibus consistit.
[5] Cujus victus in procurationibus, et medietate ecclesiæ de Ardelege.
[6] Cujus victus in ecclesia de Pelham et de Aldebyri estimatur ad lxiii marcas, secundum taxationem Norwycensem.
[7] Cujus victus in ecclesia de Scordeforde.
[8] Cujus victus in ecclesia de Borham et Ylling.

Canonici et Residentes.

Constit. Osmund. Epi. Sarum, A.C. 1096.

The canons not to be excused from residence "nisi causa scholarum, et servitium Domini "Regis, qui unum habere potest in capellâ suâ; et archiepiscopus unum, et episcopus tres; "veruntamen si necesse habuerit canonicus pro communi utilitate ecclesiæ, vel præbendæ "suæ, et hoc fuerit manifestum, poterit per anni tertiam partem abesse."

Constit. R. Poore, A.C. 1214.

The fourth part of the canons to reside with the four dignitaries, or pay the fifth part of their prebends to the common fund. (See below the statute of Roger.)

Acta Capituli Sarum, A.C. 1225. Wilk. i. 557.

Præterea fuit in capitulo illo propositum, quod canonici non residentes non solvent sicut solebant, quintam partem bonorum præbendarum suarum convertendam in usus residentium, secundum antiqua statuta ecclesiæ. Cum igitur esset ex parte non-residentium magna multitudo, et alii essent admodum pauci, tandem post longas altercationes electus fuit unus ex parte residentium, scil. magister Rogerus de Sarum, legens tunc ibi de theologia. Ex parte vero altera mag. Henricus de Bissopeston; et cum eis, et super eos dominus episcopus, ut illi tres contentionem præscriptam dirimerent. Qui quidem sic statuerunt, ut per septennium sequens, faciat quilibet canonicorum, nisi qui fuerint per antiqua statuta ecclesiæ Sarum excepti, residentiam in ecclesiâ Sarum saltem per 40 dies per annum temporibus ab antiquo statutis. Quod qui non fecerit, saltem dimidiam quintæ partis valentiæ præbendæ suæ residentibus præstabit; finito autem septennio, cessabit hæc immutatio, et observabitur in omnibus antiqua consuetudo.

De residentiâ Canonicorum.

Stat. Roger. Epi. Sarum, A.D. 1319.

De residentiâ canonicorum in ecclesiâ nostrâ Sarum faciendâ per Richardum quondam decanum et capitulum Sarum sub anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo quarto decimo invenimus sic statutum.

(A.D. 1214.)

Super residentiâ canonicorum faciendâ ita provisum est, quod quarta pars canonicorum per totum terminum statutum assiduam annuatim faciant residentiam una cum quatuor personis ecclesiæ, qui per institutionem supradicti Osmundi assiduam tenentur facere residentiam, exceptis illis canonicis qui per regem, archiepiscopum, et episcopum sunt exempti. Si quis verò statutis terminis suam non peterit facere residentiam, quintam portionem præbendæ suæ, secundum ipsius valorem et rectam estimationem residentibus vel ex alios usus secundum consilium decani ecclesiæ necessarios, absque omni contradictione, præstabit.

(A.D. 1096.)

Moderamen quoque tam personarum quam temporum, prout est ex aliis collectum scriptis, dignoscitur esse tale. Ex parte decani a kalendis Octobris usque ad kalendas Januarii residere tenentur annis singulis canonici infrascripti, viz., de Pottune, Chermignister, Heyghtredebury, Okelurne, sacerdotes; de Therleton, Beyminster Secunda, Grimston, Aulton Pancracii, diaconi; de Cherdestocke, Lyme, subdiaconi; et pro eodem tempore ex parte cantoris canonici infrascripti, viz., de Teynton, Calne, Beduinde, sacerdotes; de Retefen, diaconus; de Farendon, subdiaconus.

Item ex parte decani a kalendis Januarii usque ad kalendas Aprilis, de Grantham, Blebury, sacerdotes; de Beymenyster prima, Beymenister ecclesiæ, diaconi; de Retscampe, subdiaconus; et pro eodem tempore ex parte cantoris de Grantham, Schuptona, Wath, sacerdotes; de Hasseburne, Durneford, diaconi; de Combe, Harnham, minore parte altaris, Alford, subdiaconi. Rursus ex parte decani a kalendis Aprilis usque ad kalendas Julii, de Chesyngebury, Horton, sacerdotes; Aultone, Wivelesford, Netherharene, diaconi; et pro eodem tempore ex parte cantoris, de Romesbury, Buttune, Schireberne, Lodres, sacerdotes; de Slepe, diaconus; de Wermenister in Terrâ, Stratford, subdiaconi. Ultimò, ex parte decani a kalendis Julii usque ad kalendas Octobris, de Brickelesworth, sacerdos; de Bisschopeston, Bedeminyster, Radiclive, Netherbury in Terrâ, Tatemynister, diaconi; de Yatesbury, subdiaconus; et pro eodem tempore ex parte cantoris, de Strattone, Upharene, primâ parte altaris, sacerdotes; de Wirtlelynton, diaconus; de Yatemynister, et Prestone, subdiaconi. Ad hujus vero ordinationis super quintâ parte, ut prædicitur exsolvendâ, per sedem apostolicam confirmatæ executionem, futuris et perpetuis temporibus diligentius faciendam, fuit per dominicum Petrum de Sabaudiâ tunc decanum, et capitulum Sarum primo die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo CCC^{mo} quinto solenniter congregatum, inter alia concorditer sic statutum, quòd in illo die per singulos annos futuris temporibus revolvendo, singuli canonici taliter non-residentes singulas quintas portiones hujusmodi in dicto capitulo loci communario persolvi facerent, et integraliter numerari, alioquin fructus præbendæ canonici statuto hujusmodi taliter non parentis extunc per præsidentem capitulo sequestrarentur et sub hujusmodi tenerentur sequestro, donec paruerint pleniùs in hâc parte præmissis, non tantum ad futura sed etiam ad præterita tunc extensis. Sed quia propter multa impedimenta, quæ multiplicat malitia modernorum, contigerit frequenter, quod canonicus, statuto sibi termino prænotato, incumbentem sibi residentiam prænotatam nec inchoare poterit commodè nec implere: Nos Rogerus episcopus supradictus præmissa, ut sequitur, moderando, statuimus ut sive in uno quovis anni termino sive duobus, tribus aut quatuor, pro suo arbitrio eligendis tantam fecerit residentiam, ut juxta ipsius antiquam consuetudinem de communâ residentibus debita, tam simplici quam duplâ, quadraginta solidos valeat reportare, sic per residentiam hujusmodi, pœnam quæ non

(A.D. 1305.)

residentibus infligatur, vaieat evitare. Potest et canonicus in quolibet anni quarterio, ut præmittitur, residens, pro negotiis suis, quandocunque voluerit, per duodecim dies continuos vel interpelatos de consuetudine ejusdem ecclesiæ hactenus approbatâ ad minus, et alium per plures se licite absentare, et nihilominus quoad integralem distributionem integer canonicus reputari. Si vero aliquis canonicorum rationabili causâ cessante, residentiam suam non fecerit præstitutam, et sine contradictione quintam portionem præbendæ debitam, prout superius est statutum, persolverit vel alias dictorum præsidentis et capituli arbitrio satisfecerit, pro eâdem, declaramus, antiquis observationibus ponderatis, et declarando statuimus eos ratione hujusmodi non residentiæ præcedentis, nullam omnino incurrere pœnam aliam, vel etiam incurrisse. Ne tamen sine causâ rationabili se taliter absentantes melioris vel saltem paris conditionis existant cum illis qui ex causâ legitimâ se absentant, dictorum præsidentes et capituli arbitrio ultra præstationem portionis prædictæ in augmentum ejusdem, vel alias prout eisdem præsidenti et capitulo visum fuerit, graviùs puniantur, hæc nedum ad futura sed ad præterita extendentes. Residentiam tamen prædictam, ipsiusve pœnam ad supra exemptos, vel præbendarium de Potune, propter curam sibi imminentem exterius pastoralem, dicimus non extendi, nec ad archidiaconum Sarum qui pro tempore fuerit, qui ex antiquâ ordinatione episcopi et capituli nostri Sarum certis de causis in eâ conscriptis, a residentiâ hujusmodi et non residentis pœnâ, quandocunque habuerit præbendam, est exemptus. Sarum. This is the Bishop Prebend.

Note.—The fourth part of the canons was thirteen. It appears from the registers that the same thirteen always resided in the 14th century, and on to the reformation. Hence arose the title "Residentiarii," "*qui residendo pondus diei portant et æstus.*" "I. de "camerâ admissus in plenum canonicum et residentiarium, 14 Maii 1340."

The dean and chapter ordered that there should be thirteen canonical houses. The bishop in visitation confirmed the order. A.D. 1447.

The residents having lost their oblations, &c., were obliged to reduce the number to seven. A.D. 1500.

King Henry the Eighth re-affirms statute of Roger about residence. A.D. 1535.

Queen Elizabeth, in her injunctions, says, "They shall observe and cause to be observed "the foundations and statutes of this church which be not repugnant, contrary, derogatory "to these injunctions and the laws and statutes of this realm;" and as no new law of residence is given, we may consider that Roger's were still to be observed. A.D. 1558.

Bishop Jèwell, at his visitation, made a decree to the following effect: "Statuimus et "decernimus statuta illa antecessorum nostorum Osmundi et Rogeri de continuâ residentiâ "quatuor dignitatum in integrum esse restituenda et ad pristinum robur revocanda, ut ab "hoc die in futurum nunquam liceat neque domino decano neque precentori neque can-"cellario neque thesaurario abesse ab ecclesiâ secus quam in illo statuto præscribitur, vel "ullâ de causâ alibi residere." A.D. 1562.

The Caroline statutes regulate the residence, as it has been for many years, and continued till 1851. A.D. 1637. Statutes confirmed by Charles 1st.

The dean was to reside one quarter and two canons each of the other three quarters; and by residence the dean and chapter defined that they meant—

"Imprimis quòd de cætero perpetuis futuris temporibus certus sit, sub pœnis hic inferiùs "specificatis, in dictâ ecclesiâ residendi modus, viz. quòd quolibet termino sive quartario "duo canonici residentiarii in personis suis propriis infra clausum ecclesiâ cathedralis "antedictæ personaliter residere et hospitalitatem tenere, nec non etiam (ut divina officia "per vicarios et alios ministros ecclesiæ predictæ qui in canonicorum absentiâ eâ in parte "nimis remissi inveniuntur, eò melius exequantur) quolibet die termini sui quartarii "predicti precibus tam matutinis quam vespertinis in choro ejusdem ecclesiæ celebratis in "personis suis propriis, vel in casibus utriusque seu alterius eorum necessariæ absentiæ "sive impedimenti legitimi per alium sive alios dictæ ecclesiæ canonicos residentiarios sive "canonicum residentiarium per eos vel eum ad id specialiter et in scriptis per eos vel eum "subscribendis et subcommunario tradendis substituend. rogand. et procurand. continuò "interesse teneantur, et firmiter obstringantur."

By Seth Ward's statute one of the dignitaries also to reside each quarter in turns: "non modo infra clausum moretur aut ibidem habitet, verum etiam sacris in ecclesiâ "nostrâ cathedrali jugiter intersit, hospitalitatem teneat, cæteraque omnia peragat quæ ad "residentiam legitimam per statuta et ordinationes hujus ecclesiæ requiruntur." A.D. 1672.

Gilbert Burnet's statute says:

If a dignitary is a residentiary, he is not bound to double residence. The subdean and subchantor not bound to continual residence. "Optandum est, ut frequenter adsint in "precibus publicis, sed ipsorum et successorum suorum conscientias eatenus obligare non "volumus." A.D. 1695.

Wells. Statut. Jocelin, Epi. Balthon. A.C. 1242. Wilkins, i. 684.

Residentes autem interpretamur quoad participationem residui in fine anni omnes illos canonicos, qui per medium annum, sive continue, sive interpolatim, fecerint in villa residentiam; præter decanum, præcentorem, cancellar. et thesaurar. quos interpretamur residentes, si per duas partes anni fecerint residentiam, sive continue sive interpolatim.

Lichfield. Statut. Dni. Huberti, legati, A.C. 1194. Wilkins, i. 500.

A fourth part of the canons (21 in number) always to reside . . "ita ut semper quinque "ad minus inveniantur in eâdem ecclesiâ residentes; et ne simul qui minores habent "reditus, connumerentur, vel qui minus in hospitalitatis onus sufficiant, sustineant" . . .

. . . Et ne impune ferat negligentiam suam, qui noluerit in ecclesiâ suâ modo, quo diximus, residere; pro pœnâ sibi noverit infligendum, ut eâ occasione habeat quintam partem præbendæ suæ in communam et usum residentium assignare. Hoc autem nullâ ratione volumus prætermitti, quin omnes canonici ubicunque fuerint, ad ecclesiam memoratam in festis principalibus sine contradictione veniant . . . . .

? horarum.

Præterea de residentibus et illud censuimus observandum, ut simul omnes divinorum celebrationi secundum harum (?) distinctionem diligenter intersint, debitam impendant operam et devotam.

Lichfield. Stat. Roger Meuland, Dugd. iii. 248.

Item statutum et ordinatum est, quod quilibet canonicus residens singulis diebus xii^{d}. recipiat, et singulis festis duplicibus ii^{s}. et in quatuor principalibus festis, viz. die *Natalis Domini, S. Ceddæ* in *Marcio, Paschæ*, et *Assumptionis* Beatæ Mariæ, x^{s}. Decanus autem, qui continuam facit in ecclesiâ residentiam, duplicem canonici recipiat communam, in diurnis distributionibus; poterit tamen licite in qualibet quarta anni, per unum mensem abesse, sicut et alii residentes . . . . .

. . . Oportet autem quemlibet canonicum, sive resideat, sive non, continuum habere vicarium in ecclesiâ deserviturum, prout ordo suus et officium requirit, secundum consuetudinem diutiùs usitatam . . .

Verum quinque canonici ab antiquo constituti ad deserviendum, per vices suas in altari majori, cum diacono et subdiacono, si non sunt sacerdotes, habere tenentur sacerdotes, vicarios, viros ydoneos, qui vices illorum canonicorum suppleant in altari, curam vel administrationem in aliis non habentes.

York. A.C. 1221. Dugd. iii. 161.

Simplices vero canonici ad minus per dimidium anni continue, vel per quartam partem in unâ medietate anni, et aliam quartam partem in aliâ medietate anni continuam suam faciant residentiam. Pensatis itaque juribus et facultatibus communæ *Eborum* ecclesiæ, providimus, ut exceptis consuetis expensis et debitis quotidianis, inter solos residentes, et æqualiter sine personarum acceptione communis fiat distributio. Ita sc. ut singulis diebus singulis residentibus dentur - - - - - - - - vi^{d}.

in festis novem lectionum - - - - - - - xii^{d}.

in festis vero duplicibus - - - - - - - ii^{s}.

Residentes autem, quantum ad hanc quotidianam percipiendam, intelligantur canonici, qui in civitate *Eborum* circa ecclesiam suam *Eborum* pernoctant et vigilantur, et eidem deserviunt; et saltem *matutinis*, et horis intersint . . .

. . . Propterea soli canonici communiam percipiant, qui prius in ecclesiâ suâ corporaliter, ad minus per dimidium anni continuam fecerint residentiam.

Statuta nova, Hen. VIII. Dugd. iii. 166.

Singuli canonici residentiarii statutum antiquum de magnâ residentiâ firmiter in omnibus observent . . .

. . . Item ad laudem et honorem Dei et divini cultûs augmentum in ecclesiâ prædictâ futuris temporibus providentes, statuimus, quod si sint duo aut tres residentiarii in eadem ecclesiâ semper unus eorum, ad minus, per totum annum sit præsens, et in eadem ecclesiâ resideat; et si sint quatuor, aut sex, canonici residentiarii, semper duo eorum, ad minus; si vero sint quinque, interdum tres, et aliquando duo, continuò residentiam faciant personalem in eâdem ecclesiâ . . .

. . . Hoc tamen semper proviso, quod omnes et singuli canonici residentiarii, non minus quàm per viginti quatuor ebdomadas singulis annis in dictâ ecclesiâ resideant; aliàs pro non residentibus reputentur, et omni commodo residentiariis debito, pro eo anno omnino careant, nisi aliquâ ægritudine . . . impediti fuerint . . .

. . . quòd, si in dictâ ecclesiâ sit unicus tantùm residentiarius, ille omnibus duplicibus festis per totum annum, ac etiam per triginta ebdomadas singulis annis resideat, et divinis intersit . . .

. . . Item quòd nullus canonicus ejusdem ecclesiæ pro residentiario reputabitur, nisi qui in domo aliquâ canonicali infrà vel prope clausuram dictæ ecclesiæ resideat . .

Quid Residentes in Choro.

St. Paul's, London. Dugd. iii. 349.

Accedant residentes ad ecclesiam, non vaniter et pompaticè, sed religiosè et graviter, sicut decet professores canonicæ vitæ magis studentes placere Deo in humilitate, quàm in superbia seculo se ostentare. Ingrediantur autem chorum omni die feriali in principio illius horæ canonicæ cui volunt interesse, uni scilicet ex quatuor nominatis, et usque ad finem illius horæ in choro permaneant. Benefacient quatuor residentes si dispartierint inter se

quatuor horas, et quisque eligat sibi unam cui voluerit interesse, ut sic semper aliquis unus residens in choro appareat.

In Dominicis et Festis solemnioribus.

In Dominicis verò diebus, ac majoribus et solemnioribus festis, omnes residentes dent operam ut præsentes sint in ecclesiâ, et universo divino officio illius diei intersint, ac extra propriam domum, maximè in principalibus festis, non prandeant.

Ut absente episcopo decanus, si præsens fuerit, suppleat locum episcopi in omni divino officio; ita absente decano proximus residens in choro suppleat locum decani in omni divino officio, et id exequatur loco decani, quotienscunque contigerit decanum abesse.

Quotidiana distributio Residentibus.

Singulo cuique residenti qui interfuerit uni quatuor principalium horarum, et in habitu in choro præsens fuerit à principio usque ad finem; videlicet matutinis à principio usque ad finem, vel Primæ, et preciosè in capitulo à principio usque ad finem, vel summæ Missæ à principio usque ad finem, vel Vesperis, et Completorio à principio usque ad finem, dabuntur per manus camerarii pro sua quotidiana distributione eo die quo sic interfuerit, denarii tresdecem. Et hæc distributio fiat, et solvatur præsentibus vel dietim, vel septimanatim, singulo quoque Sabbato. Dugd. iii.

Et eo die quo non interfuerit, nec præsens fuerit in choro in habitu suo, modo supradicto, carebit illa distributione denariorum tresdecem: et tunc illi tresdecem denarii distribuentur reliquis residentibus, qui eo die in choro in habitu præsentes fuerint, excepto quod unus denarius ex tresdecem ejus erit qui notaverit absentes totiens quotiens. Quare residentes diligenter notent eos qui abfuerint, agnoscentes, quod detrahitur absentibus justè id ad eos qui præsentes sunt pertinere.

In festis vero S. Pauli residens præsens divino officio, ultra tresdecem denarios accipiet v. l. Ita tota quotidiana distributio pro diurna præsentia per totum annum residenti cuique ex quatuor est xx. l.

Distributio quaternatim per annum.

Præterea singulo cuique residenti qui præsens fuerit, et domam suam tenuerit, et uni horæ diei adfuerit in quarterio à Michaele ad Nativitatem per duos menses continuos, ultra quotidianam distributionem tresdecem denariorum dabitur ei in fine anni, facto computo v. l. Ibid.

Item ad eundem modum in quarterio à Nativitate ad Pascha v. l.

Item ad eundem modum in quarterio à Paschate ad Johannes Baptistam v. l.

In quarterio verò quod est inter Johannem Baptistam et Michaelem, si præsens fuerit per tres septimanas, et domum tenuerit, et chorum sequatur, viz. duabus septimanis proximè sequentibus festum Johannis Baptistæ, ut possit interesse solemnitati S. Pauli, et una septimana immediate antecedente festum Michaelis, tunc ei dabitur pro hoc etiam quarterio v. l.

Item hæc quaternalis distributio alicui uni residenti ex quatuor, si præsens fuerit per duos menses continuos in quarterio erit in anno xx. l.

Distributio in fine Anni.

Item statuimus, quod unus vel duo canonici in ecclesiâ *Lichfeldensi* eligantur per capitulum *Lichfeldiæ*, omni anno sextâ feriâ post festum *Sancti Michaelis*, qui intromittant se de communibus bonis ipsius ecclesiæ; recipiendo, conservando, et distribuendo dicta bona, secundum formam statutorum dictæ ecclesiæ; et tenentur in fine anni reddere finalem compotum capitulo de omnibus receptis et expensis; et quod dictus compotus omni anno, sextâ feriâ proximâ ante festum *S. Michaelis* reddatur; ita quod omnes canonici, qui fuerint residentes, possunt interesse in dicto compoto, dictâ die; et facto dicto compoto, fiat sine aliquâ ulteriori dilatione, inter canonicos distributio, pro ratâ suæ residentiæ, de bonis illis quæ superfuerunt, factis expensis, et solutâ communâ illius anni; quæ quidem communa cotidiana solvatur canonicis residentibus in qualibet septimanâ, die Sabati illius septimanæ, quamdiu solvi potest de bonis communibus; et illi communarii canonici jurent de hoc fideliter faciendo . . . . Lichfield. Dugd. iii. 249. Roger Meuland. About A.D. 1260.

Factâ vero prædictâ quotidianâ distributione, quod residuum erit de communiâ, sive in festo *Pentecostes*, sive in festo *S. Martini* in *Yeme*, de termino præterito inter solos illos canonicos qui residentiam fecerint, prout supra determinavimus, æqualiter distribuatur. York. Dugd. iii. 166. About A.D. 1230.

Statuentes igitur, quod omnes et singuli canonici in dictâ ecclesiâ residentiam facturi, in suâ magnâ residentiâ communiam, et distributiones quotidianas, proventus, et redditus firmarum, ac omnia alia jura et emolumenta ad eandem ecclesiam spectantia absque aliquâ allocatione residentiæ suæ ab aliquo faciendum, juxta ratum temporis residentiæ suæ continuè percipiant ab ipso die quo residere inceperint, et in primâ suâ residentiâ per duodecem ebdomadas ante festum *Sancti Martini* in hieme vel Pentecostes in eadem ecclesiâ continuè fecerint, et perimpleverint; nec aliquis residentiarius sit posthac perpetuus firmarius aliquarum firmarum ejusdem eccles. sed redditus et proventus earundem firmarum York. Dugd. iii. 167. Stat. nova, Hen. VIII. A.D. 1542.

aliqualiter inter residentiarios dividantur, prout redditus, et cætera emolumenta ejusdem ecclesiæ superiùs specificata distribui statuuntur. Hoc tamen proviso, quod tanta portio commune tantum ipsius ecclesiæ, pro thesauro *Sancti Petri* servetur, et fideliter juxta antiquum statutum ejusdem ecclesiæ deponatur, quanta unius canonici residentiarii portio commune se extendit: quod statutum volumus et mandamus firmiter et inviolabiliter observari. Si nullus in eâdem ecclesiâ sit residentiarius, volumus quod tota communia ipsius ecclesiæ thesauro *S. Petri* integre applicetur, et fideliter reponatur, ac ad usum ecclesiæ, prout necessitas exigit, et requirit, absque diminutione solvetur.

Wells Statut. Jocelin. Epi. Bathon. A.C. 1242. Wilkins, i. 684.

Ordinavimus et statuimus, quod quicquid ultra distributionem communæ quotidianæ in formâ præmissâ de fructibus ipsius in fine anni superfuerit, inter personas et canonicos in villa residentes distribuatur, salvis instauris et aliis necessariis redituum communæ.

Appointment of Residentes.

De Canonicis in generali, et unde primum nomen Residentis.

St. Paul's. Dugd. iii. 340 et seq.

Canonici in ecclesiâ S. Pauli sub domino decano, antiquo instituto triginta sunt numero; qui quondam in principio regularem duxerunt vitam, uti nomen *Canonici* declarat, quod est dictu *Regularis;* et in ecclesiâ omnes perpetuò residerunt, in obedientiâ, castitate, charitate, oratione, jejunio, lectione, et contemplatione: aliqui eorum sacerdotes, aliqui diaconi, aliqui subdiaconi semper existentes. Eorum etiam olim suum quisque habuit vicarium, hominem in sacris ordinibus constitutum. *Canonici* in choro, die noctuque jugiter psallebant. In altare Dei sacerdotes vicissim ministrabant, cotidie eis *canonicis,* diaconis et subdiaconis inservientibus; communi consilio omnia ecclesiæ negotia tractarunt, et secundum divi *Augustini* regulam, facultatibus in commune collatis, communiter vixerunt, in victu eorum factâ necessariâ rerum justâ distributione.

Sed, proh dolor, ut omnia alia bene instituta, ita hoc quoque paulatim successione temporum, in alium statum planè infelicem devenit: nam *Canonici* cœperunt magis amare mundum quàm Deum, et cursum sæculi sequi quam cœli; atque alius post alium cœpit sensim et paulatim abire in sæculum; abesse suæ ecclesiæ, et aliis locis degere; tenentes tantum nomen et titulum *Canonici.*

Hii primùm vocati fuerunt *Regulares;* tunc tandem *Seculares Canonici* cœperunt vocitari, quo nomine adhuc dehonestantur, quâ abeundi et abessendi licentiâ, ecclesia prope destituta est. Qui reliqui fuerunt canonici pauculi, ne omnia miserè pereant, nova se professione, atque novo jusjurando, ut in ecclesiâ perpetuò resideant, astrinxerunt, facile contenti nec aliì quo velint abeant absintque etiam cum titulo nominis sui et aliquâ præbendâ eis pro qualitate personæ assignatâ, dummodo sinant reliquos qui denuò se in ecclesiâ, ex veteri more manere professi sunt, agere et tractare omnia, quæ ad honorem divini cultus et ecclesiæ utilitatem videantur pertinere.

Itaque in cathedralibus ecclesiis nomen *Residentiæ* cœpit inolere, quod est nomen novæ professionis, novæque promissæ observantiæ. Hii revera ecclesiæ vera et stabilita membra censeantur: Hii sunt, quos decanus debet verè suos fratres numerare, qui volunt et profitentur se cum illo continuo manere in ecclesiâ, et Deo incessanter et Sancto Paulo inservire. In eorum manibus tota ecclesia est posita, ut in gratia Dei eam regant et gubernent. Quod quidem videntur facile concessisse isti, quos voto abeuntes canonici, ac quasi jus et interesse suum, saltem quatenus ad ecclesiæ regimen spectat, renunciasse, dummodo liceat eis cum suâ portione abire, et ubi locorum voluerint liberè permanere . . . .

Johannes Collet Decanus.

De Residentibus in Ecclesia S^i Pauli.

Dugd. iii. 343.

Canonici residentes dicuntur à continua residentia in ecclesia; eos enim oportet in ecclesia perpetuò residere; nam ad eos totius ecclesiæ cura pertinet. In choro exemplum ostendant. In capitulo frequentissimè negotia ecclesiæ tractent, rebus ecclesiæ assiduè provideant. Qui autem resideat, antea in capitulo, convocatis fratribus residentibus, profiteatur se residentem fore, atque laudabili more ecclesiæ S. Pauli facturus quod sit boni residentis.

Tempus autem in quo profiteatur, est una quatuor vigiliarum, viz. aut Nativitatis, aut Paschæ, aut S. Joh. Baptistæ, aut S. Michaelis Archangeli. Videatur qui residentiam inchoat, is sanus sit corpore, et incolumis ad cotidianos in choro labores perferrendos. Si post inchoationem residentiæ egrotaverit, cum misericordia foveatur.

In primis residens in ecclesia S. Pauli nullâ aliâ ecclesiâ quacunque resideat ullo modo; id enim faciens, statim ecclesiæ S. Pauli non residens censeatur, et privetur omni fructu et emolumento residentis. Item alibi residens, si quos perceperit ex ecclesia Pauli fructus, eos omnes cogatur restituere; nihil enim tam detestabile est, nec apud Deum, nec apud homines tam abhominabile, nec certe ecclesiæ tam pestiferum ac perniciosum, quam professum aliquem in hac ecclesia, ad residentiam, eundem alia in ecclesia quacunque residere.

Nullus protestationem faciet in ecclesia; donec plenè et clarè exoneretur ære alieno.

Residens autem in domo aliquâ, ecclesiæ vicinâ, maneat, et continuò resideat; quo commodius et ad ecclesiam accedere, et item à decano ad capitula et consilia pro rebus et negotiis ecclesiæ, possit accersiri.

There being only two residentiaries (propter hujusmodi expensas et onera excessiva etiam et importabilia) qui omnia dictæ ecclesiæ emolumenta sibi usurpant, the King enjoins "quod "citra festum S. Michaelis Archangeli proximum futurum, realiter statuatis, et statuta "observetis, quod forma residentiæ in dictâ ecclesiâ, secundum formam et exigentiam "statutorum ecclesiæ *Sarum* in ea parte editorum, de cætero fiat et observetur pro perpetuo "in futurum." Claus. 22. Ric. i. p. 1. m. 4., Dugd. iii. 345.

Item statuimus et ordinamus, quod si quis canonicus dictæ ecclesiæ *Lichfeldensis*, et præbendarius in eâdem, intendat de cætero residentiam suam de novo facere in ecclesiâ *Lichfeldensi*, supradictum Decanum, vel ejus locum tenentem, et capitulum ejusdem ecclesiæ, sufficienter et legitime, personaliter aut per literas suas, præmuniat per xl. dies ad minus, ante stadium in quo residere proponit, de adventu suo, pro dictâ residentiâ faciendâ; ut sic residentes, si tunc videatur eis expediens residentiam illius præmunientis, propter onera residentiæ incumbentia, differre, commodè poterint, ne, propter numerum de novo residere volentium crescentem, egeant, ut præmuniens pro tempore providèat pro morâ suâ alibi faciendâ, prout magis eidem videbitur expedire. Si quis verò canonicus residentiam de novo, a tempore publicationis præsentis statuti inchoaverit, vel ipsam ingrediatur, dictâ præmunitione non præmissâ, seu non observatâ, pro non-residente eo ipso habetur, et distributione et aliis, quæ ratione residentiæ, si juxta formam statuti ecclesiæ *Lichfeldensis*, legitime editi et publicati, resideret, sibi essent obventura, careat omnino et sit exclusus. Lichfield. Dugd. iii. 250. Statuta *Walteri Langton*, Episcopi, about A.D. 1300.

Item statuimus et ordinamus, quod nullus canonicus dictæ ecclesiæ *Lichfeldensis*, qualicunque stipite, seu honoris studio fulciatur in prædictâ ecclesiâ *Lichfeldensi*, residentiam faciat personalem, nisi de propriis, vel saltem de Christi patrimonio dictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis *Lichfeldensis*, aut extra, quadraginta libras de claro annuatim valeat expendere, ne ad instar apis inofficiosi, seu veriùs fuci, alienos labores intrando, vel de apiario, unde mellificantes sponsæ nostræ prædictæ, et laborantes die nocteque in vineâ Domini vivere et sustentari deberent, comedere et devastare videatur, et hoc sub pœnâ amissionis distributionum cotidianarum unius anni integri, tam decanum, quàm canonicos omnes et singulos contrafacientes, seu contrafieri procurantes, aut hoc ipsum ratum habentes, seu approbantes, incurrere volumus ipso facto. *At York mille marcas primo residentiæ anno, Dugd. iii.* 166. *At St. Paul's mille vel* 800 *vel* 700 *marcas primo anno, Dugd. iii.* 345.

Residentiaries to be eight in number, 4 & 5 Ann. c. 32.

Residentiaries to be six in number, and all to have a vote in chapter, 37 Geo. 3. c. 20.

Imprimis statuimus et deinceps inter canonicos ejusdem ecclesiæ perpetuis futuris temporibus observari volumus, quod canonicus ejusdem ecclesiæ residentiam posthac in eadem ecclesiâ incepturus in domo capitulari ejusdem ecclesiæ horâ capitulari consuetâ coram decano si tunc ibidem affuerit, si autem abfuerit coram canonico vel canonicis et aliis ejusdem ecclesiæ ministris quos tunc in dictâ domo capitulari adesse contigerit, et coram actuario ecclesiæ ministris quos tunc in dictâ domo capitulari adesse contigerit, et coram actuario capituli vel alio notario protestetur publicè, quod tali die residentiam suam primam inchoare proponit: quam protestationem et diem in eadem expressam, idem canonicus, per actuarium capituli ejusdem ecclesiæ vel alium notarium in scriptis redigi procurabit. Et sic prefatus canonicus residentiam suam eodem die, per illum in suâ protestatione limitato, absque impedimento aut alicujus contradictione, aut alicujus minimi aut minimorum solutione grati incipiat. Et si plures canonici ejusdem ecclesiæ eodem die similiter protestationes fecerint, ille senior reputabitur, qui prius protestatus est, et residere infra decem dies inceperit. Et hunc modum protestandi volumus tam ab omnibus ejusdem ecclesiæ canonicis observari, qui nunquam in eadem ecclesiâ residentiam anteà fecerint, quam ab illis, qui anteà residentiam fecerint, et residentiarii aliquo casu esse desierint, quos tunc residentiarios desinere intelligimus, si residentiam facere singulis annis in eâdem ecclesiâ, juxta statuta nostra deseruerint. York. Dugd. iii. 166. Statuta nova, Hen. VIII. A.D. 1542.

De Capitulis celebrandis.

Item statuimus, quod decanus volens congregare capitulum, teneatur vocare canonicos die præcedente, nisi talis casus emerserit, vel necessitas immineat, seu utilitas, quòd dictum capitulum, absque ecclesiæ incommodo, in diem alterum deferri non possit; et tunc illos saltem, qui sunt in clauso teneatur convocare. Item statuimus, quod quâlibet sextâ feriâ cujuslibet ebdomadæ, in pulsatione *primæ*, per decanum, si præsens fuerit, vel per majorem de capitulo post decanum, si decanus fuerit absens, factum capitulum, ad tractandum de negotiis ecclesiæ; et notentur ad id omnes canonici residentes, et de eorum consilio et consensu, vel majoris ac sanioris partis capituli, quæ in capitulo ordinanda fuerint, ordinentur et fiant. Lichfield. R. Meuland, about A.D. 1260. Dugdale, iii. 249.

Lichfield. Will. Heyworth, about A.D. 1420. Dugd. iii. 252.

Præterea, quia comperimus, quod multa mala, et inconvenientia præfatæ ecclesiæ nostræ quampluries pervenerunt, ex eo quod nonnulli canonici residentiarii, licet ad capitulum evocati, ad tractandum et communicandum de utilitate et proventibus bonorum ecclesiæ, ad capitulum minimè veniunt, sed venire renuunt, contra disposita et ordinata per *Rogerum Meyland* prædecessorem nostrum, statuimus et ordinamus, quod in omnibus præfatæ ecclesiæ negotiis, in communi tractandis, ad arbitrium præsidentis, sive capitulum convocantis, omnes et singuli canonici prædicti, nisi urgens necessitas, quæ compellat non venire, in singulis hujusmodi tractatibus et communicationibus, in virtute juramenti prestiti interesse teneantur.

Sarum. M. 5. A.D. 1222.

Item quandocunque facienda fuerit generalis convocatio canonicorum tradet decanus literas vicariis canonicorum vocandorum, et injunget eis virtute obedientiæ quod dominis suis transmittant ad præbendas, a quibus sumptus propter hoc faciendos recipiant.

MenevensisEccl. MS. Stat. p. .

Statutum est etiam quod omnes canonici conveniant quolibet anno in crastino Paschæ in ecclesiâ Menevensi sine aliqua vocatione, et quod ibi provisum fuerit assensu majoris et sanioris partis capituli ratum et stabile habeatur, non obstante contradictione absentium; dum tamen in capitulo illo interfuerint duæ partes, vel major pars omnium canonicorum. In arduis vero negotiis emergentibus fiat denunciatio vicariis absentium, qui illud iis tempestive significent.

Dugd. iii. 349.

Ad capitulum vocati a decano per ministrum ad hoc deputatum stipendio ecclesiæ, qui in civitate sunt statim veniant, inde non decessuri, donec causa, propter quam venerint, fuerit diffinita. Absentes vero ubicunque locorum fuerint, si magnitudo et arduitas causæ expostulaverit, de quâ tractetur, vocentur, decretâ citatione, et scedula fixa in stallis suis; de quâ a vicariis suis, antiquo ecclesiæ more, fiant certiores, sumptibus ipsius, &c. citati.

In capitulo dum sint, absit omnis clamor, rixa, contumelia, turba, deformitas; ac sobriè et quietè sedeant, ac re a decano proposita quisque ordine suam dicat sententiam.

Quod tandem decano et majori ac saniori residentium parti visum fuerit faciendum, id fiat, et pro firmo ratoque habeatur, ac e vestigio antequam decesserint, quod bono consensu concluserint, id a scribâ capituli mactetur.

York. Statuta nova, Hen. VIII. 1542. Dugdale, iii. 167.

Statuimus, quod omnes et singuli canonici ejusdem ecclesiæ, etiam non residentiarii, quos tunc in civitate nostrâ *Eborum* adesse contigerit, ad omnia acta capitularia, seu aliàs ipsam ecclesiam vel capitulum tangentia, vocentur; et de eorundem canonicorum tunc presentium seu majoris partis consensu, omnia acta prædicta tractentur et expediantur, aliorum absentium et monitorum contumatiis non obstantibus, cum constat eosdem canonicos etiam non residentiarios fratres et membra ejusdem ecclesiæ esse, ac capitulum ejusdem ecclesiæ cum cæteris canonicis facere.

De collatione Beneficiorum.

Dugdale, iii. 350.

Item cum vacaverint aliqua beneficia, ex collatione decani et capituli, ea conferant residentes secundùm cursum residentiæ eorum.

De duplâ collatione Decani.

Ibid.

Decanus autem pro suâ dignitate habebit hanc prærogativam, ut si residens fuerit, tam in beneficiis quam in cantariis, tum in civitate, tum in patriâ, cum suus advenerit cursus conferendi, duas simul cantarias, et duo beneficia simul, unum post aliud conferat.

Quæ absentia tollat Collationem.

Dugdale, iii. 350

Cùm abfuerit aliquis residens, etiamsi decanus fuerit, per unum integrum quarterium, et in choro non apparuerit, careat omni potestate conferendi quippiam, vel in cantariis, vel in beneficiis, quæ vacaverint in illo quarterio, nisi abfuerit, vel egrotus, vel in negotiis ecclesiæ occupatus, quod constet ex actibus. Et eâ etiam potestate conferendi privetur omnino, donec resumpserit residentiam suam veteri ecclesiæ more in propria persona in capitulo, et denuo residere protestatus fuerit ex antiquo more in aliquâ quatuor vigiliarum, sine ulteriore sumptu centum marcarum, quibus semel solutus, non est deinde cur iterum solvatur.

Concilium Episcopi.

Non igitur super contentis in dictis literis, cum consilio nostro diligentem habentes tractatum . . . . .

Dugdale, iii. 3

. . . Consilio capituli nostri, et consensu super præmissis primitùs requisitis et obtentis, de consilio juris-peritorum nobis assistentium. Carta Bonifacii Archiep. Cantuar. A.D. 1254.

. . . Ex cura pastoralis officio, et *nostri capituli consilio*, invocata Sancti Spiritus gratiâ, hanc sanctam et venerabilem synodum duximus convocandam.—*Salisbury*, A.C. 1256. Wilkins, i. p. 7 15

Residentium Munera.—1. Concilium episcopi contra hæreses et schismata. Salisbury Statutes.

Capitulum, hoc est consilium nostrum cathedrale. Lichfield Statutes, p. 4.

Triginta canonici ecclesiæ S. Pauli, cum capite suo episcopo, corpus et capitulum constituunt, et ecclesiæ negotia et secreta tractant. Dugd. iii. 346.

In nomine Summæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, Ricardus de Carron, Menevensis Episcopus indignus, filios suos omnes et singulos, videlicet, ecclesiæ suæ canonicos, ad tractandum super arduis et variis ecclesiæ suæ negotiis ad certos diem et locum convocavit, ut eorum communicato salubri consilio in ecclesiâ suâ Menevensi omnibus profutura temporibus statueret, et ordinaret.—*St. David's*, A.C. 1259. M.S. Statutes, p. 2.

Form of Appropriation of Parochial Churches to Cathedral Bodies.—See Report, p. xxii.

Dugdale, Lichfield, num. xxx.

Donatio Regis Johannis Ecclesiæ de Bathecquelle Ecclesiæ et Episcopo Coventriæ.

Johannes Dei Gratia rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normanniæ et Acquitanniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos pro amore Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ; et animarum antecessorum et successorum nostrorum dedisse et concessisse et presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmâsse Deo et ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ et sancti Ceddæ Lichf. et venerabili patri nostro Galfrido Coventriensi episcopo, et successoribus suis, ecclesiam de Bathecwell cum præbendis et omnibus aliis ad ecclesiam illam pertinentibus, ut secundum ordinem et dispositionem quam Hugo bonæ memoriæ Coventrensis episcopus super eandem ecclesiam de Bathecwell fecit, ea cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in proprietatem ecclesiæ de Lichfield liberè convertatur, *salvo tamen servitio trium presbiterorum qui in eadem ecclesiâ de Bathecwell deservient, et juxta arbitrium episcopi diœcesani, rationabilem sustentationem habebunt*, ordinationem namque H. prædicti episcopi, quam super hoc fecit, ratam habemus et futuris temporibus semper habebimus, ecclesia autem de Lichf. concessit nobis unum presbiterum præbendarium in ecclesiâ de Lichfield, qui singulis diebus vitæ nostræ missam cantabit, pro sanitate et incolumitate nostrâ et post mortem nostram omnibus diebus missa pro salute animæ nostræ cantabitur imperpetuum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædictus G. episcopus et successores sui post eum habeant et teneant prædictam ecclesiam de Bathecwell cum præbendis et omnibus aliis ad eam pertinentibus, benè et in pace, liberè et quietè, integrè, plenariè et honorificè, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, sicut prædictum est. Teste Willielmo Marescallo comite de Penbroke, Willielmo comite Sarum, Johanne de Pratell, Roberto de Thurnham, Thomâ Basset, Engel..... de Pratell, Ricardo de Riveriis, Willielmo de Cantilupo. Datum per manum S. archidiaconi Wellensis apud Valoynez tertio die Februarii, regni nostri anno primo.

See also Dugdale, Rochester, num. lxxvi. Ordinatio vicarie de Chalke. "*Salvâ perpetuâ vicariâ . . . . . portione congruâ, pro eâdem auctoritate nostrâ statuendâ et ordinandâ.*

STATUTA ET CONSUETUDINES ECCLESIÆ CATHEDRALIS LICHFIELDIÆ.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hanc præfationem nostram lecturis Willielmus providentiâ divina Coventriensis et Lichfieldiensis episcopus gratiam in Deo patre et salutem in Domino nostro Jesu Christo sempiternam.

Cum serenissimus princeps beatæ memoriæ Jacobus primus, Dei gratiâ, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex Fidei Defensor, &c., per literas suas patentes Westmonasterij datas, vicesimo primo die Maij, anno regni sui Angliæ &c., vicesimo primo Scotæ autem quinquagesimo sexto ad humilem petitionem decani et capituli ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfieldensis decessori nostro Thomæ episcopo Coventriensis et Lichfeldiæ et successoribus ejus Coventriensis et Lichfeldiæ episcopis, necnon decano et capitulo ecclesiæ prædictæ, pro tempore existentibus, et successoribus eorum inter alia concesserit, ut prædictus episcopus et ejus successores prædicti cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ cathedralis prædictæ plenam potestatem facultatem et authoritatem habeant et habuerint non solum abrogandi mutandi ratificandi vel confirmandi statuta ordinationes, decreta et constitutiones locales ecclesiæ prædictæ sed etiam de tempore in tempus quandocunque opus fuerit de novo faciendi condendi constituendi ordinandi et stabiliendi alia salubria honesta et necessaria statuta constitutiones decreta et ordinationes quæcunque pro bono ecclesiæ prædictæ et meliori regimine et gubernatione canonicorum præbendariorum vicariorum choralium et aliorum officiariorum et ministrorum ejusdem ecclesiæ modo existentium et imposterum futurorum observanda sub pœnis in eisdem contentis atque etiam eisdem aut eorum aliquibus concesserit plenam potestatem, facultatem et authoritatem dandi et administrandi rationabile sacramentum sive juramentum super sancta Dei Evangelia prædictis decano et canonicis prebendariis, vicariis choralibus et aliis officiariis et ministris ecclesiæ prædictæ pro tempore existentibus, tam pro vera observatione eorundem statutorum constitutionum decretorum et ordinationum quatenus eos et eorum aliquem respective' tangant quam pro fideli executione suorum respective officiorum intra dictam ecclesiam cathedralem clausum et præcinctus ejusdem prout in literis patentibus prædictis relatione ad eas habitâ plenius apparebit.

Quod tamen serio dolendum est iis temporibus quæ hujus modi negotio maxime favebant nemo decessorum nostrorum tam operoso molimini legum condendarum et reformandarum quantum scimus manum suam unquam admovit donec bello civili funestissimo ingruente non solum ecclesiæ nostræ Lichfeldensis fœdissime labefacta, sed etiam cum rege piissimo Carolo Primo ipsa ecclesia Anglicana simul et monarchia hujus regni uno quasi diluvio prostratæ et obrutæ sunt.

Summo divini numinis beneficio debemus et posteri in æternum debebunt quod principe serenissimo Carolo Secundo in regnum restituto monarchia et ecclesia Anglicana revixerunt et in pristinum suum statum reductæ sunt ecclesia autem nostra Lichfeldensis Johanne Hacketto beatæ memoriæ præsule dignissimo donata est; qui quod vix alius quisquam tentasset nemo autem perfecisset eruderibus et buinis antiquæ fabricæ novam fere et satis splendidam ecclesiam cathedralem studio et labore indefesso extruxit; interea autem ne surgentibus fectis et parietibus disciplina adhuc et mores jacerunt hujus ecclesiæ legibus reformandis, post tot annos primus incubuit; et ut dignissimi præsulis ipsius verbis utamur tam intuitu mandati reverendissimi in Christo patris "Gilberti archiepiscopi Cantuariensis totius Angliæ primatis et metropolitani quam officii sui pastoralis conscientia stimulatus et necessitate rei indispensabili permotus ne reparatâ ecclesiæ fabricâ tam speciosa corrueret magis specioso disciplina ad hoc opus tam necessarium tam pium et laudabile semetipsum accinxit." Quo autem melius hoc negotium procederit quosdam ex canonicis hujus ecclesiæ ad hoc opus maxime idoneos accivit iisque id operæ dedit ut statutis antiquis hujus ecclesiæ diligenter exploratis et excussis, ea omnia præterirent quæ papisticis temporibus accommodata ecclesiæ reformatæ non convenirent reliqua autem in usum presentis ecclesiæ seponerent atque ea de novo adjicerent quæ ejus regimini et statui in melius provehendo maxime expedirent: tandem post aliquot annos dilecto suo sacelano Henrico Greswold (quem honoris causa nominamus), negotium totum commisit qui eâ quâ pollet diligentiâ et solertiâ hoc opus adeo ordinate composuit ut ad quidquam in eo inveniendum indice, non videatur indigere. Volumen ita elaboratum reverendus pater decano et capitulo in septennali visitatione suâ considerandum proposuit, et ne tanti operis molimen nimis properari videatur prorogatione factâ maturioribus eorum conciliis novum istua statutorum corpus examinandum dedit; quo in negotio cum aliquantum temporis exegissent et eo usque processissent ut nihil videretur obstare quin omnes essent consensuri ubi proxime convenissent optatum hujus negotij exitum prævertit mors dignissimi antistitis huic ecclesiæ non hoc solo nomine sed multis etiam alijs lugubris et deflenda.

Cum autem nulla deinceps huc usque ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis visitatio celebrata est, ideoque corpus istud statutorum (quod nos non immeritò collectionem Hacketianam appellamus) absque animâ legitimæ confirmationis relictum sit, nos Willielmus, providentiâ divina Coventriensis et Lichfieldensis episcopus in primaria nostra visitatione eandum collectionem decano et capitulo legendam et examinandam commisimus; quo tum seorsim â pluribus tum capitulariter ab omnibus præstito, et per aliquot loca quibusdam additis et mutatis, demum unanimi decani et capituli consensu approbatam et acceptatam â nobis etiam diligenter et sæpius perlectam et perpensam. Nos etiam approbamus et ratam habemus et cum consensu decani et capituli proponimus et eo qui sequitur tenore et forma promulgamus.

Statuta et consuetudines antiquæ et approbatæ ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfeldiensis.

Constitutiones et consuetudines ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis antiquas et hactenus approbatas, præsentis opusculi series manifestat ad recordationem modernorum et memoriam posterorum, ne quis quoquo modo aut casu anceps, in hac parte subire perjurium videatur qui ad antiquas et approbatas Lichfieldiensis ecclesiæ consuetudines observandas ex juramento præstito solenniter obligatur.

1^m^ *Caput Domino de Episcopo.*

Domino episcopo honor omnis et reverentia quam maxima merito ac jure exhiberi debent. Quapropter adventanti subinde post consecrationem ad capessendam suam inthronizationem, obviam se illi dabunt decanus et capitulum ad astium Ecclesiæ occidentile, habitû chorali honestius ornati, pulsatis interim campanis cultuque quâ fieri poterit summo ab iis exceptus juxta ac in visitatione per compositionem realem inde factam (quam compositionem utcunque aliquoties in hisce statutis mentionatam, in eodem statu in quo fuit, ante horum statutorum editionem manere volumus vi aut robori ejusdem compositionis nihil quidquam addentes aut detrahentes) servandam est. Ibi dignetur jurare juramentum dictum ad ostium in verba scilicet sequentia, per manus Decani, aut, ejus loco absentis alicujus qui adsit residentarii administrata.

"Ego N. episcopus Coventriensis et Lichfeldiensis en fidelis ecclesiæ Lichfeldiensi jura et libertates antiquas et legitimas ejusdem defendam contra universos; possessionesq; dictæ ecclesiæ injuste dispersas et facultates ejusdem prave alienatas congregabo pro posse meo; statuta et consuetudines antiquas approbatas et assuetas, et mihi patefactas, ecclesiæ præfatæ observabo; possessiones ad mensam meam episcopalem spectantes non alienabo; sic me Deus adjuvet, et sancta Dei Evangelia."

Quo præstito reliquisque (si quæ sint) secundum jura regni præstandis, episcopum, tcclesiam ingressum deducant processionaliter ad sedem usque episcopalem, choro interim cantante; ubi ante cathedram nondum ascensam ab aliquo, cui ab ipso domino episcopo sit demandatum, pro more autem ecclesiæ â præcentore eove absente a seniore qui adsit canonico dicatur.

Oremus.

"Deus, honorum omnium, Deus omnium dignitatum quæ sacris gloriæ tuæ famulantur ordinibus, huic famulo tuo N. quem Throni hujus episcopalis præsulem et sacerdotem primatem ac ecclesiæ tuæ tutorem dedisti, et ad summi sacerdotii ministerium elegisti; hanc quæsumus Domine, gratiam largiaris ut cathedram episcopalem, ad regendam ecclesiam tuam et plebem unitam, ascendat per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum. Amen.

Tum mittatur in cathedram et dicatur.

"Authoritate decani et capituli hujus ecclesiæ (mihi sufficienter in hac parte commissâ, et ex officio meo) assigno tibi, reverende pater, istum thronum seu sedem episcopalem in choro Lichfeldiensi ad episcopum pertinentem, et in corporalem et realem possessionem ipsius episcopatus cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, te induco: Dominus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum. Amen."

Deinde dicatur genuflectendo, Pater Noster, &c. Credo, &c. et Preces sequentes.

"Omnipotens Deus, Pater Sancte, Deus Æterne, tu omnem ordinem dignatus es in sedibus cælestibus ordinare: In Cœlo Domine in æternum manet Verbum tuum ubi angelos et archangelos suo quemque ordine constituisti et modo veteris Testamenti privilegio Mosen et Aaron in sacerdotibus tuis et Samuelem inter eos qui invocant Nomen tuum Patriarchas et Prophetas ad consulendum populo tuo ordinâsti; et in novo Testamento Filium tuum Jesum Christum unxisti; et Apostolos Sanctos & Matthiam eorum consortem in apostolatum atque cathedram honoris evexisti: Quæsumus pro tuâ immensâ misericordiâ in nostris temporibus, da gratiam servo tuo humillimo patri vero nostro in te reverendo, ut, ad instar Sanctorum tuorum Apostolorum in cathedrâ honoris & dignitatis sedentium in conspectu majestatis tuæ dignus honore appareat per eundem Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum. Amen."

Oremus.

"Domine Jesu Christe, tu præelegisti Apostolos tuos ut doctrinâ suâ nobis præessent, tu etiam vice apostolorum hunc episcopum doctrinam docere et erudire digneris; et ut immaculatam vitam et illæsam conservet gratiâ fac tuâ, qui vivis et regnas cum Patre et Spiritu Sancto unus Deus in sæcula sæculorum. Amen."

Benedictio.

"Populus te honoret adjuvet te Deus; quicquid petieris præstet tibi Dominus; cum honore cum castitate cum scientia cum largitate cum charitate cum humilitate dignus sis; justus sis, humilis sis, patiens sis, sincerus sis, Angelus Christi sis, accipe benedictionem quæ muniat te in die ista, et die futurâ; Angeli Dei te custodiant; ecclesia sit tua Mater, Deus pater tuus; Apostoli exempla tua; confirmet te Deus in justitia et in sanctitate; pax tecum inseperabilis, per Redemptorem Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum. Amen.

"Benedictio Dei omnipotentis, Patris, Filij, et Spiritûs Sancti super te descendat et semper maneat. Amen."

Inde incipiatur Te Deum, et percantetur â choro procedendo usque ad domum capitularem; quo finito tradatur ei locus in capitulo omnium summus hocest medius â decano vel primo qui adsit canonico dicente: "Pater accipe locum in capitulo Lichfeldiæ: Dominus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum. Amen."

Si per procuratorem prædicta solennitas veniat, expedienda eadem fiant mutatis mutandis.

In visitatione sive primaria seu deinceps septennali qualibet dicti Decanus et Capitulum similiter dominum episcopum obviam expectent et excipiant et cætera faciant prout in Compositione prædictâ disertius explicatur.

Aliis denuo in adventibus Domini Episcopi, ad clausum gratulatoria tantum fiat campanarum pulsatio absque processione.

Duas item alias episcopales sedes vi inthronizationis prædictæ episcopus in ecclesiâ cathedrali possidere intelligatur, alteram nimirum in capellâ seu choro beatæ mariæ australi ejusdem lateri, prope altare ibidem adfixam; alteram vero in navi seu media insula ecclesiæ decani et capituli sedi â dextris locatam: necnon jure et usu notissimo consistorium â lævâ per ostium acquilonare ecclesiam intranti situm.

Dominus episcopus quoties precibus aut matutinis aut vespertinis in choro interfuturum constet; solus post campanulam pulsatam (si ipse voluerit) expectandus est: et si ibidem legere nonnunquam placuerit; decanus modo præsens, honoris amplioris ergo librum ipsi domino deferet, aut saltem is canonicorum cui decanus id muneris demandaverit si vero divina exequi decanum et alterum excellentiorem canonicum habebit assistentes, vel absente decano duos seniores canonicos præsentes.

Insuper domino episcopo, si et quando voluerit in ecclesiâ cathedrali concionari, erit omnino integrum preces vero publicas benedictione claudere ipsius quoties intersit proprium est.

Domini episcopi jus est perpetuum et indubitatum tam præbendas omnes et singulas ecclesiæ suæ cathedralis Lichfeldiensis quam domus in clauso ibidem præbendales quovis modo vacantes (decanatu ac domo eidem propriâ solummodo exceptis) viris idoneis supplere; dummodo illi presbyteri istius ecclesiæ cathedralis sint canonici: si quidem canonici donationem dictarum præbendarum institutionemque ad easdem et collationem ad domos prædictas ab episcopo possessionem vero earundem a decano cum consensu capituli residentiariorum accipiunt.

Stallo etiam cuicunque vicarali in ecclesia cathedrali subinde vacanti, postquam quatuor integros menses (sic ut infra in capite de canonicis computandos) tam canonicus cujus est quam decanus et capitulum residentiariorum quoque suas in hoc partes neglexerint (sicut postea explicatius dicendum est) de vicario idoneo (juxta formam ecclesiæ antiquitus observatam examinando) providere vel per se vel vicarium suum in spiritualibus generalem.

Item decanum etiam pariter ac alios omnes in ecclesiâ cathedrali prædictâ canonicos juxta compositionem idcirca factam visitare et defectus eorundem aut generaliter inquirere aut sigillatim perscrutari ac inibi compertos (sicut et alibi extra visitationem) omnimodis secundum compositionem prædictam vijs correctum ire.

Itidem de omni materiâ controversiæ sive discordiæ vel inter canonicos quoscunque decanum aut alios residentiarios aut non-residentiarios quos præsentes in clauso esse contigerit subortâ vel inter vicarios aliosve ecclesiæ ministros aut invicem aut inter ipsos et alios aliquos in clauso commorantes et gradu canonici inferiores accensæ quæ nec per discordantes inter seipsos nec per amicabilem sociorum aliorumve tractatum nec per sua ipsorum statuta nec adhuc per decanum et capitulum prius per duos menses id ad querelantis instantiam tentantes finiri possit per appellationem ad se delatâ cognoscere statuere et eandem terminare prout postea plenius est expressum.

Insuper domino episcopo bene licet efficere ut per decanum vel præsidentem scripto suo episcopali competenter ad hoc prius monitos capitulum aut residentiariorum aut generale ut opus erit, citetur ad aliquam convocationem provincialem vel diocesanam seu alium actum quemcunque peragendum ut etiam aliqua executio quæcunque in ecclesiâ cathedrali vel civitate Lichfeldiæ aut alijs locis quibuscunque ad jurisdictionem decani et capituli spectantibus demandata domini episcopi pro tempore existentis facienda perinde fiat. Atqui ijs negligentibus aut remissius agentibus per deputatum alium quemcunque ipsa eadem efficere sicut compositio prædicta uberius refert.

Ad hæc dominus episcopus suo optimo jure potest computum fabricæ necnon centum marcarum in omni eventu examinare, vicarios omnes capellanosque hujus cathedralis de terminis in terminum id negligentibus decano et capitulo vistare; ac comperta inter eosdem

delicta de consensu decani ejusve locum tenentis vel præsidentis et capituli corrigere et emendare quinimo statuta ecclesiæ quæcunque, vel eorum partem vel clausulam qualemcunque immutare imminuere vel abrogare, alia etiam condere et confirmare cum consensu decani et capituli.

Postremo dominus episcopus percipiet a decano et capitulo residentiariorum communiarum nomine viginti libras juxta compositionem inde factam et procurationem unicam quatuor, viz., marcarum seu semel duntaxat in primâ (hoc est) suâ super eos visitatione pro toto tempore qui dicto episcopatui præfuerit sicut compositione jam sæpius memorata distinctius videre est.

2^m^. *Cap de Capitulo.*

Capitulum, hoc est, consilium nostrum cathedrale, tam decanum quam alios omnes quotquot in ecclesia nostra Lichfeldiensi sunt canonicus comprehendens ab episcopo proximè considerandum venit; hoc vero dupliciter in eâdem constare agnoscitur nempe aut e decano alijsque simul omnibus canonicis, quod aut generale aut simpliciter capitulum vocatur, aut e residentiariis solis, decano scilicet et quatuor reliquis residentiariis aut eorum saltem majori numero, in personis vel propriis, vel vicariis, hisque vicariis, vel per hæc nostra statuta, suasve literas procuratorias legitimas, suppositis comparentium, quod in his nostris statutis ubique residentiorum capitulum insignitur.

Capitulum itaque nullum residentiariorum plane haberi volumus (hebdomadaria, de quo postea unico excepto) quod non â decano, eove absente â præsidente capituli convocetur, nisi ubi illi forte ter adhuc, tribusque â residentiariis, rogati recusaverint aut neglexerint; ratum esse quippe capitulum volumus e tribus istis constitutum (a decano licet aut præsidente minime convocatum) post octo dies a petitione ejusmodi decano seu præsidente exhibita inscriptis sub manibus trium residentiarorum, in quo trium numero includatur unus absens, unas vices suas utrisque aliis aut alterutris præbuerit. Præsidens autem capituli (ut hoc semel dictum sit) is semper residentiarorum habeatur, quem decanus suimet absentis locumtenentem per proprias ad id literas rite confectas constituerit; aut ubi hoc a decano si quando fuerit prætermissum, aut iste ejus locum tenens simul cum eo abfuerit, is residentiarorum qui vel solus vel pro suo in capitulo loco primus tunc temporis adfuerit.

Capitulum insuper, sive simpliciter dictum sive residentiarorum, pro nullo fore decernimus, nisi quod in domo capitulari, saltem initum sit ejusdemque id genus initum a clerico capitulare aut ab alio aliquo notario publico ad secreta capituli ibidem jurato (vices clerici capitularis agente).

Scriptis, ut mos est, mandetur, et ab eodem pertotum suæ continuationis semper attendatur, sive ad manus, sive eminus, prout e re magis, esse, capitulo tali, ejusve majori parti, videbitur.

Generale capitulum, ne decanus neque præsidens citare unquam aggrediatur, nisi a regio diplomate, aut episcopi literis, juxta compositionem de septennali visitatione dictam, præmonitoriis, hisceve nostris statutis aut ab actis saltem residentiariorum capitularibus legitima ad id authoritate sit fulcitus. Nam ad acta istiusmodi, condenda, ut residentiarii valeant in causa quam censebunt necessariam, et cunctis canonicis tum residentiariis tum non residentiariis quæ sit communis, utpote antiquam prælector theologicus (quoties officium vacet) per decanum et cæteros residentiarios admittatur. In contributione proportionaliter indicendâ tam communiæ quam præbendis, vel pro toto expensarum dissolvendo ad negotium exequendum quod totam ecclesiam tangat; vel pro tanto expensarum dissolvendo ad negotium exequendum quod statum alicujus præbendæ tangat, adeo ut periculum toti ecclesiæ immineat, quanta bona istius præbendæ non sufficient nisi præbendarius egeat, et in aliis negotiis quæ per hæc statuta ad capitulum simpliciter dictum pertineant, et ratio rei postulat; et vetera statuta, ordinationes ususque probant et nos statuimus et confirmamus.

Citatio, vero ipsa ita procedens, in stallo cujusque canonici pro more facienda est; idque viginti ad minimum ante dies quam præfinitum instet tempus; ea igitur domini regis jussorum aliquorum, episcopive mandatorum executio, quæ tantum moræ neutiquam patiantur, generalis licet aliter suapte capituli censeatur (utpote universam si forte societatem pertingens residentiariorum capituli) ipsa necessitatis lege, munus fit, non tamen ita adeo, quin cæteris qui poterunt canonicis, in eodem interesse, suasque ibidem partes ageret et licitum sit et debitum.

Die autum generali capitulo conveniendo, ut dictum est, præstituto, tandem instante, si ab episcopi mandato convocetur, seu ad visitationem primariam aut septennalem subeundam ejusve effectum prosequendum sive ad aliquam convocationem provincialem seu diocesanam, actumve alium publicum aut statuta facienda, eo ritu et modo procedendum est in omnibus ac in nuperimè dicta compositione videre est. Si vero regii diplomatis jussu, propriove decani et reliquorum residentiariorum motu et acto, post preces matutinas ejusdem diei peractas, extemplo decanus, aut eo absente præsidens et post eum canonici quicunque præsentes, domum capitularem ingrediantur, vergifero procedente, et clerico capitulari ejusve (ut prædictum est) deputato expectante, locosque ibidem singuli suo quisque ordine capessant, ubi primo exclusis excludendis omnes universim canonici viritim infra ipsam domum capitularem per clericum capitularem evocentur, mox et foras ad ostium exterius domus capitularis per clericum capitularem dictantem, et virgiferum proclamantem, præconizentur si qui prius nec per se nec procuratores suos legitimos responderint neque usquam præconizati comparuerint pœnam singuli quadraginta solidorum

tanquam contumaces luant, canonicis non-residentiariis qui adfuerint æqualiter dispentiendos; ad cujus summæ solutionem canonici hujusmodi per sententiam suspensionis ab officiis et beneficiis suis præbendalibus compellantur. Uti etiam ii omnes qui tempore forsan adfuerint ante capitulum majore voto præsentium finitum discesserint, et nihilominus capitulum procedat.

Capitulum siquidem omne sive generale sive residentiariorum (exceptis iis de mandato episcopo congregatis quibus ipsius sit per se suumve deputatum interesse, juxta prædictam compositionem adeoque negotia tractanda proponere, tractantibus præsidere et finem dare) finiendum statuimus; sicut et quæ inibi proponentur singula agenda, amplianda aut penitus rejicienda, numerosioribus præsentium (sive per se, sive per procuratores suos, ut ante dictum est legitimos) votis et non aliter, sicut in omni hoc genus societate fieri solet; proponere vero in utriusque generis capitulis exceptis præexceptis, tam causam conveniendi, materiamque principaliter tractandam, quam alia omnia de proprio consilio alteriusve suggestu oblata, prout alterutrius capituli ad rem et cognitionem pertineat decani vel præsidentis, potissima pars est, hac tamen ab iis aliquando (si forte) susque deque habitâ residentiario cuiquam rem tractandam, et decernendam proponere bene liceat. Absit interim hinc omnis clamor, turba, æmulatio, contumelia et jurgia; hæc siquidem et omnia similia, ut ea quæ omnimodum conventum virorum dedecent, hujusmodi vero maxime, summopere cavenda monemus, et acriter injungimus.

Atque hæ quidem capituli generalis conveniendi et celebrandi rationes sunt; hæc in eodem tractanda proposita. In his siquidem et ut usque solummodo canonici reliqui cum residentariis æqualiter potestatem capitularem participant. Cætera residentiariorum capitulo ut idem peculiaria permittimus et reservamus, quod proxime statuendum venit.

Capitulum autem residentiariorum cum consilium nostræ ecclesiæ, quasi selectius sit, et perpetuum, qualibet sexta, feria cujuslibet hebdomadæ, statim â precibus matutinis finitis, ipso statuti hujusce præconio, sine ulla aut decani aut præsidentis prænonitione aut hortatu cogi volumus, et occasione id urgente continuari ubi residentiarii, quotquot in clauso aut villâ tunc temporis aderunt, se præsto dabunt, sub pœnâ decem solidorum ab unoquoque sive decano, sive alio, in usum fabricæ ecclesiæ toties quoties solvendum, si sanâ valetudine fruantur. Et ut nequando paucitas præsentium huic tam necessario quam antiquo instituto obstet; præsens numerus, dualis licet sit tantum aut singularis absentium vicibus procuratoriis, ipsius vi statuti cohonestari putetur, atque ita capitulum constituere legitimum et sufficiens ad causarum cognitionem et determinationem, ad installationem præbendarii, ad instructionem in domum canonicalem, ad admissionem vicarii choralis, a injunctionem clerici cujusve præsentati ad aliquod beneficium intra eorum jurisdictionem, sed ad nullum aliud actum aut negotium quodcumque. Alia proinde extra hebdomadaria capitula residentiariorum decanus, eove absente præsidens, ut usus erit usque convocabit; et quidem sub precibus matutinis exactis continuo inchoanda, ac ante prandium concludenda, quoties per negotia impendentia liceat. In alia aliter hora quavis tempestiva incipi necnon in quamvis prolongari, pro rei necessitate poterunt. Atque ad hæc itidem convenire sub pœnâ eadem decem solidorum toties quoties (ut nuperrime prius est dictum) solvendum singuli convocatur tenentur; personaliter quidem omnes residentiarij qui aut in clauso aut villa sint commorantes, et vel personaliter, vel per literas suas commissionales (ut supra dicitur) qui remotius agant; immo illi satis, ut rei necessitas ferat; hi vero saltem autem tres, at in arduis ante octo dies, sint idcirco prænoniti; quorum enim conjuncta et promiscua est potestas ac utilitas eorum decreta similiter, et acta communi consilio et suffragio procedere debent.

Residentiariorum vero cunctorum, hoc est, decani et reliquorum pro tempore existentium junctim jure sunt et merito quæ sequuntur.

In capitulo nempe residentiariorum alios vicissim quot quot residentiarios, necnon prolectores theologicos admittere, communiarios fabricæ, et centum marcarum custodes, in choro, clausoque intimatores; idoneos etiam viros, tam ad curas communiæ, vicariasque et communiæ et capellæ beatæ Mariæ in villâ Lichfieldiensi, et in ecclesiâ quoque cathedrali (siquando canonici quorum idfuerit, per duos menses, sicut infra in capite de canonicis computandos, non præsentaverint) quam ad officia clerici capitularis, virgiferorum utriusque (superioris, viz., qui janitor quoque ergastularius et constabularius, ac inferioris, qui etiam apparitor sit; ut infra, in capite de clerico capitulariet virgiferis, plenius describemus) subinde ut oporteat eligere; eosque singulos, sicut et ab episcopo institutos canonicos per juramenta, subscriptiones, aliasque cautiones, ut leges regni aut statuta hujus ecclesiæ ab unoquoque postulant, admittere admissos ad vicarias communiæ et capellæ beatæ Mariæ infra villam per modum collationis instituere; ad chorales in ecclesiâ cathedrali per ritum consuetum installationis, in stallo nimirum præbendæ cujus est vicaria â seniore de choro qui adsit procurandæ inducere; ad canonicatum institutos jam et admissos singulos, in choro ut installenter curare locique in capitulo, domusque canonicalis (quam et quandocunque eorum quispiam sibi collatam habeat), infra clausum, in possessionem mittere. Incolas clausi quotquot canonico inferiores (exceptis qui sint de familiâ cujusvis canonici eatenus ac infradictis excipitur; exceptisque penitus qui de domini episcopi familiâ, utpote cui summo jure soli competit omnia infra palatium suum audire et corrigere) de termino in terminum visitare; delictorum cognitionis ecclesiasticæ quoruncunque, in visitationibus istis aut extra suorumve aut aliorum ex officio delatos judicare compertos corripere; et pro ratione personæ et culpæ, viâ quâvis aut censura ecclesiastica corrigere; ac eosdem utcunque pœnitentiam agentes absolvere; vicarios etiam chorales, si quid aut gravius, aut

tertia vice moniti sæpius, admisserunt, prorsus amovere; sicut mox sequetur in capite de vicariis.

Residentiariorum porro cunctorum (ut supra) junctim est vel per se simul atque suo in capitulo, vel extra capitulum, per unum de se aliquem cui suam reliqui in capitulo potestatem sub sigillo communi ad hæc committant, clerum populumque universum, in reliquis præter clausum locis et parochiis (præter Dilvern et Chebsey cum pertinentiis) communiæ queiscumque, de termino in terminum (præterquam si quando et quamdiu decani primaria, triennalisve visitatio agatur) visitare; delinquentes indictis communiæ locis et parochiis quovismodo delectos corrigere: Ædituos in iisdem de novo electos juramentis confirmare; cæteraque omnia quæ solent archidiaconi facere; causas tum e dictis reliquiis communiæ locis et parochiis tum e prebendalibus (exceptis de Bobenhull, Flixton, Dorset parva, Ruiton, Sandiacre, Tervin, Wellington, et Wolvey, quæ octo parochiæ præbendales, archidiaconales (ut loquuntur) sunt, hoc est, episcoporum eoque archidiaconorum jurisdictionem subeunt, exceptis etiam de Brewood, Adbaston, et villa Lichfieldiensi, quæ decanalis, dicuntur quia decanorum jurisdictioni (quatenus in proxime sequenti capite statuemus subduntur) ecclesiasticas causas qualescunque ad instantiam, ut aiunt, delatas; causasque matrimoniales omnes tum e clauso tum e dictis reliquis communiæ locis et parochiis tum etiam e prebendalibus, exceptis ut prius quotascunque et quomodocunque delatas totius capituli nomine, audire, examinare, et determinare.

Residentiariorum præterea cunctorum (ut supra) junctim est vel per se in capitulo, vel extra capitulum per suorum aliquem authoritate reliquorum, sicut supra munitum, vel per alium suum officialem, aut etiam ministrum quemcunque legitime ab iis deputatum, tum, in clauso, tum per reliquos sæpe dictos locos et parochias communiæ, testamentorum approbationes, literasve administrationis licentias matrimoniales, et facultates alias omnes concedere.

Residentiariorum insuper cunctorum capituli est, causas omnes non licet ecclesiasticas injuriæ seu discordiæ, quas vel ipsi, hoc est, decanus cæterique residentiarii, aut alii canonici quos præsentes esse contigerit, inter se habeant seu prætendant, nec de se discordantes (quod prius tentandum) componere queant; quasve aliquis vicarius choralis, aut minister hujus cathedralis, contra alium in clauso commorantem graduque canonici inferiorem quemcunque habeat sive prætendat, nec per tractatum sociorum aut amicorum componi, neque statuta vicariorum dictorum decidi possint; ad instantiam deinde seu petitionem querelantis, in capitulo infra duos menses audire et determinare. Quinetiam in istiusmodi suâ aut episcopi pro tempore (cujus judicio dictarum causarum quotquot non prius compositas, decisas et determinatas per alios adhuc quatuor menses partes querelantes per suam petitionem submittere debent, antequam via juris, prosequantur) determinatione non acquiescentem aut contra formam hujus, statuti aliquid attentantem, ita punire, ut in propriis de residentiariis vicariis, clerico capitulari, et virgiferis, capitibus hic postea definiemus.

Residentiariorum demum capituli est, firmas quæ dicuntur communiæ dimittere; ac firmarii ut ad ædificia earundem quæcunque necnon onera sustentanda et ad damna resarcienda, adigantur; rationes et pacta constituere et transigere; cæteraque omnia ad easdem pertinentia curare; thesaurarium et bibliothecam temporibus hic infra statutis invisere, ac quæcunque circa easdem necessaria emendare, et ordinare; computa communiariorum et custodum fabricæ, tam super centum marcis quam aliis quæ ad fabricam spectant summis (reservata tamen domino episcopo potestate ut supra hæc utraque computa custodis fabricæ examinandi) audire, corrigere et statuminare, communiariis, ut de pecuniis quæ ad fabricum pertinent mutuentur; fabricæ custodibus, ut de centum marcarum summis desumant, novumque aliquod opus aggrediantur; pro necessitate usquam permittere aut aliter prohibere. Pecunias denique â firmaris introitus nomine debitas, simul ac solutas; e procurationibus visitationum suarum antedictarum ratione debitis, feodis curiæ et feodis installationum provenientes, et ad decanum aliosque residentiarios quovis modo pertinentes; sicut et e communiæ quibuscunque bonis post subductam rationem residuas, a computo communiarij annuatim facto absque aliâ ulteriori mora inter se æqualiter dividere. Hæc scilicet omnia, et siqua sint alia his similia, sive jura, munera, officia, aut commoda utcunque decano præ aliis incumbat eadem plera-que curare promovere et expedire; attamen decani et reliquorum æque residentiariorum junctim et in communi sunt; atque adeo vel ab ipsis uno in capitulo, vel ab uno alio pluribusve, quem seu quos aut ipsi in capitulo, aut hæc nostra statuta ad ea aliqua, et quousque tantum, substituerint; tractanda determinanda transigenda, et ordinanda sunt. Et in his et hujusmodi quæ rem communem residentiariorum aliqualiter attingant quicquid potest aut debet decanus aut præsens id absente decano, præsidens qui pro tempore erit, et potest, et debet quod decernendum opportune duximus, nedum in hisce rebus aut hoc genus aliis hic alicubi tractatis decanus solummodò compendij causa nominetur id fraudi reliquis vertatur.

Quippe quod ex omni retro memoria statuisque antiquis est certo certius quod cura animarum et jurisdictio super ecclesiam cathedralem et clausum extra familias ut supra exemptas, ecclesias locosque communiæ omnes (præter Dilvern et Chebsey) ecclesias etiam omnes præbendales (exceptis octo supradictis) quæ episcopali et archidiaconali jurisdictioni subjiciuntur, exceptis etiam Brewood Adbaston, et villâ Lichfieldiensi quæ jurisdictioni decani subduntur; excepta denique et reservata in suâ cuique reliquorum

prebendâ jurisdictione quam ut decani et capituli officiales obtinent quotquot vizt., non sunt archidiaconales, totumque clerum et populum in iisdem, penes decanum et reliquorum residentiariorum capituli non decanum solum, resideat. Adeo ut triennalem ipsam in ecclesias, locos, clerum, et populum supradictos, visitationem decanus licet solus exercere tenetur: itaque ideo procurationes ratione dictarum ecclesiarum præbendalium (non autem communiæ) quas visitat jure, debitas, et amerciamenta sibi soli percipere; non tamen eo magis aliter quàm si tempore competente capitulum de eâdem faciendâ præmoneat; ipsaque præmonitio decani et capituli junctim nomine currat; ac etiam inde omnino tam capituli pariter quam suâ authoritate procedat. Et si per locum-tenentem suum aliquando visitationem exequatur, residentarium et non alium canonicum nedum vicarium choralem sufficiat, quinimo, canonicos, curatos, vicarios, sive chorales, sive communiæ, et capellæ beatæ Mariæ in villâ, clericum capitularem, virgiferos, et alios quoscunque in ecclesiâ cathedrali ministros, juratos in obedientiam decano et capitulo non decano soli præstandam sub admissione jurare solenne est verum etiam ipsa sæpedicta compositio, tam ut antiquitus consetum agnoscit, quam in perpetuum decernit, ut decanatu vacante, ipsis jurisdictio totalis ejusdemque fructuum custodia penes reliquorum residentiariorum capitulum remanéat quæ omnia rata sunto.

3^m^. *Cap de Decano.*

Decanus secundum capitulum, cujus est pars utcunque præcipua ante vero cæteros quoscunque canonicos utpote eorum omnium primus et præpositus dicendus est.

Decanum aboriginé episcopi ut constat postea per potestatem ad hoc sibi â Willielmo de Cornhull quondam prædecessore nostro factam canonici in capitulo generali libere e gremio eligere solebant: Nunc vero iisdem tantum restat in capitulo generali si tempus ei convocando par concessum sit, residentiariis aliter in suo, una cum reliquis canonicis quotquot interesse dabitur; ipsum unum quem dominus rex per suum diploma nominavit (ut a temporibus regis Jacobi beatæ memoriæ obtinuit) unanimiter co-optare seu potius ut dicendum est admittere.

Admissio autem decani est hujusmodi. Peractis ab eo omnibus coram domino episcopo peragendis, ad domum capitularem sub initio matutinarum aut vespertinarum accedet; canonicis quotquot præsentes erunt occurrentibus et capitulum facientibus; ubi postquam primum regiæ literæ patentes ad hæc facientes a clerico capitulari publice perlectæ fuerint, præsidens per consenum canonicorum adsistentium capitulariter collectum juramentum subsequens administrabit.

"Ego N. Decanus ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis in ecclesiâ eâdem residentiam per nonaginta dies continuam quotanis faciam; fidelis ero eidem ecclesiæ secreta ipsius capituli non revelabo: Statuta ejusdem et statuenda necnon antiquas approbatas et assuetas consuetudines cum ea vel eas scivero observabo; omniaque jura et libertates ecclesiæ præfatæ contra universos pro posse meo servabo et defendam, mihique subjectos ut id faciant instruam; Possessiones ejusdem ecclesiæ injuste dispersas, facultates que prave alienataspro posse meo congregabo. Humilitatem et patientiam in memet ipso custodiam et ad hoc custodiendum subjectos meos excitabo, sic me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei Evangelia."

Quo præstito una cum cautione itidem eâdem ac ab aliis canonicis præstandâ infra requiritur, præcentor, eove absente canonicus præsentium primus decanum in suum in choro stallum, hoc est in introitu occidentali a dextris proximum, in mediis adhuc divinis et parumper eo fine intercipiendis per manum inducet dicendo.

"Authoritate sufficienti mihi in hac parte commissâ, assigno Tibi N. illuc stallum in choro ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfeldiensis ad decanatum ejusdem pertinens et te induco in corporalem possessionem ejusdem, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis. Dominus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum ex hoc nunc et in sæcula sæculorum amen, &c.

"Sta in justitia et sanctitate, et retine locum a Deo tibi delagatum sanctus Deus augeat tibi gratiam dignetur nos hodie sine peccato custodire; miserere nostri, Domine, miserere, nostri fiat misericordia tua in nos, Domine sicut speravimus in te."

"In te Domine speravi, non confundar, in æternum.
"Salvum fac Domine servum tuum.
"Deus noster, sperantem in te.
"Esto ei, Domine turris fortitudinis.
"A facie inimici.
"Nihil proficiat inimicus in eum.
"Et filius iniquitatis non accedat ad lædendum eum.
"Memor esto congregationis tuæ.
"Quam possedisti ab initio.
"Domine exaudi orationem meam.
"Et clamor noster ad te veniat.
"Oremus. Paternoster &c."

Subjungat decanus. "Sed libera &c."

Dein præcentor aut qui ejus vice fungitur, pergat.

"Deus cui omnes potestates et dignitates famulantur da famulo tuo prosperum suæ dignitatis effectum te semper timeat tibique jugiter placere contendat per Christum dominum nostrum. Amen."

Procedat denique hebdomadarius ad finem officii reliqui istius partis diei; et post benedictionem incipiat chorus. Te deum, &c. Omnibus cum decano processionaliter domum capitularem repetentibus ubi præsidens eum in loco decani proprio, scilicet, post episcopum a dextris proximum, per manum ponet dicens.

"Authoritate hujus capituli assigno tibi locum hunc decanalem capitulo et vocens primam in omnibus capitulis ejusdem."

Atque hæc quidem ratio est decani eligendi admittendi, installandi et inducendi in dignitatem suam in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali, hoc est primam unaque et in præbendam de Brewood cum Adbaston, et domum decanalem utpote fundamentaliter eidem annexas cum omnibus ad easdem pertinentibus.

Quod ad decani residentiam attinet ea deinceps sit quæ in capite de residentariis statuitur.

Dignitas vero decani adeo est insignis ut primas inter canonicos usque teneat juxta tamen consuetudinis et horum nostrorum statutorum præscriptionem et non aliter primum et enim inter canonicos habet, et stallum in choro et locum in capitulo ut supra dictum est; primam etiam in capitulis quibuscunque vocem; id est in paritate suffragiorum semper prævalentem (sicut et præsidens habet decano absente) sed nec solam neque negativam.

De decani absentiâ seu voluntaria seu necessariâ vel in choro præsentia constare debet quoties aut infra clausam aut villam Lichfieldiæ agat priusquam pulsatio campanulæ ad matutinas aut vespertinas quiescat canonici autem alterius nullius.

Decano chorum vel capitulum intranti exeunti seu transeunti clerici ibi omnes tenentur assurgere: sicut et chorum ingredientes aut egredientes seipsos (Domino episcopo non interessent) ad decanum inclinare; ad reliquorum vero canonicorum neminem nisi vices ejus absentis ibidem gerentem.

Ad lectiones in choro legendas litaniamve præcantandam; cum cæteri sive canonici, sive vicarij ad lectrinum et faldestorium se conferre debent decanus stallum non mutabit, sed cum reverentia ad eum libri a subsacrista deferentur. Et cum aut synaxin celebret aut officium pro eâdem ad mensam sacram prælegat; primum canonicorum si qui adsint aliterve vicariorum sibi adsistentem habebit.

Potestatem porro decanus solus dum præsens habet capituli cujusmodicunque convocandi nisi in casu quo aliter super decrevimus; generalis capituli quoties authoritate ut in superiori capite requiritur sit munitus residentiariorum capituli ut sibi necessarium sit visum modo tempestivè. In iisdem quoque singula tractanda discutienda et determinanda proponendi, et suffragia super iisdem corrogandi; nisi ob neglectum decani suumquisque sensum, sententiam et suffragium proferre necessum habeat quod et ideo et integrum erit juxta ac prius est statutum.

Decanus unicus cum in choro vicariorum seu ministrorum in eodem alicui veniam exinde inter divina eundi dare potest, at absente decano primus post eum canonicorum in choro præsentium.

Decanum insuper solummodo penes est quoties in clauso resideat vicarijs in ecclesiâ cathedrali se aut a matutinis aut vespertinis absentandi veniam concedere; cujusquam eorum se sine veniâ absentantis causamquam prætendat approbare. Talis aliter sine veniâ, causâve approbatâ se absentans vicarius, duos denarios (ultra suas communias) toties quoties deperdet, fabricæ ecclesiæ ejusdem applicandos; præsentatis etiam ad vicariam in eâdem sed minus idoneis repertis. Decani est seu solemniter seu secrete recedendi licentiam permittere. Ejusdem est suâ monitione facere, ut incola omnis clausi, aut sua Sterquilinia Maremia, et in honesta quævis e clauso amoveat aut ut id idem per spatium trium abinde dierum exequi negligens quinque solidos pœnæ nomine toties quoties fabricæ ecclesiæ solvat excommunicationemve aliter ab eo et capitulo residentiariorum infligendam incurrat. Haec vero absente decano præsidentem capituli aut majorem in ecclesiâ penes sunto.

At siquis vicarius absens aliquem alium suo loco supposuerit ad legendum vel cantandum vel ad aliquod officium exequendum et ille defuerit qui sic est requisitus; decani per arbitrium puniatur uterque.

Jurisdictionem et curam archidiaconalem decanus in suâ peculiari præbenda de Brewood parochiæ de Adbaston et villa Lichen in omnibus salvo cuique jure suo solus habeat; ita ut earundem ecclesias seu capellas visitare et jurisdictionem in earundem clerum pariter ac populum, ritu archidiaconorum, penitus exercere; causasque de eisdem ex officio emergentes in curiâ ibidem seu tam eas quam alias exinde per appellationem ad se delatas in consistorio suo quod in ecclesiâ cathedrali per ostium australe intranti a dextris locatum habet cognoscere bene potest et determinare, licentias etiam matrimoniales jurisdictioni suæ prædictæ usquequaq; subjectis suo proprio nomine indulgere; testamenta ratificare literas administrationis, aliasque quascunque facultates concedere; et cætera quæ huc faciant facere. Jurisdictionis etiam communis, hoc est, tam decani quam residentiariorum capituli in primariâ seu triennali suâ visitatione executio ad decanum solum eatenus pertinet ac in superiori capite decrevimus et non ulterius. Jurisdictio vero ipsa nequaquam; utpote tam capituli quam suâ authoritate et nomine exercenda et non aliter, ut ibidem dictum et statutum est.

Officia autem decani hæc habeantur; quinque istas concionandi intra cathedralem vices, quas tabula hic inferius capiti de canonicis insita illi assignat hoc est in dominica prima Adventus, Paschæ, Pentecostes, in Domini natali, et in cineralibus vel per se vel idoneum aliquem et legitime instructum quotannis adimplere Eucharistiam inibi sacram in majoribus

saltem festis aliisque quoties expediat diebus dominicis celebrare nisi quando aut domino episcopo placuerit hæc aliqua præstare aut a valetudine vel absentiâ necessariâ ipse decanus impeditus fuerit et tunc canonicorum præsentium primus vices decani, in his, ut et aliis in choro implebit. Vicarij aliive ecclesiæ ministri, aut in eadem quovismodo deservientes ne quid impie, inhoneste, aut indecenter (quod explicatius in capite de vicariis dicendum erit) admiserint diligenter curare; et aliqualiter peccantes prout in his statutis alibi continetur corrigere librum etiam Domino episcopo siquando lectiones lecturo præsentare aut per se, aut istum canonicorum præsentium cui id commiserit.

Capitula decanus ut cum præsens sit, solus potest alia præter hebdomadaria convocare (excepto ubi supra excipitur) ita et debet quoties nimirum aut Regis aut episcopi mandatum aut res alia necessaria postulet sive ipsi per se prævisa sive a tribus aliis residentiariis capitulum efflagitantibus præmonstrata; et in iisdem omnibus nisi ubi dominus episcopus ejusve commissarius præsideat singula singulorum votis proponere; ut supra tam in hoc capite quam præcedente dictum est. Vota etiam conferre, votisque pluribus ordinata aut comprobata ad effectum promovere et peragere, aut ut peragantur facere, iis, viz. modis mediis et ministris quibus in dictis capitibus aut alibi hic passim statutum est aut more receptum; quæ singula et potest et debet præsidens cum decanus abfuerit.

Extra capitulum etiam decani est, in suâ primariâ seu triennali visitatione prædicta incolarum infra parochias tum communiæ tum præbendales (exceptis utriusque generis ut supra) alicubi venientium matrimonia licentiare, defunctorum testamenta, signa valida reliquerint probare; aut aliter literas super bonis eorum administrandis concedere. Ædituos inibi electos in officia admittere, juramenta etiam et cautiones quæ in his aliquibus casibus requiruntur exigere et recipere; cæteraquo in eisdem solita perficere, attamen in reliquorum residentiariorum nomine æque ac suo et ita ut procurationes aliaque proficua exinde in parochiis communiæ debita reliquis singulis dictis pariter ac ipsi cedant, per manum communiari pro tempore recipienda et computanda clausum quoque diligenter curare ut ne quid inhonesti per idem transportetur nec importetur; sed ut omnia istiusmodi quam celerrime exinde, ut supra asportentur, neve aliquid aliud quodcunque, aut plaustris aut dossuariis transferatur, aut introferatur nisi ex necesse; sed, ut, idem, tanquam sacer locus mundum perpetuo et imperturbatum conservetur, quæ ipsa extra capitulum in absentiâ decani præstabit et curabit pro stadio residens.

Proventus tam visitationum suarum prædictarum reliquos quam curiarum suarum seu in villâ Lichfieldiensi seu in parochiis de Brewood aut Adbaston sive denique in suo consistorio habitarum causarumque ibidem actarum, consuetos decanus sibi peculiariter habeat, cætera vero decani proficua, munera, aut dignitates quandoquidem quædam ipsi cum reliquis canonicis, quædam cum residentiariis æque utcunque non æqualiter conveniant, istis una sub titulis tractanda reservamus ut repetitionis tædia effugiamus.

Prohibita denique, decani hæc sunt et erunt singula; vicariorum aut aliorum in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali deservientium correctionem aut punitionem aliam præterquam ut decani potestate prius est dictum, ullamve omninó amotionem sibi soli sumere; aliorum quorumcunque officiis se immiscere; jurisdictionem in ecclesiam cathedralem aliasve communiæ, clausumve, aut alia loca ad communiam spectantia; clerumve populumve in his aliquibus vel præbendalibus (Brewood Adbaston et villa Lichfieldiensi, et ecclesiis seu capellis, cleroque et populo in iisdem tantummodo ut supra exceptis) aut sibi ut propriam arrogare aut aliter quam ut superius est statutum quovismodo exercere.

4^m^ Cap.—*De tribus reliquis Dignitariis.*

Tres alii in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali spectantur, qui prope decanum gradatione subsequentes, cæteros omnes sive residentiarios, sive alios canonicos, dignitate facile vincant; propterea unâ cum decano dignitarii vulgo principales personæ in veteribus statutis vocitati hi sunt præcentor cancellarius et thesaurarius.

Quorum itidem ut decani admissio in dignitates suas, unâ eâdemque ac in præbendas opera fit, utpote inter se fundamentaliter connexas; quippe qui canonicus de Itchington is idem præcentor, qui canonicus de Alrewas etiam et cancellarius qui canonicus de Sallow hoc ipso thesaurarius est. Præcentor sicut dignitatem, ita sedem seu in choro seu in capitulo post decanum primam occupat. Jus etiam habet sacerdotem dignum modo et cantandi peritissimum ad succentoriam, hoc est, vicariam suam reliquarum omnium primam eo pacto, ac in capite de canonicis statuemus presentandi: magistrum etiam ludo musico per suum ipsius instrumentum præficiendi eundem ut meruit corripiendi vel amovendi; pueros denique in chorum admittendi; et eosdem ibidem ordinandi.

Officia vero præcentoris hæc sunt. Decani absentis vices in ecclesiâ, quoties ipse sit præsens supplere nisi ubi aliter in his statutis ordinatum sit; et vel per se vel per succentorem suum præsentatos ad vicariam choralem authoritate decani et capituli residentiariorum probare; canonicos item et vicarios admissos installare, choro in cantibus quomodocunque præscribere, cantores, lectores, et ad mensam sacram ministrantes, e vicariis hebdomadatim in tabula ordinare; pueros denique ut per ludimagistrum suum tam bonis moribus quam musicos arte quacunque instruantur, indiligentes autem et nequam ut castigentur curare.

Cancellarius cujus tertia est inter canonicos ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis dignitas tertium perinde et in choro, et in capitulo, honoris æstimatione locum sibi vindicat. Ad

situm vero quod attinet istum utrobique quem in capite de canonicis assignabimus; ad tertiam ita in choro vicariam ubi vacaverit, idoneum præsbyterum præsentare bene potest sicuti ibidem est cautum.

Officium cancellarij est (sive residens sive non extiterit) lectiones legendas in ecclesiâ vel per se vel per suum vicarium auscultare, et male legentes emendare; sigilla ad causas et negotia conservare literas capituli facere et consignare; libros bibliothecæ servare.

Statuimus insuper et ordinamus quod decanus et capitulum residentiariorum quavis quotannis Die Veneris festum Sancti Michaelis immediate sequente, bibliothecam solemniter lustrent libros recognoscant et quæ ex hac re fore videantur consulant et constituant.

Thesaurarius dignitariorum in ecclesia cathedrali Lichfieldiensi quartus est ultimus. Quapropter, illi, ut stallum in choro, ita et locum in capitulo post tres superiores dignissimum in capite de canonicis ascribemus.

Sacristam is suam in ecclesia vicarium habet quartæ vicariæ ibidem incumbentem et potestatem ad eandem vacantem præsentandi qualem cæteri singuli ad vicarias suas.

Clavis ad ostium ærarii (sive ut vocant thesaurariæ) thesaurario jam primum admisso credenda est, tanquam muneris judicium et instrumentum, hujus quippe est ærarium sibi tuendum habere cistas, thesauros, codicillos, instrumenta, ornamenta, et alia quæcunque ibidem reposita salva semper præstare aut sua saltem negligentia contractum damnum pensare; decanum et capitulum residentiariorum quotiescunque ita decreverint per se, suumve vicarium intromittere; alium vero neminem nec vel ipsorum aliquem singularem nisi ipso thesaurario vel sacrista præsente et quid agatur observante; ædem ipsam a custode fabricæ ubi necessum erit usquam reficiendum curare denique ut campanæ tempore et more debitis pulsentur, et non aliter ut lumina quot quot et quandocunque ad preces publicas necessaria subministrentur cæteraque singula a sacrista ut præstentur efficere quæ ab isto per hæc statuta aliquatenus prastari debent.

5m Cap.—*De Residentiariis.*

Postquam canonici, qui omnes ab origine in quatuor classibus tot quasi quatuor principalium personarum satellitiis suum quisque stadium in ecclesiâ nostra cathedrali residebant; temporum tandem vicissitudine in seculares fere misgraverant; opus erat ex iis certos quosdam ad hoc paratiores ad residèntiam admittere qui reliquorum vices per stadia (ut mox sequetur) supplentes residentiarij exinde dicti sunt; quales quidem tractu temporis septem decano connumerato, pro more extitisse comperimus; postea vero ob rei communis inopiam praecipue ex iniquis ad feodalem firmam concessionibus partim autem ex dimissionibus in longa tempora præexiguo reditu reservato quales tunc temporis leges regni permittebant contractam episcopus Overton predecessor noster ad decani et capituli tunc existentium humilem petitionem et pium desiderium ut obtendebant numerum illum septem canonicorum ad quinque quoad potuit, redegit, quem numerum nos etiam eatenus confirmamus ut nimirum quinque et non plures dum eadem ratio permanserit residentiarij in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali existant horum unus idemque primus decanus semper habeatur quatuor autem alii ex canonicis hujus ecclesiæ ejusmodi sint, quorum singuli domum in clauso ex iis octo quæ ibidem sunt præbendales præter illam quæ decanatui appropriata est unam habeant necnon qui quadriginta librarum summam quotannis declaro valeant expendere.

Quoties decanatum vacare contigerit is quem generale capitulum ad id muneris elegerit prout in capite de capitulo statuitur dein proximo post installationem suam stadio a residentariis solis ad residentiam admittetur, sed eâ conditione, ut prius solvat introitus nomine ut mox sequetur.

Ex aliis residentiariis siquis defecerit decanus et superstites residentiarij ex canonicis sic ut præscribitur comparatis, seù vulgari linguâ qualificatis, alium vel alios residentiarios subinde sibi ascissent; ita tamen ut ubi competitio fuerit qui rebus agendis aptiores sint aliis et cæteris paribus dignitarii qui vocantur omnibus præferantur.

Quoscunque demum hoc pacto asciverint eos simul ac centum marcas pro more hujus ecclesiæ introitus nomine solverint sub hac formâ admittent decanum quidem cum ratione decanatûs coram episcopi de simoniâ nullo pacto commissâ coramque capitulo residentiariorum ad residendum juraverit per nomen tantum ejus in albo residentiariorum inscriptum: alios, etiam per juramenta prius â decano vel præsidente cum consensu capituli residentiariorum administrata tum de simoniâ non commissâ secundam forman usitatam, tum ad residendum secundum formam sequentem.

> "Ego N, residentiam in ecclesiâ cathedrali Lichen debitam juxta statuta ejusdem faciam aut pænam pro non residentia per statuta impositam non diffugiam residentiarij loco et munere in eadem per tempus residentiæ meæ fideliter defungar; tam residentiariorum capitula quam generalia, quod possim accersitus frequentabo; secreta eorundem celabo nec reclamantis in aliquo negotio inibi tractando nomen revelabo; jura et libertates ecclesiæ dictæ defendam contra universos ejusdemque bono et honori diligenter studebo, et ea pro virili in omnibus promovebo sic me Deus adjuvet."

Juratum eum (si dignitarius non fuerit hi namque sive residentarij sive non loca sua nunquam mutabunt) decanus aut præsidens in locum in capitulo post quatuor dignitarios pro prioritate suâ ut nunc residentiarius (nisi forte eodem recidat quo prius ut canonicus, est potitus) per manum mittet.

Residentiariorum vero prioritatis hæc est ratio ad se primum mutuo, ut dignitarij ex iis qui sint reliquis illi invicem pro dignitate hi pro senioritate a quo residentiarius quisque est factus putandâ alter altero priores sint. Ad alios deinde canonicos ut residentiariorum vel infimus præ cæteris omnibus extra dignitarios suum sibi locum in capitulo vindicet.

Residentiario unicuique jam primum constituto una e quinque clavibus cistæ magnæ intra ærarium repositæ, ad duas cistulas (alteram pro sigillo communi, alteram pro centum marcis) ac etiam ad regias literas patentes, privilegiaque ecclesiæ nostræ servanda comparatæ tanquam insigne loci protinus tradatur sigillum vero e tribus istis decano et capitulo usu receptis id commune appellamus, quod locationis et collationis formulis (iis, viz., quæ super firmis aut beneficio communiæ factæ sint) apponi solet. Quemadmodum illud alterum quod in instrumentis forensibus muniendis usitandum est, ut prius statuimus sigillum ad causas; tertium quo literas acceptitationis seu acquietantiales vulgò dictas communiarius pro officio firmare consuevit communiarij sigillum denominamus.

Porro, pro tempore residentiæ suæ quisque residens decani absentis ut plurimum vices gerit, sicut in capite de decano distincte decrevimus qui aut unicus aut primus in clauso præsens, præsidens is est, pro tempore ut in capite de capitulo superius statuitur, ipse autem qui die veneris cujusquam hebdomadæ a matutinis precibus in domo capitulari compareat, vel unus dum solus sit, tam diu capitulum erit ad omnia eaque sola competens quæ in capite itidem de capitulo sunt concessa.

Residentiam quotannis suam cum tam tituli eorum et instituti quam jusjurandi ratio hoc ab iis ut antiquissimum officium efflagitat quisque in ecclesiâ nostrâ per nonaginta dies ad minus faciet; decanus nimirum in qua anni parte placuerit modo continuam et ante mensem in capitulo residentiariorum literis ipsius idcirca monito, præfinitam aut aliter pro unoquoque post primum die deficiente decem solidos de communis eo anno sibi debitis fabricæ ecclesiæ applicandos deperdet reliqui autem quatuor hoc consueto ordine et ratione ut duo priores in duobus prioribus anni (sicut postea divisi) stadiis alicubi et utcunque interpellatos duo posteriores in duobus posterioribus similiter stadiis sed quod usitatius est et quoad commodum poterunt, primus in primo stadio, secundus in secundo, et sic deinceps, nonaginta a dies residebunt singuli sub pœnâ quinque solidorum pro totidem aliis a primo diebus quot dicto numero minus interfuerint de communiis itidem cujusque in usum fabricæ convertendorum.

Decano interim et cæteris residentiariis bene semper liceat tempus suæ residentiæ aut aliqualem ejus partem ubicunque anni (prout inter eos vel eorum duos aliquos convenerit) ad invicem permutare, aut alteri pro altero utcunque servare; ea tamen lege ut nemo duplici simul residentia defungatur; nec per istiusmodi permutationem aut substitutionem stet quominus quisque nonaginta dies, cessantibus impedimentis infra dicendis omnibus residendo personaliter expleat.

Annus vero qualis hactenus recipitur circumscriptus maneat, in festo scilicet Sancti Michaelis sui semper principium et in eodem reverso finem sumens. Stadia quoque eadem ipsissima; primum nempe in vigiliis festi Sancti Michaelis, et Circumcisionis; secundum in vigiliis Circumcisionis et Annunciationis, tertiam in vigiliis Annunciationis et Sancti Johannis Baptistæ; quartum in vigiliis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ et Sancti Michaelis; hinc atque inde suo singula initio et exitu inclusa continuentur. Die autem isto residentiam is suam primam nullus inchoat cujus matutinas saltem preces, nec per se nec suo loco alium residentiarium, ad instar hebdomadarij præleget omni excusatione consuetudine aut ordinatione qualicunque neutiquam obstante. Neque alio deinceps aliquo die, eandem quisdam continuasse censeatur quo nec mane nec vesperi in propria aut aliena ut dictum est, persona, precibus in choro interfuerit nisi tamen aut Regiæ Majestatis aliquali servitio convocationis synodive ratione obeundo munere, in carceratione, seu violentiâ inevitabili negotiis ecclesiæ necessario prosequendis ægrâ valetudine aliave gravi causâ impediatur, hisque impedimentis reliquo residentiariorum capitulo si postulaverint attestatis et probatis. Hujusmodi siquidem aliquâ ratione, ab ecclesia, vel etiam a clauso quotcunque suæ residentiæ (primo semper excepto). Dies absens aliquis fuerit pro residente omnino habendus; sicut et qui in residentia sua jam inchoatâ per mortem resignationem aliumve modum legalem ab ecclesia nostra, suove residentiarii munere recesserit aut amotus fuerit eatenus qua tum communias pro singulis septimanis, ab initio anni ad finem talis suam tantum residentiæ numerandis; et proficua a communiari computo subducto residua pro sua æquali portione sibi suisve executoribus administratoribus vel assignatis pariter ac a retro omnia debita precipiat tum etiam onera hisce quibuscunque commodis incumbentia perferat. Attamen non continuo siquis utcunque adfuerit hic rite resideat; sed qui cultui divino rebusque ecclesiæ operam diligenter dat. Quapropter residentium adhuc amplius officium est, decani quidem primo et præcipue proxime ejus qui suæ residentiæ decursu versatur quantam in ipsis sit efficere ut tam preces publicæ quam aliquæcunque divina officia in choro, modo et tempore debitis peragantur; vicarios curare ut diligenter et sancte tam vitam quam officium singuli colant; siquid vero aut hic aut illic nequius admiserint ut pro merito corrigantur, sicut alibi in his statutis ordinatur.

Ad hæc qui pro tempore residet, domino episcopo aut decano Divina ad Sacram Mensam perlegenti et celebranti assistere; ipse etiam in cæteris seu dominicis seu aliis testis intra suæ residentiæ curriculum quoties præsens sit et valeat hæc eadem ut fieri oporteat præstare, sub pœna duorum solidorum vicario ipsius vices agenti de communiis

suis quoties ipse omiserit solvendorum; rebus cathedralis ecclesiæ et societatis communis invigilare; capitula ad monitum frequentare eademque cum solus sit hebdomadaria agere, alia vero pro necessitate convocare debet ut supra.

Impensas porro quas residentiariis vel jam nunc admittendis vel jam antea admissis consuetudo et statuta ab antiquo intulerunt easdem et nos ab iis reposcimus. Ut scilicet eorum quilibet sive decanus seu alius ai tequam admittatur centum marcas capitulo in usum ecclesiæ (ita ut supra statuimus) conservandas et imponendas omnino dinumeret quas qui integras non dinumeraverit nequaquam admittatur.

Quicunque vero seu decanus sive alius residentiarius jam admissus ausu temerario quicquam de istiusmodi centum marcis sibi vendicare seu appropriare exigat, aut attentare præsumat; duplum illius quod sic accepit, aut ipse protinus reddat aut de communiis aliisve ipsius .bonorum et proficuorum communium dimensis proxime abinde debitis per communiarium pro tempore deducatur et capitulo in usum prædictum dependatur.

Item ut inter residendum singuli alios canonicos eorumve deputatos in ecclesiâ cathedrali concionantes ad se invitent et accedentes prandio excipiant, clericos omnes de choro ac etiam firmarios communes pro loco et censu hospitaliter tractent aliis autem pauperoribus de suo communicent secundum injunctiones Reginæ Elizabethæ decano et capitulo hujus ecclesiæ traditas. Anno Domini 1559.

Postremo ut de communiis eorum quinque cunctorum (sive tot simul existant sive non) utcunque debitis communiarius pro tempore quinque solidorum summam hebdomadatim in perpetuum desumat decani nimirum, pro parte, quinque drachmas cæterorum autem singulorum decem denarios; et eandem alicui viro honesto et communi consensu ad hoc electo eroget, per ipsum quâque die Jovis egenis de clauso aut solum aut potissimum ut opus erit dum a matutinis precibus prodeant distribuendam. Hosce vero et hujusmodi sumptus ad sustinendos communias suas cuique consuetas (deductis per hæc nostra statuta deducendis) ad plenum assignamus; decano quadraginta et duarum librarum cum duodevigingti solidis annuatim sexdecem hoc est solidorum et sex denariorum hebdomadatim; cæteris singulis dimidio undique minoris; reliquaque quæcunque proficua communia inter ipsos æqualiter dividenda eo more et modo ac in capite de capitulo determinatur ubi hæc pariter ac alia sive jura, sive officia quæ iis quâ membra simul ejusdem residentiariorum capituli (ideoque hic minus memorata) conveniant quæ vero quatenus canonici sunt, in capite super iisdem composito accuratius omnia sunt statuta et ordinata.

Nihilominus ab eo quocunque residentiariorum adjudicamus tam communias integras quam alia omnia istius anni commoda communia in quo residentiam suam, sic ut præceptum est, minime inchoaverit, reliquis sociis inter ea quæ de communiarij rationibus supersint distribuenda.

Residentiariis porro omnibus tam decano quam aliis interdicimus ne firmas quæ sunt communiæ alicui unquam dimittant, aut ad eas dimittendas consentiant vel longius vel secius quam suas ut canonici faciant postea est cantum.

Ne quoque de centum aliquibus marcis quicquam velipsi custodi fabricæ ante indenturam ipsum inter et capitulum residentiariorum usus ejusdem limitantem factam, desumendum permittant communiario vero quemcunque ob usum nequaquam nedum ipsi inter se distribuant aut ad rem suam vertant quomodocunque sub pænâ dupla contra facientibus quotquot rependendi.

Item tam iisdem quam aliis canonicis in clauso commorantibus quibuscunque interdicitur ne litem invicem in quantam membra ecclesiæ cathedralis aliqualiter subortam alterius intendant, antequam primum amicabili inter ipsos discordantes, sive duos sive plures, tractui oblata dein reliqui capituli judicio per duos menses postea etiam episcopi per quatuor alios menses appellatione permissâ sed frustra nec adhuc determinata fuerit; qui contra iverit, aut sententia sive capituli sive episcopi inde factâ non steterit, si residentiarius decanus, seu alius communias pro anno integro abinde amitte per communiarium in usum fabricæ intercipiendas; si vero alter aliquis canonicus, viginti libras vi cautionis sub ipsius admissione datæ in eundem usum exigendas.

Residentiariis denique omnibus et singulis ibidem interdicimus ne a capitulo usquam in ardius præcipue se abstineant; neve de iisdem extra capitulum clam aut palam, verbo, facto aut nutu aliquid alterutrinque promittant; sub pœnâ perjurii et censuræ id propter debitæ; decano quidem ab episcopo re ipsi per appellationem delatâ cum consensu residentiariorum reliquorum alii vero eorum cuicunque a decano reliquisque de capitulo residentiariorum infligenda atque hæc omnia iis prohibita sunto.

6^m^. *Cap de Canonicis in Genere.*

Canonici ex instituto primario tam decanus ipse quam alii quot-quot in ecclesiâ nostra cathedrali Lichfieldiæ præbendari rite consentur. Tales vero in eâdem præter quatuor dictas principales personas viginti septem numerantur. Quicquid autem ad hos separatim aut in genere ad omnes quatenus canonicos attinet quod noudum dictum sit, in unum hoc caput conjicere visum est.

Admissio vero et installatio canonicorum aliorum a decano omnium eadem istiusmodi sit ad canonicatum presbyter aliquis jam ab episcopo institutus, decano et capitulo residentiariorum tempori de eâdem re monitis, et proinde inter divina, seu matutina seu vespertina in capitulum conventis literas episcopi patentes super collatione ejusdem sibi facta et

installatione in choro locique in capitulo assignatione deinceps faciendâ exhibebit; quibus publice perlectis, decanus aut præsidens ei, habitu chorali iuducto, sequens juramentum cum consensu dicti capituli administrabit.

"Ego N. ero obediens et decano et capitulo Lichen in canonicis mandatis jura et libertates ecclesiæ Lichfieldiensis defendam contra universos proposse meo statuta et statuenda et consuetudines antiquas et approbatas cum ea vel eas noverim, observabo; fidelis ero ecclesiæ Lichfieldiensi secreta capituli non revelabo; sic me Deus adjuvet, et hæc sancta Dei evangelia."

Dein sub cautione sufficienti se decano et capitulo devinciet ad ædificia omnia aut in clauso sibi collata aut suæ præbendæ inibit alibit aliqualiter annexa, substruenda congrue et continue sustentanda; munera sibi ejusdem præbendæ causa incumbentia diligenter exequenda procurationes, mulctas, feoda, stipendia, et quæcunque alia exinde de tempore in tempus debita persolvenda &c.

Quibus singulis præstitis decanus si ad sit vel præsidens eum installandum præcentori eove absente succentori per manum committet, qui protinus eundem in stallo ipsius præbendæ infra assignato in choro ante preces publicas finitas si sic fuerit expeditum vicariis saltem adhuc ibidem manentibus per dextram ponet dicendo.

"Authoritate sufficiente mihi in hac parte commissâ, assigno tibi istud stallum in choro ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis ad præbendam de N. abantiquo pertinens et te induco in corporalem possessionem ipsius cum juribus suis et pertinentiis universis. Dominus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum, ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum. Amen."

Mox uterque simul cum aliis quotquot in choro genua flectent et orationem dominicam dicent; his et publicis quoque reliquis absolutis precibus, decanus vel præsidens ipsum jam in capitulum reversum sibique itidem per manum a præcentore seu succentore (una quid in præcedenti installatione fecerit significante) redditum in locum in capitulo pro ordine quo sit, proprium inducet. In domûs etiam in clauso possessionem si quam sibi habeat collatam, decanus et capitulum residentiariorum vel per se, vel per alium cui id muneris demandaverint intromittent.

De stallis autem in choro quæ nempe eorum ibi canonicis designantur sibique distribuendi is ordo sit ab occidentali nimirum eorundem introitu orientalem versus utroque procedendo.

A Dextra.				A Sinistra.			
1	Decani.	8	Pipa parva.	1	Præcentoris.	9	Flixton.
2	Handsacre.	9	Wellington.	2	Longdon.	10	Bobenhull.
3	Bishopshull.	10	Gaia major.	3	Weeford.	11	Ruiton.
4	Pipe minor.	11	Tachbrooke.	4	Gaia minor.	12	Colwich.
5	Whittington.	12	Wolvey.	5	Eccleshall.	13	Dernford.
6	Ulveton, ex parte decani.	13	Tervin.	6	Ufton ex parte cantoris.	14	Stotfold.
		14	Freeford.			15	Curburgh.
7	Offley.	15	Cancellarii.	7	Sandiacre.	16	Thesaurarii.
				8	Dorset.		

Hoc nimirum consilio quod quatuor principales personæ quo cæteris dignitate præstare videantur hinc inde omnium extimi sedeant.

Loca vero in capitulo hac methodo dignoscantur ut omnium maxime medium episcopus, huic a dextris proximum decanus, a sinistris præcentor, istac præter decanum cancellarius, hac secundum præcentorem thesaurarius; post hos deinceps utrinque residentiarii qui sint alii aliique demum post residentiarios quicunque canonici sua sibi quisque pro senioritate (juxta tempus quo canonici fuerint utcunque canonicatum mutaverint æstimanda) propria hinc inde singuli habeant.

Dignitas tam omnium canonicorum reliquorum quam decani, ea est, ut episcopo in nullo respondeant nisi in capitulo et tantum judicio capituli pareant excepto ut in sæpedictâ compositione excipitur. Ut etiam in capitulo omni cujus membrum sit quilibet quod referre judicet decanum aut præsidentem proponere oratum habeat et decano aut præsidente id recusante aut negligente ut ipse libere proponat de omni proposito sententiam ut quisque ferat, et æquale suffragium habeat nisi quod in paritate votorum decani eove absente præsidentis pars semper obtineat.

Curiam utique et jurisdictionem in suis singulis ecclesiis parochiis, partibusque præbendalibus et super eas et clerum, populum que universos in eisdem (exceptis archidiaconales quæ sint) exercendam habeant. Decanus quidem in suis per omnia ut supradictum est, reliqui vero tanquam officiales et ministri perpetui decani et capituli; ita ut tam ipsi, quod ad mores suos spectat, aut officia in ecclesiâ cathedrali suarumve præbendarum causa alibi a visitatione et jurisdictione episcopali et archidiaconali immunes sint; (extra quod in sæpe memoratâ compositione est aliter definitum) a decano utpote cum consensu capituli corrigendi; quam ut suas singuli præbendas præter antedictas archidiaconales a jurisdictione et visitatione episcoporum et archidiaconorum omnimodo liberas teneant a decani quoque et capituli alia atque ut in superioribus capitibus hic cautum est.

Statuimus etiam canonicos non residentiarios ab omni jurisdictione et authoritate capituli residentiariorum liberos esse penitus et immunes; juraque et privilegia canonicorum non residentium ab illius actis, quacunque decani et residentiariorum authoritate aut quocunque sigilli munitis aut muniendis nullo modo imminui posse aut debere; exceptis casibus in quibus per hæc statuta diserte conceditur.

Quinimo ut a vicariis choralibus reverentia devotâ tanquam eorum domini colantur, et ne ab iis ludibrio aut infamia verbo aut facto utcunque lædantur sub pœnâ amotionis ab ecclesia per decanum et capitulum prout in capite de vicariis statuitur injurioso infligenda donec de injuria fuerit satisfactum.

Accessum quoque ad statuta aliosque in Bibliotheca Libros liberum lumina cerea pro stallo cujusque accensa qui nocturnis precibus interfuerint habeant et qui in clauso commorentur tam familiarum suarum singuli correctionem (nisi eandem neglexerint) non obstante decani et capituli residentiariorum inibi (ut supra) jurisdictione quam sepulturæ pro seipsis in ecclesia cathedrali id est in media seu navi ecclesiæ insulis vocatis queiscunque et in choro minori nequaquam vero in majore pro famulis in ejusdem cæmeterio non petita alicujus licentia copiam habeant.

Jure insuper præsentandi ad suam quisque vicariam in ecclesia cathedrali subinde vacantem modo intra duos menses a succentoris literis datis (de quibus hic illico infra) computandos id faciant, canonici isti duodecim qui vicarias in eâdem supplendas habeant, potiantur quotiescunque autem stallum alicujus duodecim vicariarum prædictarum ex quacunque causa vacaverit volumus et statuimus quod succentor pro tempore existente vacationem istam ejusdem stalli canonico per literas intimet ut dictus iste canonicus de novo vicario præsentando et substituendo intra duos menses a succentoris literis datis curet ne lapsum incurrat. Reliquas vero quotquot in ecclesia cathedrali vicarias quandoquidem sic magis interesse videatur vacuus manere permittimus nisi quo melius ecclesiæ prospectum sit idoneum quendam et apprime ad munus vicarij choralis instructum duodecim istis ordinariis superinducere et utile aliquando et necesse decanus et capitulum residentiariorum judicaverint in hoc siquidem casu præbendarium de Tervin (qui a decano et capitulo residentiariorum quoties ita fit est ideo semper præmonendus) eandem prorsus hunc ipsum ad suam hoc est, decimam tertiam ordine vicariam præsentandi eandem etiam decanum et capitulum residentiariorum sufficiendi et installandi potestatem habere volumus ac de duodecim præcedentibus alicubi statuimus. Has vero singulas quæ suppleri quæ vacare debent in tabula sub fine hujus capitis subjunctâ dignoscere facile est.

Officia porro canonicorum ista sunt. Quod in initio capituli cujuscunque generalis (ita ut in capite de capitulum statutum est) convocati singuli se præsentès dabunt, aut personaliter, aut per literas suas procuratorias, episcopo ejusve commissario si ab episcopali mandato sit conventum aliter decano et capitulo probandas eidemque usque assidebunt donec rite juxta hæc nostra statuta absolvatur. Quod et singuli suas in ecclesia cathedrali vices concionandi præstent; per se, si fieri potest aliter peralium aliquem perquam idoneum præsbyterum juxta ordinem in eâdem tabula et statuto proxime eidem tabulæ subjuncto infra scriptum.

Ad hæc ædificia quæ in clauso habeant aut alibi ad suas præbendas pertinentia substruere ut opus erit et resarcire; mulctas per hæc nostra statuta subinde debitas luere; stipendia tandem vicariarum cathedralium qui plenas habent suo, quisque vicario qui vero vacantes fabricæ ecclesiæ cathedralis impendenda salaria pacta prælectori publico in ecclesia cathedrali et vicario Beatæ Mariæ capellæ in villa, procurationes decano in triennali quavis visitatione habita ad quos scilicet quando et inquantum, horum quicquid spectat secundum tabulam hic postea compositam, canonici singuli solvere debent et tenentur: et siquid recusaverint aliquoties aut neglexerint ad suas in hisce partes præstandas et solvendas vi cautionum prædictarum compellantur.

Fructus aliter omnes et proventus suarum præbendarum tam e curiis agendis testamentorum probationibus administrationum literis licentiis matrimonialibus cæterisque facultatibus concedendis et ex alia quacunque jurisdictionis parte (exceptis per hæc nostra statuta ut supra excipiendis) ibidem exercenda obvenientes; quam e reditibus firmarum annuis earumve seu prima vice dimittendarum seu dimissionum subinde removandarum pactis pretiis succrescentes sibi integros habeant et liberos ab omnibus oneribus et exactionibus per dominum episcopum aut decanum et alios residentiarios nisi forte consensu capituli generalis imponendis.

Quia vero concessionibus firmarum tum ad decani et capituli residentiariorum tum ad aliorum ecclesiæ nostræ præbendarum dimissionem spectantium in retroactis temporibus negligentur aut sequius factis non parva dispendia et incommoda præfatæ ecclesiæ notræ multifarié emerserunt, nos attendentes quod utilitate communi ejusdem ecclesiæ nostræ potius quam alicujus personæ privatæ imprimis studendum et circumspectè providendum sit; ad tollenda igiter damna in præmissis ante hac subsecuta de consensu et assensu decani et capituli statuimus et ordinamus. Quod nullus quicunque canonicus hujus ecclesiæ seu decanus seu alius suam præbendam ejusve aliqualem partem aut domum si qua vel in clauso vel alibi potiatur quæ aut nulla tenus aut pro termino annorum tantum jam tunc dimissæ sint unquam cuiquam quacunque de causa in posterum pro termino vitæ dimittet; nec nisi de septennio in septennium nec ultra spatium viginti et unius annorum ad summum. Sin aut intali, pro termino vitæ aut vitarum dimissione ante hac factâ terminus unius tantam vitæ remanserit; dimissionem non renovabit nisi firmarius eam in terminum annorum commutare consenserit.

Item cum consensu et assensu prædictis statuimus et ordinamus quod nulla qualiscunque dimissio aliquarum prædictarum præbendarum earumve partis cujuscunque unquam a modo fiat nisi in quâ hæ conditiones seduló observentur. Quod nempe dictus decanus et canonicus quicunque alius omnem jurisdictionem sive cognitionem causarum atque etiam advocationem vicariæ aut nominationem curati si quæ ad prebendam suam pertineant; sibi et successoribus suis omnino reservabit.

Item quod firmarius omnia ecclesiæ ædificia sustinebit, et sarta tecta in expiratione aliâve citiori determinatione dimissionis relinquet. Atque etiam omnes carbonum fossilium et mineralium fodinæ ac arbores nisi quæ pro necessariis reperationibus per decanum aliumve canonicum sic dimittentem ejusve successores ex conditione dimissionis assignandæ sint in eâdem excipientur. Necnon quod firmarius durante dimissione firmam suam statutis temporibus solvet absque ullâ diminutione cujusvis ratione tributi aliusve solutionis cujuscunque per actum parliamenti aliterve utcunque impositorum.

Demum cum consensu et assensu prædictis statuimus et ordinamus quod quicunque decanus aut alius canonicus hujus ecclesiæ ullam dimissionem ad firmam consenserit instrumentum dimissionis suæ in registro decani et capituli intra duos menses a die ejusdem dimissionis sigillatæ describendum curabit, atque etiam ejusdem exemplar firmarii subscriptione et sigillo munitum penes se reservabit; successori suo integrum et illæsum tradendum ab heredibus executoribus sive administratoribus suis; quos etiam cautione sufficienti datâ decano et capitulo residentiariorum ad talem traditionem obligabit.

Ne quis porro canonicorum seu decanus seu alius secreta capituli ubicunque interfuerit aut in aliquo ibidem tractato negotio reclamantium nomina ulli nisi sociis canonicis revelet quicunque fecerit perjurii est reus et tanquam perjurus censura ecclesiastica a decano et capitulo castigandus. At nequid dubii oriatur circa secreta capituli quæ ex juramenti præstiti vigore nullo modo revelanda sint statuimus et ordinamus ea omnia & sola pro secretis capituli in posterum habenda quæ a majore parte utruisve capituli sub perjurii pœnâ celanda pro re natâ in acta capitulari expresse declarabuntur.

Ne denique decanus aut alius quicunque in ecclesia nostra cathedrali canonicus in choro absque chorali habitu, dignitati suæ et gradui competente inter divina uspiam compareat; sub pœna quinque solidorum toties quoties custodi fabricæ solvendorum aut ea qua supra decretum est via exigendorum interdicimus distincte et interminamur.

Tabula generis omnium præbendariorum in ecclesiâ cathedrali Lichfieldæ accommodata est ad representandum primo vices eorum quorumcunque ut supra ibidem concionandi secundo vicarias tam perpetuo supplendas (easque pro senioritate vicariorum ordinatas si decani et præcentoris quæ sunt invicem transponantur) quam vacuas servandas; cum stipendiorum utrarumque annuo valore; tertio procurationum nomine decano primitus seu triennaliter ecclesias præbendales non archidiaconales visitanti debita; quarto salaria annuatim prælectori publico; quinto salaria item quotannis vicario de capella Beatæ Mariæ in villa pro rata cujusque proportione consuetis terminis ab iis aliquibus præstanda ac proinde columnis totidem interstructa.

Canonici seu Præbendarii.	Vices concionandi in Eccliâ. Cath. Lich.	Vicariæ chorales tam supplendæ quam vacuæ et earum.	Stipendia.			Procurationes Decani.		Salaria Prælectoris.			Sal. Vicarij Capellæ in Villâ.		
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Decanus -	Dominica prima in Advent. Paschal. Pentecostes, Natali Domini et in Cineralibus.	Vicaria 2ª sacerdotalis.	1	6	8	-	-	2	0	0	0	1	0
Præcentor -	Dom. 2ª Adv. 4ª Quadrages. & Trinitatis.	Vicaria 1ma sacerdotalis.	2	6	8	10	0	1	6	8	0	6	8
Cancellarius -	Dom. 3 in Adv. 1ª post Trin. & in Pulv. prod.	Vicaria 3ª sacerdotalis.	1	6	8	10	0	1	6	8	—		
Thesaurarius -	Dom. 4ª Adv. 2ª & 25ª post Trin. & in Parasceve.	Vicaria 4ª sacerdotalis.	2	6	8	10	0	2	16	8	—		
Offley - -	Dom. Sexages. & 7 post Trinitatem.	Vicaria 5ª sacerdotalis.	2	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	—		
Longdon - -	Dom. 3ª post Pascham & 17ª post Trin.	Vicaria 6ta laic.	1	10	0	10	0	0	8	0	5	6	4
Eccleshall - -	Dom. 2ª Epiph. & 5 post Trinitatem.	Vicaria 7 laic.	1	6	8	10	0	1	0	0	—		
Freeford -	Dom. 1ma Epiph. & 4 post Trin.	Vicaria 8 laic.	1	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	6	13	4
Bishopshull -	Dom. 5ª post Pascham.	Vicaria 9 laic.	1	0	0	-	-	0	2	0	0	3	0
Pipa minor -	Dom. Septuages. & 6 post Trin.	Vicaria 10 laic.	1	0	0	10	0	0	19	0	0	0	6

Canonici seu Præbendarii.	Vices conscionandi in Eccliâ. Cath. Lich.	Vicaria chorales tam supplendi quam vacuæ et earum.	Stipendia.			Procurationes Decani.		Salaria Prælectoris.			Sal. Vicarij Capellæ in Villâ.		
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wolvey archin.	Dom. 5 post Epip. & 19 post Trin.	Vicaria 11 laic.	1	0	0	-	-	0	2	3	0	0	6
Tachbrook -	Dom. 5 Quadrages. & 24 post Trin.	Vicaria 12 laic.	1	0	0	10	0	0	10	0		—	
Tervin arch. -	Dom. 1 post Nat. Dni. 3 & 26 post Trin.	Vic. 13 laic. nunc vac. nunc supplenda.	1	0	0	-	-	1	6	8		—	
Gaia major -	Dom. 4 post Pasch. & 13 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	-	-	0	5	0	1	0	0
Flixton arch. -	Dom. 12 post Trin. & Ascen. Dni.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	-	-	0	7	0		—	
Sandiacre arch.	Dom. 2 post Pasch. & 16 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	-	-	0	10	0¾		—	
Ruiton arch. -	Dom. 6 Quadrages. & 14 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	-	-	0	11	4		—	
Wellington -	Dom. 3 Quadrages. & 11 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	-	-	0	10	0		—	
Bobinhull ar. -	Dom. post Ascensionem.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	-	-	0	1	0		—	
Whittington -	Dom. 1 post Pasch. & 15 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	10	0	0	13	4		—	
Weeford -	Dom. Quinquages. et 8 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	10	0	0	14	0	5	13	4
Curburgh -	Dom. 21 post Trin. -	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	-	-	0	6	8	0	1	8
Gaia minor -	Dom. 22 post Trin. -	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	-	-	0	2	0	0	3	4
Hansacre -	Dom. 1 Quadrages. & 9 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	10	0	0	14	0	5	13	4
Stotford -	Dom. 3 post Epiph. & 18 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	5	6	8
Colwich -	Dom. 2 Quadrages. & 10 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	10	0	0	13	4		—	
Ubton expte.dec.	Dom. 4 post Epiph. -	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	8	0	0	6
Ubton ex pte can.	Dom. 2 post Nat. Dni. & 20 post Trin.	Vicar. vacan. -	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	8		—	
Dernford -	Dom. 27 post Trinitatem.	- - -	-		-	-	-	0	0	6	0	0	6
Pipa parva -	Dom. 23 post Trin. -	- - -	-		-	-	-	0	1	4	0	3	0
Dorset parva arch.	Dom. 6 post Epiph. -	- - -	-		-	-	-	0	2	0		—	

De festis autem omnibus per annum stativis quæ nec in tabula præcedenti continentur neque in dominicam si quando incidant; (tunc enim ejus erit semper prædicare cui dominica per tabulam præcedentem assignatur) præter natalem domini quem eadem tabula decano assignat et inquo, sive dominicæ coincidat sive non, decanus nomine primi residentiarii, vel per se vel per alium sicut hic prius cavetur semper concionabitur, secundus residentiarius in festo sancti Thomæ, in festo sancti Matthiæ tertius, in festo sanctorum Philippi et Jacobi quartus, in festo sancti Jacobi quintus, annuatim prædicabit; et quoties locum alicujus dictorum residentiariorum vacare contigerit, suppleantur vices illius hujusmodi per cæteros residentiarios de proventibus istius loci ad summam viginti solidorum tantum pro unaquaque vice, quousque alias ad locum sic vacantem admittatur. In reliquis autem, tam stativis festis, hisc eexceptis viz., Sancti Stephani, Sancti Johannis, Innocentium diebus Lunæ et Martis in hebdomadis, Paschæ et Pentecostes, quam vicibus concionandi emergentibus (vice prima emergenti post festum Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis annuatim accidente solum exceptâ, quam vicem cancellario in perpetuum assignamus) prælector antedictus prædicabit pro prælectionibus (seu illarum loco) quas diebus profestis isque fere ob infrequentiam populi inutiliter habere solet; quasque ideo concionibus in dictis reliquis festis et vicibus emergentibus commutandas in posterum censemus et statuimus. Et si decanus aliusve aliquis dignitarius aut canonicus sive residentiarius sive non residentiarius aut prælector aliquam vicem concionandi sibi, vel per præcedentem tabulam vel per hoc superadditum statutum, assignatum modo præmisso supplere neglexerit, summam quadraginta solidorum toties quoties is qui sic neglexerit concionatori vicem illam (curâ majoris pro tempore in ecclesiæ) supplenti, solvere tenebitur; ad quam summam solvendam per suspensionem ab officio sive dignitate, et ab omni beneficio præbendæ sive prælectionis suæ per decanum et capitulum residentiariorum ubi opus sit compellatur.

7ᵐ Cap.—*De Communiario et custode Fabricæ.*

Ex istis quatuor aliis a decano residentiariis decanus et capitulum residentiariorum quotannis Die Veneris post festum Sancti Michaelis proximâ duos voto capitulari seligent; qui rationes publicas accepti et expensi pro anno integro, a Die nempe Veneris idem

festum tum proxime antecedente, ad eundem Diem Veneris, anno vertente reversum procurent et reddant; alter veluti quæstor de proventibus, qui in censum residentariis communem redeant omnibus præter eos qui de firmis dimittendis aut renovandis suboriantur qui propterea communiarius vulgo vocator; alter tanquam ædilis de iis proventibus quos decanus et capitulum residentiariorum quasi fidei commissarii eo percipiant ut ex iisdem, tum ea quæ ad usum sunt ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis et bibliothecæ tum earum ipsæ præsertim fabricæ sustententur et reficiantur qui proinde custos fabricæ denominatur. Horum utrumque ita jam ut supra electum, aut qui præsens sit utrumcunque decanus vel præsidens per juramentum subsequens mutatis mutandis in sua officia intromittet.

"Ego N. reditus quotquot et proventus ad communiam ecclesiæ cathedralis (aut ad fabricam ecclesiæ cathedralis) aliqualiter pertinentes sive pro anno instante, sive longius a retro debitos et studiosè requiram et acquisitos recipiam; eosdem juxta statuta ecclesiæ, et non aliter, subinde expendam; reliqui quicquid sit, nec in proprium mihi usum convertam nec in alienum alteri mutuabo absque decani et capituli residentiariorum speciali licentiâ; sed in finem anni tutò reservabo, et tunc temporis idem, unà cum rationibus accepti et expensi pro anno universis, juste reddam; atque officium communiarii (aut custodis fabricæ) per omnia bene et fideliter faciam sic me Deus adjuvet."

Quod si aut uterque aut alteruter, die electionis absens fuerit, cum primum sua sponte vel decani et capituli residentiariorum accitu advenerit; idem quod se respicit juramentum dabit in proximo capitulo residentiariorum tunc futuro. Qui verò propterea accersitus fuerit; nec intra viginti dies a quo citationem acceperit se stiterit, sicu t et qui aut ipsa sub electione aut ex ipsiusmodi aliquali post adventu interfuerit sed verbis conceptis jurare recusaverit damnum suarum pro istoc anno communiarium faciet præmio illi reliquorum, ultra constans salarium cessurum qui, decani itidem et capituli residentiariorum suffragiis in istius sic absentis vel recusantis locum sufficiendus erit.

Communiario semel (ut supra) admisso et jurato, sigillum quod communiari diximus et liber in quo rationes superiorum communiariorum sunt exscriptæ, utpote sui officii instrumenta propria tradantur, suis sibi in manibus aut deputati qualiscunque, suo periculo custodienda ita tamen ut in usum quemcunque necessarium decano et capitulo residentiariorum postulantibus proferantur. Custodi fabricæ una e duabus claviculis cistulæ supradictæ pro centum marcis conservandis, atque etiam liber, computationes prædecessorum suorum transcriptas continens itidem committatur.

Communiarius ex officio debet communias domino episcopo omnino juxta compositionem inde factam, et in primo capite superius memoratam persolvere vicariis singulis secundum rationem in capite de vicariis stabilitam residentiariis vero post deducta deducenda reliquas suas proportione in capite de residentiariis ratâ si copia suppetat modo sequenti cuique scilicet simul atque suam residentiam inchoaverit, pro hebdomadis ab initio anni jam elapsis; deinceps, inter residendum pro unaquaque septimanâ hebdomadatim et in fine residentiæ pro reliquo anno integro stipendia porro, salaria, et procurationes domino quidem episcopo ob primariam decani et capituli visitationem tantum, et in pecunia ad certam summam (ut prius) quatuor marcarum decano vero, cum ob primariam tum triennalem, ecclesiarum communiæ prædictarum visitationem in specie seu ad incertam summam qua ejus expensas aliquovis tempore idcirco stare contingat; feoda etiam, decimas et alia omnia cuicunque, ex consuetudine, aut hisce nostris statutis, a decano et capitulo residentiariorum debita, quandocunque eadem solvenda sint, nequid damni res eorum communis ob aliqualem neglectum patiatur, de proventibus aliter ipsius communiarii dependendum.

Custodis fabricæ est aut per inspectionem propriam aut alterius cui suâ fide et impensâ hoc muneris delegaverit perpetuo curare ut ecclesiæ cathedralis chorique tam exterioris quam interioris domus capitularis et vestiariæ reliquarumque ecclesiæ partium, ædificia sicut et bibliothecæ sarta bene et tecta, fenestræ integrè undique et munitæ, pavimenta continuè strata, et omnia in iisdem (exceptis quæ per hæc postea statuta sacrista præstare debet) aut usui aut decori comparata, incongruo statu conserventur.

Sunt denique quæ utrique interdicta volumus, communiario, scilicet nequid aliquando de centum marcarum thesauro quocunque pacto sumat; nec de aliis quæ fabricæ sunt pecuniis nisi mutuò idque decani et capituli residentiariorum licentiâ et ad diem præstitutum sub cautione pœnali illis data reddendum.

Custodi vero fabricæ ne unquam novum aliquod opus aggrediatur sine licentia a decano et capitulo residentiariorum impetratâ, neve vel ipse aliquid centum marcarum accipiat nisi per indenturam qualem superius in capite de residentiariis denotavimus.

8^m^ Cap.—*De Vicariis.*

Cum in ecclesia nostra cathedrali antiquitus fuerit institutum ut ejusdem canonici, sive quo ipse magis sublevarentur sive quo preces publicæ certius et solemnius peragerentur suum fere quisque vicarium haberet; hæc autem vicariorum multitudo præ egestate paulatim decrescens in incertum abierit; nos satius fore arbitrantes ut sit in quo certus eorum numerus consistat in superiori capite decrevimus; quod duodecim vicarii chorales in omne tempus in eadem existant; hac tamen moderatione adhibita ut decano et capitulo residentiariorum si quem forte idoneum repererint decimum tertium in supplementum superaddere liceat, sicut ibidem est explanatius dictum.

Vicariorum choralium quinque de clero esse quatuor scilicet principalium canonicorum qui sint vicarij et istum alterum prebendarij de Offley reliquos vero laicos aut esse aut quod ad munera ab iis in choro fungenda attinet sic haberi volumus.

Utrosque omnes admittendi ista eadem sit ratio, canonicus cujus vicaria jam forte vacaverit clericum aliquem aut laicum pro conditione loci ad eandem capitulo residentiariorum præsentabit duodecim scilicet superiorum quilibet intra duos menses, sic ut supra in capite de canonicis computandos; canonicus vero de Tervin a quo decani et capituli residentiariorum decreto ad hoc erit monitus. Ipso autem canonico id negligente, jus idem pro duobus aliis mensibus ad decanum et capitulum residentiariorum postea ad episcopum delabatur. Istum eo quoqunque modo præsentatum decanus et capitulum residentiariorum post quam de vita ejus laudabili (ac etiam de sacris quibus initiatus sit ordinibus si id ratio muneris postulet) constiterit; præcentori, eove absente, succentori committet; ut illius nomine in tabulam hebdomadariam relato in choro publice experimentum habeatur, quid in legendo et cantando possit; et si a succentore et cæteris vicariis parum idoneus repertus fuerit decanus eum dimittet; sin aliter succentor cum testimonio reliquorum vicariorum istum capitulo residentiariorum repræsentabit, ut dignum qui in chorum admittatur ubi demum decanus reliquis de capitulo residentiariorum consentientibus juramentum subjunctum vel latinè vel anglicè pro captu jurantis deferet.

> "Ego N. fidelis ero ecclesiæ cathedrali Lichen servitium in eadem pro posse meo rationabili sustentabo; decano et capitulo obedientiam in canonicis mandatis exhibebo; statuta quoque ejusdem me meumve officium aliqualiter concernentia religiosè observabo, sic me Deus adjuvet, &c."

Hoc juramentum cum primum juraverit, cæteraque per leges regni facienda fecerit, decanus illum manu succentori mandet eove absente, vicariorum alicui succentoris in hoc partes suscipienti qui illum per dextram in stallum istius canonici cujus est vicarius inducet, hæc interim fando.

> "Authoritate decani (aut præsidentis) et capituli residentiariorum mihi in hac parte commissâ assigno tibi istud stallum vicarij choralis præbendæ de N. in choro dictæ ecclesiæ existens; teque in vicariam ejusdem stalli induco, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis; Deus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum. Amen." Paternoster, &c.

Quodsi per procuratorem suum installandus sit, post ista verba ("assigno tibi") hæc interponantur (procuratori N. in nomine domini tui) atque idem de installatione decani et omnium aliorum canonicorum dictum intelligatur.

Ordo vicariorum in choro istiusmodi est, ut succentor supremus semper et primus eorum habeatur, secundus vicarius decani, tertius cancellarij, et sic deinceps in serie eadem quâ stant in tabula sub finem capitis penultimi interpositâ.

De his aliquibus quædam seorsim ut puta de succentore, sacrista, et organistâ; quædam de omnibus universim definienda habemus.

Succentor eum fere locum in vicariis quem decanus in canonicis obtinet, primum, hoc est et principalem; quippe qui præcentoris cujus in choro regendo et authoritas et officium præcipue spectatur vicarius est proprius. Itaque quas iste in hoc partes suprà assignavimus has et ipse succentor in absentiâ præcentoris universas ad se devolutas habet. Plerasque etiam cum præsens sit, quas scilicet ei demandaverit præcentor, subsistere solet. Adeo ut in succentorem semper se recumbat in omni publicarum precum horâ istarum quarum oportet partium modulationes quas servitia vocant, choro præscribere cantilenas sacras seu anthemata ut dicuntur singulis vicibus præstituere: tabulam hebdomadariam instaurare; sua item cura facere ut tam socii sui vicarij quam choristæ inter divina quod ad gestum habitumve attinet, rite et decenter, et pro loci rerumque in quibus versantur sanctitate attente et pie se habeant utroque in officio tam inibi quam alibi quantum in se est continere; et siquod contra officii regulam aut bonos mores offenderint pro ratione delicti vel privatim vel in aulâ vicariorum publicè admonere; et si ipsi admonenti minus anscultaverint vicarios quidem decano et capitulo residentiariorum modo infradicto corrigendos, pueros chorales ludimagistro suo castigandos; deferre præbendarium citationem in stallis suo scilicet cujusque ad mandatum decani seu præsidentis exequi; cæteraque omnia quæ per hæc nostra statuta alicubi ei assignentur præstare.

Succentor vero pro mercede suæ in his operæ a canonicis quos ipse installaverit singulis 6*s.* 8*d.* quos citaverit et quo certos inde eos faceret ad eos literas suas miserit a singulis 1*s.* 6*d.* accipiet.

Sacrista thesaurarij vicarius est atque ideo ut thesaurarius de canonicis hic pariter de vicariis dignitate quartus est censendus.

Sacristæ vero has partes imponimus; officia omnia divina pro matrimoniis in ecclesia cathedrali quibuscunque pro baptismis etiam, et purificationibus et sepulturis vel in ecclesia vel alibi in clauso peragendis exequi, nisi ubi aut domino episcopo aut decano, aut aliorum canonicorum cuiquam, hæc aliqua administrare placuerit; matrimonia in ecclesia cathedrali omnia, omnesque baptismas ac sepulturas quotcunque et a quocunque in cathedrali clausove alibi, administrentur in librum de pergamenâ impensis suis procurandum fideliter regerere. Campanas in ecclesia nostra suspensas, et a modo quot cunque suspendendas in commodo statu conservare; oleum funes ferramenta et alia quæcunque ad earum usum necessaria; lumina etiam ad preces publicas, panem et vinum ad Eucharistiam, carbones storeas et mattas ecclesiæ suo sumptu subinde comparare lagenas calices candelabra, libros, pulvinaria, et id genus similia mundare et suo periculo tutari; orna-

menta ecclesiæ propriis impensis reficere; et per se suumve deputatum seu subsacristam, efficere ut ejusdem baptisterium aquâ purâ (ut usus erit) repleatur ejusdemque tota ædeficia, tum tecta fenestræ parietes, et pavimenta, tum aliæ omnes quæcunque partes ac etiam sedes everrantur subinde et demundentur, ut quoque ostia ecclesiæ statis suis temporibus aliisque ubi occasio fuerit aperta maneant; cætera autem bene clausa; sepulchra sive in ecclesia sive in cæmiterio hisce nostris statutis, quæ concedimus absque ulteriori licentia ut fodiantur, alia vero neutrobi, nisi decani permissu aut eo absente residentiarii qui suæ residentiæ intersit; uti denique campanæ ecclesiæ ad preces publicas seu conciones ibidem habendas præmonendo: adventum domini episcopi gratulando; funera in clauso facienda rite exequendo; nuptias celebrando; dies festivos aliosque solennes observando; quibus vicibus et quamdiu in singulis oportet pulsentur, alio vero nequaquam nisi cum jussu episcopi, aut venia decani vel alterius cujusquam canonici pro tempore residentis factum sit.

Feoda demum sacristæ tribuimus omnia quæ de matrimoniis in cathedrali, de purificationibus et sepulturis in cathedrali, clausove alibi quibuscunque ac a quocunque peractis; quæque de iisdem matrimoniis et sepulturis ac etiam baptismis qui alicubi in clauso administrentur in registrum dictum relatis ex debito obveniant,

Subsacristæ etiam stipem annuam de censu communi decani et capituli residentiariorum dependendam ad quadraginta et octo solidos.

Organistam in ecclesia nostra cathedrali unum eundemque vicarium laicum esse volumus eo nempe instituto et in divinis quæ altâ voce decantanda sint in choro se reliquis vicariis admisceat; in iis quæ organorum musicorum sono adhibito, ipse eadem pulsando reliquis præeat.

Locum illum et gradum organista in choro usque inveniet quem stallum canonici cujus pro tempore vicarius sit in tabulâ capituli de canonicis inserta sortitur.

Stipendio quatenus organista quatuor libras a decano et capitulo residentiorum et insuper inflatoris organorum nomine, sex solidos et octo denarios annuatim accipiet. Cætera vero quæ illi quatenus vicarius est competant, pariter ac ea quæ sacristæ et succentori hisce jam dictis insuper omnia inter ista quæ de vicariis in communi deinceps aggressuri sumus unâ opera constituemus.

Vicariorum siquidem ad unum omnium hæc dignitas est; quod sacris operentur et in hoc canonicorum quodammodo vices representent. Hinc nomen ducunt hinc ordinis rationem inter se invicem eandem quam inter se canonici, secundum tabulam in extremo capitis de canonicis descriptam consequuntur; extra unum succentorem qui præcentoris licet solummodo vicarius sit, canonici id est ordine secundi; cæteris tamen universis peculiari jure ut prius statuimus præstat.

Quapropter ab ipsis quotquot sint canonicis requirimus et postulamus ut vicarios chorales quoscunque nisi ubi secus meruerint amicè alloquantur et pro gradu convenienter respiciant; a residentiariis etiam ut eosdem sic ut supra statuimus hospitaliter tractent; et ut ne decanus nedum alius residentiarius extra capitulum (prout inferius statuitur) unquam aliquem vicariorum ob quamcunque causam amovere ausit, neque vero in capitulo id attentet nisi iste aliquis vicarius aut gravius quiddam (quod absit) perpetraverit; aut idem tertio delictum ob quod verbis prius dein pœna asperiori in capitulo castigatus fuerit, iterum admiserit; aut denique horum nostrorum statutorum alicubi sententia damnatus fuerit.

Vicariis insuper mortem in clauso obeuntibus sive jamtum emeriti fuerint sive officiis suis immoriantur liberum in cœmiterio ecclesiæ cathedralis sepulturæ locum concedimus.

Vicariis vero qui suis supersint officiis per tridui in unoquoque mense spatium sive continuum sive intermissum a publicis precibus impune absistendi copiam singulis indulgemus, iis tamen sub conditionibus, ut ne quis eorum unquam in diebus dominicis aut festivis neve organista nec aliquis in tabula hebdomadaria ad aliquale servitium deputatus quandocunque antequam alium quendam qui partes suas interim suscipiat comparaverit, ne denique plures quam duo ejusdem lateris eodem quocunque tempore hac indulgentiâ utantur.

Quod si quis eorum a matutinis aut a vespertinis precibus contra quam iisdem conditionibus est cautum, sive dictæ indulgentiæ pretextu sive alio quocunque, aliquando abfuerit, nisi aut adversa valetudine aliave gravi causâ decano eove absente majori in ecclesia præter decanum qui adfuerit probatâ impeditns fuerit aut licentiam a decano si præsens sit sin aliter a majore post decanum presente ad hoc prius impetraverit; solidum pro singulis absentiæ vicibus de suis communijs vel stipendio deperdet reliquis vicariis qui in istis vicibus publicis precibus adsistant distribuendum omni mense.

Si quis autem in alio ullo extra prædictos casu seu a matutinis seu a vespertinis precibus aliquoties abfuerit nec aliquo istiusmodi impedimento distentus nec indulgentia nec licentia sic ut supra munitus fuerit duobus denariis (suas ultra communias) toties quoties mulctabitur fabricæ cathedralis ut supra in capite de decano statuimus applicandis. Nullum autem vicarium nisi aut a capitulo generali vel majori parte eorundem aut saltem unanimi consensu decani et capituli omnium residentiariorum per se et non per procuratores suos presentium quoquo modo aut amovendum aut corrigendum fore statuimus nisi in duobus casibus in capite de decano supradictis.

Quo vero decanus et capitulum residentiariorum compertum habeant quoties quisque vicariorum publicis precibus desit unum ex iis intimatoris nomine subinde ut placuerit deligent; qui sub juramento per decanum aut præsidentem illi idcirco administrando id ipsum observet et in quavis septimanâ hebdomadario capitulo significet.

Vicariorum siquidem officium vel unicum est vel præcipuum ad divinum cultum celebrandum se totos dare, servitio chori diligenter incumbere, partes quascunque ejusdem sibi a præcentore vel succentore pro loco suo impositas sive ere nata sive in tabula hebdomadaria pro viribus præstare.

Tabulam vero hebdomadariam formandi hæc est ratio et hoc institutum; ut unoquoque die Saturni ante preces matutinas in eadem designetur e laicis vicariis unus qui lectione primâ ad preces quaslibet tum matutinas tum vespertinas per septimanam sequentem defungatur duoque insuper aliqui, qui litaniam ad orationem usque ibidem dominicam perorando diebus quibus oportet sociâ voce seu canorâ seu vulgari ut res erit præeant: e clericis vero alter qui epistolam ad sacram mensam, quoties id muneris obeundum sit perlegat; alter autem qui reliquas publicarum precum partes (nisi ubi eas aliquas dominus episcopus, decanus, aliusve canonicus præstiterit) per eandem integram hebdomadam exequatur qui proinde hebdomadarius appellatur.

Vicarii insuper debent omnia sua in clauso ædificia quæ vel communia sunt vel vacua communi sumptu; quæ propria quisque proprio sumptu; sarta tecta sustentare et conservare quæ vero ab aliis tenentur ut tenentes respective idem faciant curare; nec imposterum aliqua prædicta ædificia seu communia seu vacua seu propria aliquamve eorundem partem pro termino annorum aut pro unius aut plurium vitâ unquam elocent sine decani et capituli residentiariorum licentiâ sub eorum manibus et sigillo ad id specialiter prius obtentâ.

Vicarii autem singuli quoties chorum ex orientali vel occidentali parte ad divina intrent ut primo ad altare postea ad episcopum eove absente ad decanum; et quoties chorum ejusve partem inter divina transeant, ut ad altare solum se inclinarent in veteribus statutis provisum est qua in re injussu superiorum nihil a nobis mutandum duximus.

Ad hæc vicarii debent divinis animum perattente applicare, ritus et gestus præscriptos observare, risu omni murmure gesticulationibus ineptis et colloquiis etiam lectionibus qualiumcunque privatorum librorum quoad fieri potest abstinere, reverenter undique et religiosè se habere; canonicis tanquam ipsorum dominis obsequium præstare; se quoque mutuo ut fratres amore prosequi.

Communias porro vicariis omnibus æquales deductis deducendis assignamus; singulis hoc est tres denarios per diem. Stipendium autem cuique proprium suum proportione ratâ istius stalli cujus est vicarius secundum tabulam in capite de canonicis descriptam.

Cætera denique cum officia tum jura, et alia ad vicarios sive omnes generatim, sive aliquos seperatim pertinentia si per leges regni quæcunque si vero per sua privata statuta aut consuetudinem quæ hisce nostris statutis non contrarientur omnia prout cujusque intersit iis permittimus.

Postremo vicariis choralibus interdictum esse volumus ne quis eorum superpellicio non indutus in choro ad divina usquam compareat nisi de novo venerit ad civitatem vel statim ab eadem sit profecturus; qui contra fecerit sicut et quicunque post psalmodiam inceptam tum primum intraverit vel ante preces finitas nisi aut necessitate naturæ mox reversurus aut licentiâ a majori qui in choro adfuerit donatus recesserit, pro absenti habeatur et eodem prorsus modo plectatur.

Item ne aliquis injuriam aut probrum decano ullive alii canonicorum quomodocunque faciat si quis fecerit ab ecclesia per decanum et capitulum eo modo quo supradictum est, amoveatur usque dum decano aliive tali canonico fuerit satisfactum.

Neve eorum quispiam largitionibus aut gratiâ corruptus vicariæ candidatum suo suffragio usquam ornet aut munera ab eo quocunque nomine accipiat quem fecisse compererint decanus et capitulum alterutrum prout supradictum est ipsius loco expellant.

Ad hæc interdicimus nequis vicariorum choralium causam injuriæ sibi ut prætendat illatæ ab alio quocunque infra gradum canonici in clauso commorante: prius aliqua juris viâ prosequatur quam eandem sociis suis vicariis per eorum statuta decidendam commiserit et dein si istoc pacto non decidatur sociorum dictorum aliorumve in clauso commorantium amicabili tractatui componendam permiserit et ne sic si forte componatur decani postea et capituli residentiariorum per duos menses et episcopi pro tempore existentis per alios demum quatuor menses sententiæ determinandum via petitionis seu appellatationis suæ submiserit sed frustra causaque minimè determinata manente siquid vero dictorum vicariorum aliquis contra formam hujus statuti prætentaverit aut in episcopi decanive et capituli residentiariorum determinatione non acquieverit, communiam unius stadij fabricæ ecclesiæ applicandam ipso facto amittat; et si super præmissis tertio fuerit convictus, omni in ecclesia officio et beneficio sine spe redeundi per decanum et capitulum alterutrum prout supra dictum est perpetuo expellatur.

Ne quis demum vicariorum dictorum libros chori sine sacristæ licentiâ uspiam asportet; ne in nepotum perditorum aut mulierum malâ famâ laborantium societatem se conferat, neve luxui perpotationibus voluptatibus aut inertiæ se dederit. Qui in hisce aliquibus, aut hoc genus aliis pêccaverint illos decani et capituli alterutrius judicio prout supradictum est, puniendos relinquimus, utpote qui jurisdictionem totalem super vicarios penes se semper habeant nisi ubi ob ipsorum neglectum eadem ad nos nostrosve successores aliqualiter ut supra decretum est deveniat.

9m Cap.—*De Choristis.*

Choristas ut appendicis loco hæc pauca de iis statuimus, octo semper in ecclesia nostra cathedrali extare volumus; sipote uti alii exolescant alii qui ad id muneris sufficienter sint parati, succurraat choristis singulis viginti solidos pro stolâ et superpellicio aut cœmendis

aut renovandis et quatuor libras pro salario eorumque magistro supradicto decem libras pro stipendio suo quotannis decernimus solvendas ex spiritualium et temporalium ad decanum et capitulum residentiariorum in usum choristarum pertinentium tum e reditibus annuis tum ob electiones ad firman pactis summis quas fines vocant et quas in posterum choristis et eorum computis totaliter applicandas esse statuimus tum etiam ex aliis illorum proventibus quibuscunque. Istis autem solutionibus aliisque quotquot subducendis subductis quicquid aliquando in pede computi remanebit choristis seu ecclesiæ ductius deserviturus seu ab eadem mox dimittendis decani et capituli residentiariorum judicio subinde distribuatur. Cætera quæ ad choristas quovismodo spectant præcentoris potestati et prudentiæ de jure permittimus.

10^m^ Cap.—*De Clerico Capitulari et Virgiferis.*

Decano et capitulo sicut vicarii in choro ad sacra peragenda, sic notarius aliquis publicus in capitulo ad acta expedienda, alii etiam servi ordinarij tam ad ipsorum personas cohonestandas quam mandata exequenda, opus sunt. Istoc illis ab officio clericus capitularis, hisce vero a ministeriis duo virgiferi esse solent, quod in posterum perpetuo observari volumus.

In horum trium loca prout aliquando vacaverint et non antea tres alii idonei viri (hoc est in unumquemque locum unus) respective aligantur ut sequitur.

Clericus quidem capitularis unaque idem decani et capituli registrarius, per decani et capituli residentiariorum quotquot pro tempore existant aliorum, personaliter et capitulariter præsentium communem et unanimem, si ita fiat, consensum, sin autem dissentiant, uno licet solo eorum cæteris refragante, per generalis capituli a decano, ad vicesimum tali dissensioni proxime succedentem diem, convocati suffragia seu unanima, seu numerosiora, eligatur. Moxque is quicunque sic electus per decani et capituli istius quod electionem peregerit literas patentes pro beneplacito decani et capituli residentiariorum sed non ulterius vim habiturus sigilloque communi firmatas in dicto loco clerici capitularis et registrarii constituatur, postquam juraverit de officio rite exequendo in hæc verba subscripta.

Juramentum Clerici Capitularis.

"Ego N. decano et capitulo ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis obedientiam in licitis et honestis omnimodam præstabo; capitula ipsorum quæcunq congreganda et quocunque (modo intra clausum) removenda cum admonitus fuero per meipsum aut deputatum meum idoneum usque attendam, secreta eorundem religiosè celabo, acta instrumenta et scripta sive forensia seu alia decani et capituli nomine quotquot procedentia et quotiescunque iteranda conscribam aut ut conscribantur faciam; registra, aliosque libros codicillos et chartas quascunque ac etiam sigilla mihi commissa salva custodiam, et ipsis, seu in capitulo simpliciter dicto, seu residentiariorum requirentibus, præsentabo; pecunias quæ decani et capituli residentiariorum sint, nisi ipsorum communi, aut aliquorum in officio speciali authoritate munitus, nec accipiam unquam nec expendam; siquando sic munitus earum aliquid acceperim aut expenderim rationem inde vocatus iis certam reddam reliquique quicquid erit denumerabo; negotia et decani et capituli diligenter expediam; partes denique quæ clerici capitularis quæve registrarii sint omnes pro viribus erga ipsos faciam, sic me Deus adjuvet, &c."

Virgiferi vero duo antedicti quorum superioris locus etiam janitoris ergastularii constabularii quoque pro clauso includit munera; inferioris locus simul apparitoris pro decani et capituli residentiariorum curiâ officium continet; in istæc loca alteruter nempe in alterutrum locum (ut supra) vacantem per decani aliorumque residentiariorum omnium capituli aut personaliter aut per literas procuratorias ad id specialiter factas interessentium vota eligantur et per eorundem literas patentes durante beneplacito tantummodo valituras admittantur statim atque jusjurandum subsequens præstiterint.

Juramentum Virgiferi utriusque mutatis mutandis

"I. N. shall be true to this church of Lichfield, and to you, the dean and chapter of the same, your counsels faithfully shall keep; in the several offices of a serjeant, porter, and jailer (or, if it be the under verger, of a serjeant and common apparitor), I shall you serve; all the duties belonging to the same, or whatever other by you lawfully imposed I shall diligently perform: your errands, and business to my power I will readily dispatch, true report to you make, and but moderate expenses put you to when sent thereon; none of your (viz., the dean and other residentiaries' monies) shall I at any time take up or expend without your order; of such, both receipts and expenses, I shall true reckoning to you make, and what of yours shall be found in my hand I shall punctually to you pay, when I am thereunto by you required. So help me God, &c."

Stipendia vero horum cuique solita decernimus scilicet, clerico capitulari quadraginta solidos superiori virgifero duodecim libras inferiori viginti sex solidis et octo denarios annuatim.

Domino autem episcopo decano reliquisque omnibus et singulis dictæ ecclesiæ canonicis seu prebendariis et licuit et licebit perpetuo omnia munimenta, chartas, terraria, registra,

reliquosque libros et codicillos sive thesaurarij sive clerici, capitularis custodiæ commissa aut committenda, absque omni feodo improprium usum consulere legere et quantam opus erit transcribere in thesauraria thesaurarario vel sacristra præsente, in registraria clerico capitulari adstante.

Interdicimus demum ne quis eorum trium aliusve hujus ecclesiæ cathedralis minister causam injuriæ quam sibi forte illatam prætendat ab aliquo clausi incola et canonicis inferiori via juris qualibet prosequatur antequam dictam causam amicorum tractatui componendam permiserit; et non eo pacto compositam decani primum et capituli residentiariorum per duos menses postea per alios quatuor menses episcopi sententiæ, determinandam, petitione seu appellatione suâ sed frustra submiserit. Qui contra pertenderit vel in determinatione episcopi sive decani et capituli residentiariorum non acquieverit viginti solidos nomine pœnæ in usum fabricæ dependet quos si non dependerit tertiove super præmissis convictus fuerit; ab omni in hac prædicta cathedrali officio et beneficio absque spe veniæ aut gratiæ a decano et capitulo residentiariorum in perpetuum expellatur.

Quæ statuta ordinationes, decreta, et constitutiones locales ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ prædictæ omnia et singula in hoc Volumine LXX. Paginarum hanc paginam immediatè precedentium descripta Nos Willielmus providentiâ divinâ Coventriensis et Lichen episcopus primariam nostram visitationem decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldæ prædictæ celebrantes tanquam salubria, honesta necessaria pro bono dictæ ecclesiæ et meliori regimine et gubernatione canonicorum præbendariorum vicariorum choralium et aliorum officiariorum et ministrorum ejusdem ecclesiæ modo existentium et imposterum futurorum ab iis omnibus aliisque personis quibuscunque quos aliquali modo concernunt sub pœnâ læsionis fidei aliisque pœnis in iisdem contentis et specificatis de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus diligenter et fideliter observanda de et cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ capitulariter congregatorum ratificamus et confirmamus ac de novo facimus condimus constituimus ordinamus, et stabilimus aliaque statuta ordinationes decreta et constitutiones locales quæcunque per nos præterita et ex hoc volumine omissa abrogantes et annullantes pro nullis et invalidis ad omnem quemcunque juris effectum pronunciamus et declaramus per præsentes. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem robur et testimonium præmissorum Nos Willielmus episcopus antedictus sigillum nostrum episcopale et nos decanus et capitulum prædicti sigillum nostrum capitulare præsentibus apponi fecimus datis in domo nostrâ capitulari vicesimo tertio die mensis Februarii anno domini juxta computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio.

Willielmus providentiâ divinâ episcopus Coventriæ et Lichfieldiæ omnibus quæ sequntur lecturis salutem in Christo unico Salvatore.

Postquam in hac nostra primariâ visitatione decani et capituli ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ officio nostro functi essemus in editione statutorum collectionis Hacketianæ; edocti a confratribus nostris canonicis hujus ecclesiæ nonulla adhuc desiderari ad eam tum stabiliendam, atque etiam decorandam pro nostrorum temporum conditione id egimus ut nihil deesset quod nos eo conferre potuimus ideoque eorum conciliis et opera adjuti hanc quæ sequitur appendicem collectionis præditæ adjecimus in eo saltem voluntatem nostram posteris testatum relicturi.

Cap. 1^m. —*De numero Canonicorum Residentiariorum Decano connumerato ad numerum septem reducendo.*

Cum per statutum ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis in collectione Hacketianâ capite de residentiariis numerus quinque canonicorum in eadem residentiariorum ad quem cum antea septem fuissent episcopus Overton ob rei inopiam communis numerum residentiariorum dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ redegit eatenus confirmatur ut nimirum quinque sint et non plures dum eadem ratio in dicto statuta specifica permanserit et cum hunc numerum augeri ad honorem divini cultûs in nostra ecclesia cathedrali; et ad ordinem et disciplinam conservandam maxime expediat.

Ad tollendum igitur hanc rationem et numerum canonicorum dictæ nostræ ecclesiæ residentiariorum ad pristinum numerum septem reducendum.

Statuimus ac de et cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ prædictæ ordinamus quod post mortem aut aliam amotionem presentis decani atque etiam Henrici Greswold Johannis Hutchinson et Christopheri Comyn (dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ canonicorum residentiariorum) decanus et capitulum residentiariorum ejusdem pro tempore tunc existentes quoties ullam dimissionem ad firmam alicujus partis rei eorum communis renovaverint toties duplum reditus annualis pro ea parte per talem dimissionem tunc temporis solubilis sibi ipsis et successoribus suis annuatim solvendum reservabunt quo tractu temporis annuus proventus rei eorum communis, ad sustentationem dicti numeri septem canonicorum in eadem ecclesiâ residentiariorum sufficiat. Et quam primum annuus proventus rei communis, judicio episcopi pro temporis existentis decanique pariter et capituli ejusdem ecclesiæ nostræ generalis, ad talis numeri sustentationem competenter suffecerit. Statuimus et ordinamus quod numerus iste quinque canonicorum residentiariorum ad numerum septem decano connumerato exinde augebitur et quod iste numerus septem canonicorum in eadem ecclesia nostra residentiariorum abinde perpetuis futuris temporibus observabitur.

Cap. 2m.—*De ecclesiarum Prebendalium Augmentationibus.*

Cum annui reditus et stipendia vicariorum et curatorum in quibusdam parochiis quarum rectoriæ vel decanatui vel decani et capituli communiæ vel prebendis respectivis hujus ecclesiæ cathedralis appropriatæ sunt tam exigua sint ut eisdem vicariis et curatis cum familiis suis pro honestate cleri sustentandis minime sufficiant; quod non modo ipsos clericos contemptos facit et abjectos sed etiam sacræ religioni probro est laicisque patronis pessimum exemplar exhibet; cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis ordinamus et statuimus quod neque decanus pro tempore existens neque decanus et residentiarii pro tempore existentes neque præbendarii alii quicunque dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis aut quisquam e successoribus eorum rectoriam aliquam vel decanatui vel communiæ decani et capituli vel præbendæ suæ appropriatam aut ejus aliquam partem novis syngraphis vel indenturis deinceps in firmam dimittet nisi cum reservatione novi annui reditus in usum vicarii aut curati ecclesiæ parochialis quatenus ejus vicarium aut curatum a quadraginta marcarum valorem provexerit nisi ea proventu ejus valoris jam sit dotata; quod in honorem prædecessorum semper præsumetur: nisi vicarius aut curatus proventum suum coram parte dimittente aut coram episcopo pro tempore existente minorem esse probaverit. Hunc autem novum reditum loco stipendii addititii sive augmentationis absque ulla diminutione vicario aut curato quotannis solvendum ipse diligenter curabit.

Ordinamus etiam et statuimus quod in omnibus parochiis prædictis quarum rectoriæ sint decano et cæteris prædictis aut eorum alicui appropriatæ centumque familiæ in iisdem parochiis habitant et ducentis minores, annuaque stipendia aut alii proventus vicario vel curato triginta librarum summam de claro non conficiant hoc ut supradictum est probato, neque dictus decanus neque decanus et capitulum residentiariorum neque dicti præbendarii nec quisquam ex eis aut e successoribus eorundem rectorias prædictas aut earum partem aliquam novis syngraphis sive indenturis in firmam posthac dimittet nisi justis augmentationibus reservatis prædictum triginta librarum valorem confecerit ubi autem familiæ ducentæ et quadringentis minores habitant dicta stipendia aut proventus quadraginta librarum summam conficient; ubi quadringentæ familiæ et sexcentis pauciores quinquaginta libras. Et denique ubi sexcenta familiæ aut plures habitant; sexaginta libras annuas conficient. Et quicquid deest ab illo valore per stipendium addititium vicario aut curato quotannis per solvendum curabit. Quod si dictus decanus et residentiarii vel præbendariis aliquis prædictis aut quisquam e successoribus eorundem rectorias prædictas aut earum aliquam partem sine augmentationibus prædictis expresse factis novis syngraphis quibuscunque in firmam posthac dimiserit eum ita delinquentem omni dignitate officio et beneficio infra dictam ecclesiam privandum fore decernimus.

Sed quia rectoria sive rectoriæ ecclesiarum parochialium Beatæ Mariæ, Sancti Michaelis, et Sancti Ceddæ, alias Stow, intra civitatem Lichfieldiæ, non ad unam solam præbendam sed ad complures appropriatæ sunt et rectoria ecclesiæ parochialis de Ufton in comitatu Warwici et nostræ Coventriensis et Lichfieldiensis diocesis ad præbendas respectivas de Ufton ex parte decani et Ufton ex parte cantoris appropriatur; intelligi volumus hoc statutum ad easdem rectorias Beatæ Mariæ, Sancti Michaelis, et Sancti Ceddæ alias Stow non esse extendendum; augmentationem vero annui reditus sive stipendii vicario sive curato ecclesiæ parochialis de Ufton predictâ modo quo præscribitur fiendam per præbendarios dictarum præbendarum de Ufton ex parte decani et Ufton ex parte cantoris junctim faciendum esse.

Et si aliquis præbendarius augmentationem supra definitam in nimiam præbendæ suæ læsionem tendere causabitur hanc aut aliam querelam quamcunque ad hoc statutum spectantem ad episcopum decanumque et capitulum sive generale sive residentiariorum pro tempore existentem ad electionem querelantis preferendam eorumque judicio finaliter terminandam esse decernimus.

Cap. 3m.—*De vicaria Beatæ Mariæ Lich. Augenda.*

Cum rectoria sive rectoriæ ecclesiarum parochialium Sanctæ Mariæ, Sancti Michaelis, et Sancti Ceddæ alias Stow, intra civitatem Lichen partim decanatui partim præbendis aliis aliquot hujus ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis appropriatæ fuerint et cum decanus et dictarum præbendarum præbendarii per compositionem inter illos et vicarium factam vicariam in ecclesia parochiali Sanctæ Mariæ jam olim legaliter fundaverint eique curam animarum intra tres parochias prædictas commiserint, atque in officio tam immenso defungendo trium curatorum operas acciendas ei injunxerint quorum unus in parochia Sanctæ Mariæ prædictæ ipsi vicario assistet alius curæ animarum in parochia Sancti Michaelis et tertius curæ animarum in parochia Sancti Ceddæ alias Stow, perpetuo invigilet; vicariam tamen prædictam adeo gravem et onerosam solummodò trigenta librarum stipendio annuo dotaverint summa quidem eo tempore competenti quæ tamen hodie vix pro dignitate sufficiat tantæ civitatis et episcopalis sedis vicario ipsi absque familiâ sustentanda sin familiam habeat ne vix quidem nedum ut quicquam supersit trium curatorum operis conducendis. In honorem Dei qui nec boum ora triturantium obturanda permiserit, (boum aiens non quod ea legi divinæ boum cura sed eorum potius qui in ministrando Dei verbo non minores labores perferunt) et ad tollendum ab ecclesiâ nostra cathedrali tam grave scandalium exemplarque quod si omnes laici imitentur præsertim nostræ diocæseos impropriatores verendum est ut simus Deo responsuri de periculo quod inde orietur tum animabus

eorum tum ecclesiæ nobis commissæ; ordinamus igitur et statuimus cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis, quod nec præsens decanus nec quisquam e præbendariis prædictis aut successoribus eorumdem sub pœnâ deprivationis quamcunque partem rectoriæ prædictæ sive rectoriarum Sanctæ Mariæ, Sancti Michaelis, Sancti Ceddæ (alias Stow) sive decimarum sive obventionum quarumcunque ad dictam rectoriam vel dictas rectorias spectantium deinceps per aliqualem dimissionem ad firmam elocabit in qua omnes agnorum lanæ reliquæque minores decimæ oblationes et obventiones ab istâ dimissione non expresse excipientur et intra spatium unius mensis post illam dimissionem factam cum exceptione prædictâ dimittet omnes agnorum lanæ reliquasque minores decimas oblationes et obventiones episcopo hujus dioceseos pro tempore existenti habendum sibi durante termino, quo huic ecclesiæ præfuerit ad et in usum vicarii ecclesiæ parochialis Beatæ Mariæ in foro civitatis Lichfieldiæ, prædictæ pro tempore existentis convertendas et applicandas, quæ dimissio deinde post expirationem dicti termini per renovationes successivas de tempore in tempus factas in perpetuum continuabitur. Ita tamen ut compositio prædicta in robore suo permanserit donec omnes partes rectoriarum prædictarum modo præscripto dimissæ fuerint nisi aliquando consultum videbitur episcopo pro tempore existenti cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli residentiariorum eam aut aliquam ejus partem in levamen partis alicujus dimittentis citius determinare.

Cum autem pro Legato Domini Barcroft, concionibus in ecclesia sancti Ceddæ alias Stow, septimanatim habendis aliquomodo provisum sit de concionibus autem frequentibus in ecclesia Sancti Michaelis habendis a nemine hactenus ulterius decernimus et ordinamus quod decanus reliquique præbendarii dicti usque dum vicaria Sanctæ Mariæ prædictæ agnorum lanæ aliisque minutis decimis oblationibus et obventionibus prout prius præscriptum est actu dotata fuerit; diebus omnibus dominicis quoties in ecclesiâ cathedrali matutino tempore concionari tenentur pomeridiano in ecclesia Sancti Michaelis prædicta vel per se vel per deputatum aliquem ligitimum concionabuntur decanusque et successor ejus singulique canonici residentiarij et successores eorundem præter dies per statuta hujus ecclesiæ prius assignatos in ecclesia Sancti Michaelis prædicta vel per se vel per alium dum residentiam in clauso obeunt bis quotannis concionabuntur. Idque iis diebus dominicis in quibus nemo alius concionari designatur; quod si decanus vel successores ejus aut quisquam e dictis residentiariis vel eorum successoribus in præmissis aut eorum aliquo deliquerit; ab omni officio et beneficio intra dictam ecclesiam suspendetur usque dum mulctam quadraginta solidorum custodi fabricæ in usum fabricæ expendendam persolverit.

Cap. 4^m.—*De Vicariorum Choralium Dimissionibus in Firmam.*

Cum stipendia vicariorum choralium nostræ ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ, propter exiguitatem reddituum quos in dimissionibus ad firmam rei communis soliti sunt reservare ita deficiant ut ii præsertim qui familiis onerantur, vix habeant quo possint sustentari laici sine operis alicujus adminiculo, et clerici sine curæ alienæ subsidiis in magnum cultûs divini in ecclesia nostra cathedrali celebrandi impedimentum et in scandalum ipsius ecclesiæ; nos igitur de et cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis ordinamus et statuimus quod communitas vicariorum choralium prædictorum reservatos reditus quam cito et commode possunt augebunt; usquedum ad quadringenta et octoginta librarum annuam summam pertingant unde singuli quadraginta libras singulis annis percipiant; in quem finem etiam cum assensu prædicto statuimus quód ex hoc tempore, donec annui reditus ad summam prædictam pertingant non licebit iis sine expresso in scriptis consensu episcopi et decani et capituli residentiariorum partem aliquam rei communis in firmam dimittere nisi cum duplicatione reditus reservati pro tali vitæ aut annorum termino qualem ipsi addant in istimodi dimissionibus ad firmam sub pœnâ amissionis totius quam pro tali dimissione recipient summæ impendendæ in usum fabricæ ecclesiæ nostræ prædictæ. Ordinamus insuper et statuimus de et cum consensu decani et capituli prædictorum quamprimum singulorum vicariorum stipendia ad valorem quadraginta librarum per annum, aucta fuerint nequis deinceps clericus vicarius operam suam elocet ad aliquam curam supplendam neve sacerdos vicarius hujus ecclesiæ aliud quodvis beneficium ecclesiasticum cum curâ animarum accipere præsumat sed officio suo in ecclesia hac nostra totus incumbat alioquin per decanum et capitulum residentiariorum et hac ecclesia amovendus eodem modo et formâ ac in capite de vicariis præscribitur. In aliis autem rebus quæ spectant ad dimissiones in firmam omnes conditiones quas præbendarii hujus ecclesiæ in se ultro susceperunt prout specificantur in collectionis Hacketianæ capite de canonicis eas etiam communitati vicariorum choralium observandas esse decernimus.

Cap. 5^m.—*De Vicariorum Clericorum et Laicorum officiis in Culto Divino peragendo.*

Cum in collectionis Hacketianæ capite de vicariis statuitur quod in tabula hebdomadariâ designentur duo vicarii laici qui in diebus quibus oportet litaniam ad orationem usque dominicam perorent hæc autem verba perinde sonare videntur ac si potiores essent partes laicorum vicariorum quam clericorum in hoc munere obeundo quod venerando patri unquam venisse in mentem nemo sanus crediderit; ejus igitur sententiæ explicandæ causa Nos Willielmus Coventriæ et Lichfieldiæ episcopus cum assensu et consensu decani et

capituli nostræ cathedralis ecclesiæ statuimus et declaramus quod etiamsi laicis vicariis eo jure quod eis tribuit supradictum statutum bene liceat uti hoc tamen minime obstet quin liceat etiam cuiquam vicario clerico soli legere Litaniam prout fieri solet in ecclesiis parochialibus aut etiam clerico unà quum laico vicario eam perorare ut mos est duobus licis atque ita ordinetur in tabula hebdomadariâ

Porro autem cum in eodem capite statuitur eos vicarios qui non habent stalla sacerdotalia aut laicos esse aut etiam si clerici sint tamen quod ad munera ab iis in choro fungenda attinet pro laicis habendos qualem restrictionem clericorum a munero suo fungendo in ecclesia nostra cathedrali utut iis temporibus quibus hæc primum constituta sunt conveniret nostrorum sanè temporum conditio inutilem facit ecclesiæ et quadantenus onerosam; statuimus igitur de consilio et cum assensu decani et capituli hujus ecclesiæ; quod iis qui sunt sacris ordinibus initiati licebit officiis omnibus fungi in ecclesia nostra cathedrali quorum obeundorum singuli sunt capaces per ordinem quem susceperunt sive diaconalem sive sacerdotalem; et quod in posterum tenebuntur et per hoc statutum nostrum tenentur iis partibus sacri muneris fungi quibus obeundis sunt aut erunt destinati in tabula hebdomadaria aut aliter a præcentore aut succentore aut iis absentibus ab eo qui pro tempore fuerit major in ecclesia et cum officii cujusvis emolumenta iis debent communicari qui ad idem officium peragendum tenentur; hoc etiam in beneficium clericorum vicariorum statuimus ut cum per hoc nostrum statutum æqualiter cum sacerdotibus vicariis ad sacra obeunda teneantur iis etiam communicentur omnia commoda quæ hoc nomine pertinent ad vicarios sacerdotales.

Statuimus insuper et ordinamus quòd de cætero vicarii omnes et singuli in fungendis officiis suis respectivis, alteri alteris pro re natâ prout fratres decet, semper prompti sint ad subsidia ferenda. Et si hebdomadarius aliusque vicarius quicunque ad fungendum aliquod officium in tabula hebdomadariâ descriptus nec in persona propria nec per aliquem substitutum interfuerit; is sanè delicti sui pœnas luat secundum statuta in capite de decano Hacketiana et de vicariis, interea autem ne per ejus absentiam cultus divinus impediatur; statuimus et ordinamus quod in omni casu ejusmodi cæteri vicarii præsentes omnes et singuli a præcentore aut succentore aut iis absentibus a majore in ecclesia acciti ad fungenda officia hujusmodi. Delinquentium absque tergiversatione aut morâ continuo tenebuntur; sub eisdem pœnis in eos infligendis quibus dicti delinquentes ob officiorum hujusmodi neglectum per prædicta statuta sunt puniendi.

Cap. 6[m]—*De Precibus matutinis in Choro interiore Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Lichfieldiæ.*

Cum sub Imperio Regis Caroli Primi beatæ memoriæ ante horrendam rebellionem et bella plusquam civilia, preces matutinæ in choro minore ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Dominæ Mariæ dicto secundum Liturgiam Anglicanam, sexta hora quotidie (Dominicis tantum exceptis) celebratæ fuerint quibus frequentandis non modo servi sed etiam minorum gentium artifices et mercatores eâ horâ maxime vacarent; et tum decanus reliquique ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis residentiarii in officiis hospitalitates ad quæ per antiqua ecclesiæ nostra statuta cum alios tum præcipue vicarios chorales mensis suis communicare tenebantur Nos Willielmus permissione divinâ Coventriæ et Lichfieldiæ episcopus cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ prædictæ decanum et residentiarios prædictos ab omni deinceps istiusmodi hospitalitatis onere erga vicarios chorales ex vi et obligatione statutorum prædictorum penitus absolvimus et liberamus vice autem hospitalitatis prædictæ statuimus cum assensu et consensu prædictis quod decanus et capitulum residentiariorum et eorum successores summam sex librarum et quinque solidorum conæ et legalis monetæ Angliæ festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et similem summam festo Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis vicariis clericis hujus ecclesiæ omnibus et singulis (succentore et sacrista solummodo exceptis) in perpetuum quotannis persolvent. Eqûa summâ duodecim librarum et decem solidorum ita acceptâ vicarii clerici prædicti subsacristæ quinquaginta solidos quotannis numerabunt, quo stipendio conductus subsacrista pro tempore existens aut ejus sufficiens deputatus a festo Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis inclusivè ad festum Sancti Michaelis exclusive ab hora quinta matutina auspicatus (diebus Dominicis exceptis) per unius horæ medietatem campanam octavam continenter pulsabit quo facto et deinde ecclesiæ chorique prædicti foribus apertis per unius horæ quadrantem usque ad sextæ horæ sonitum et non ultra primam eamque minimam ex decem campanis sine intermissione pulsabit; deinde chorum prædictum ingressus matutinis precibus pro more clerici parochialis attente inserviet; a festo autem Sancti Michaelis Archangeli inclusivè ad festum Annunciationis prædictæ exclusivè prædictus subsacrista vel ejus deputatus a sexta hora matutina (diebus Dominicis tantum exceptis) per unius horæ medietatem octavam campanam continenter pulsabit quo peracto, et deinde ecclesiæ et chori prædicti foribus apertis per unius horæ quadrantem usque ad septimæ horæ sonitum et non ultra campanam primam prædictam pulsabit deinde chorum prædictum ingressus matutinis precibus pro more clerici parochialis attentè inserviet quod siquando dictus subsacrista in officiis istis præstandis defecerit primâ vice per tres menses secunda vice per sex menses, abomni subsacristæ officio et beneficio suspendetur; quod si tertiâ vice deliquerit officio prædicto a decano et capitulo residentiariorum in perpetuum privabitur. Ne autem Liturgia publica in loco prædicto non satis honestè et decentèr celebretur curabit dictus subsacrista ut chorus iste unicum omnibus subselliis

et sedilibus ab omni immunditie et pulvere, quoties opus erit repurgetur, mattæque et pulvinaria, quotquot precantibus opus erunt suo sumptu parentur; sub pœnis successivè infligendis formâ et modo præscriptis. Decem autem libræ ex dictâ summa duodecim librarum et decem solidorum prædictorum inter clericos vicarios prædictos (exceptis præexceptis) in proprios usus æqualiter dividentur. Curabunt autem clerici prædicti ut quotidie eorum aliquis chorali habitu indutus quamprimum campana prima prædicta sonare desierit (sicut supra præscriptum est) et subsacrista vel ejus deputatus adfuerit, preces matutinas in dicto choro auspicetur omniaque prout in libro et rubricis Liturgiæ Anglicanæ præscriptum est parochiali more perlegat et perficiat; et nequando vicarii clerici prædicti in Liturgiâ prædictâ peragandâ deficiant aut errent; eos omnes statuimus septimanatim vicibus redeuntibus, decani scilicet vicarium hebdomada a die hujus instantis mensis martij vicesimo quinto ineunte reliquosque pro prioritatis ratione succedentes perpetuò officia prædicta peragere quod si quis e dictis vicariis clericis neque per se, neque per deputatum officiis istis prædictis defungetur primo tempore per tres menses secundo per sex menses ab omni officio et beneficio infra ecclesiam cathedralem Lichfield suspendetur sin autem tertiâ vice deliquerit eum perpetuo a decano et capitulo residentiariorum privandum fore decernimus.

Cap. 7^m^. *De Signo ad Preces Matutinas et Vespertinas.*

Cum plurimi pro affectu et devoto animo matutinis et vespertinis precibus in ecclesia nostra cathedrali diebus profestis interesse flagitantes ex incerto campanæ sonitu, serius aut citius modo incipiente modo desinente precibus prædictis diu frustra expectatis casso labore abierint; ne deinceps adeo incerta sint orationis tempora sed omnibus certo innotescat quando minimo cum temporis dispendio iisdem interesse possint; ordinamus et decernimus cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ejusdem quod subsacrista (vel ejus deputatus) quolibet die profesto horâ nonâ matutinâ et tertia vespertinâ primam eamque minimam ex decem campanis per unius horæ quadrantem sine intermissione pulsabit; ut jam tum innotescat omnibus orationis horam approprinquare atque iterum ad minimum per unius horæ quadrantem ante decimam matutinam et quartam vespertinam campanulam sanctam dictam continenter pulsabit (observato illo respectu ad decanum qui in Hacketianæ collectionis capite de decano requiratur et ab ipso decimæ horæ matutinæ et quartæ vespertinæ sonitu cessabit nisi episcopus pro tempore existens nuncio expresse dato se ulterius expectandum innuat ob cujus adventum et non aliam quamcunque rationem campanulæ prædictæ sonitus ultra horas prædictas continuandus est. Et ne quis error ex incerto horarum sonitu oriri possit; ordinamus et decernimus et subsacristæ curæ specialiter demandamus ut quantum in se est diligenter curet et invigilet nequis istiusmodi error contingat ita tamen ut neque ipsi inter horas octavam et decimam matutinas aut secundam et quartam vespertinas solitum horarum sonitum accelerare vel retardare vel publicum horarum indicem corrigere quoquomodo licuerit sub pœnâ a decano et capitulo residentiariorum ad discretionem infligendâ.

Cap. 8^m^. *De Oblatis et de Pane et Vine in Eucharistia necnon de Sacristæ etc. circa hæc Officio.*

Cum cœna dominica ex præscripto rubricæ in libro publicarum precum ecclesiæ Anglicanæ singulis diebus dominicis in ecclesia nostra cathedrali celebretur oblationesque ibi factæ summam non spernendam quotannis conficiant de cujus distributione quanquam Deo soli reddenda sit ratio dispensatoribus tamen providendum est ut etiam coram hominibus fidelis inveniatur. Nos igitur horum causâ cum consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis ordinamus et decernimus quod decanus sive præsidens capituli, sive is quicunque fuerit qui aut Elementa Eucharistica consecrabit, aut episcopo consecrante poculum communicantibus administrabit; ante decessum suum a mensa dominica nummos oblatos numerabit et vel sacristæ vel subsacristæ tunc præsentis curæ et custodiæ demandabit, sacrista autem vel subsacrista prædictus proximo capitulo hebdomadario se præsentem sistet monitaque et præscripta de distribuendis oblatis solis incolis hujus clausi aut villæ iisque per omnia ecclesiæ Anglicanæ conformibus ab eodem septimanatim accipiet et deinde singulis capitulis hebdomadariis distributionis septimana præteritâ factæ rationem exhibebit atque ut deinceps omnibus innotescat quemadmodum oblata prædicta distribuantur omnia capituli hebdamadarii de iisdem distribuendis præscripta una cum sacristæ vel subsacristæ distributionis factæ certificatorio a clerico capitulari registro in hunc usum impensis decani et capituli parando et a clerico capitulari fideliter servando describentur. Registrum autem istud clericus capitularis prædictus episcopo dioceseos pro tempore existenti vel decano et capitulo generali vel decano et capitulo residentiariorum vel ex communicantibus alii cuicunque postulanti legendum et examinandum sine feodo exhibebit ut sic pia hujus ecclesiæ cura et prudens cautela in distribuendis oblatis omnibus constet qui voluerint in eam inquirere de impensa autem in panem et vinum ad usum cœnæ dominicæ quam rubrica prædicta faciendam jubet ab ædituis parochialibus idque sumptu suæ parochiæ nos ex paritate rationis censemus in ecclesia nostra cathedrali faciendam a sacristâ sumptu decani et capituli residentiariorum idque ex assensu et consensu decani et capituli statuimus et decernimus.

Cum autem sacrista hujus nostræ ecclesiæ per statuta ejusdem in collectione Hacketiana, cap. de vicariis teneatur non solum mensæ dominicæ lintea et vasa omnia munda semper servare sed etiam panem et vinum comparare in administrationem Sanctæ Eucharistæ sacramenti quoties occasio requirat ordinamus per præsentes et statuimus de et cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli hujusce ecclesiæ quod si posthac sacrista pro tempore existens ejusmodi vasa aut lintea omnino aut ex aliquâ parte immundâ in sacram mensam imponat aut imponi patiatur vel non semper in promptu habeat panis similoginei optimi et vini rubri purissimi in quantum sufficiat pro numero communicantium ipse communias trium mensium toties quoties deperdet in usum fabricæ dictæ ecclesiæ impendendas; quas perditiones subcommuniarius cum primum illi innotuerit sacristam de alterutro neglectuum prædictorum convictum esse coram decano seu præsidente et capitulo residentiariorum ejusdem ecclesiæ confestim solvet magistro fabricæ in usum ecclesiæ ex communiis sacristæ posteâ subducendas.

Cap. 9m. *De custodia Bibliothecæ Publicæ Ecclesiæ Cathedralis.*

Cum cancellarius hujus ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis curæ et custodiæ bibliothecæ publicæ per statuta Hacketiana præficiatur in eisdem autem statutis minime provisum sit et ordinatum quomodo ea curanda sit et custodienda ita ut quam maxime membris hujus ecclesiæ aliisque literatis clausi et civitatis incolis usui esse possit; nos cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis prædictæ ordinamus et decernimus quod cancellarius prædictus per se aut vicarium suum aliumve deputatum, obligatione pœnali ipsi cancellario obstrictim, bibliothecam publicam prædictam juxta decani et capituli residentiariorum ordinationes disponet de ædificiis ejusdem et seriniis quoties opus fuerit instaurandis custodem fabricæ tempestive monebit libros in eadem repositos, vel reponendos tam integros undique et illæsos quam eosdem suæ fidei commissos acceperit suo ipsius periculo præstandos curabit atque etiam per se aut suum vicarium aliumve deputatum prædictum efficiet ut fores bibliothecæ prædicta diebus Lunæ et Jovis in unaquâque per anni curriculum septimana intra horas octavam et decimam matutinas secundam quoque et quartam vespertinas canonicis et vicariis hujus ecclesiæ aliisque viris quos noverit honestis et literatis pateant; ignotis autem et fidei suspectæ hominibus perpetuo clausæ maneant.

Cap. 10m. *De Sedibus vel Subselliis in Ecclesia Cathedrali.*

Cum ad nos in hac nostra primaria visitatione allatæ sint complures querelæ de litibus et controversiis motis circa sedes et subsellia infra navem et choros ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis Nos Willielmus permissione divinâ Coventriæ et Lichfieldiæ episcopus cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ cathedralis predictæ, ad omnes tales querelas in posterum evitandum, ordinamus et decernimus, quod intra dies proximo anno computo assignatos decanus et capitulum residentiarorum omnia subsellia intra loca predicta coram accuratè inspicient, et a quibus singula occupentur inquirent deinde sedium omnium subselliorum de novo assignatione factâ nomina omnium et singulorum quibus quæque sedes assignata fuerint in libro a clerico capitulari parando, et ab eodem diligenter servando fideliter registranda curabunt; quibus sic peractis, si quando sedes aliqua morte vel decessu occupantis vacaverit, aut ex numero vel qualitate clausi vel civitatis incolarum crescente, vel deficiente, ordinem et loca eorundem commutare oportuerit decanus et residentiarii pro tempore existentes, non modo sedes vacantes pro suo arbitrio de novo supplebunt, sed omnes sedum dispositiones in capitulo et non alibi aut aliter ordinabunt easque registro prædicto inserendas curabunt, unde lites omnes de jure et titulo sedium prædictarum aut penitus auferentur aut si forte contigerint facile dirimentur; quisquis autem ex authoritate decani et capituli jus aliquod in sedibus prædictis impenetrabit, sex denarios pro resgistratione nominis sui et juris ita concessi clerico capitulari persolvet; nec cuiquam sine pari feodo sex denariorum clerico capitulari toties quoties solvendo registrum prædictum de ordine et jure sedes prædictas usurpantium consulere licebit. Clerico autem capitulari si a quoquam majus feodum postulabit mulctam decem solidorum erogamus toties quoties solvendam sub pœnâ suspensionis, usque dum solverit in usum fabricæ applicandum.

Cap. 11m.—*De Tabula Feodorum.*

Quandoquidem præbendarii hujus cathedralis nonnulli, aliique plures, multum et graviter tum diu antehac (ut inaudivimus) tum in hoc capitulo et extra conquesti sunt, de incertâ iniquâ indies-que gravescente ratione feodorum seu præmiorum quæ clericus capitularis, registrarius, virgiferi, aliique hujus ecclesiæ ministri sibi exigunt et corrogant; nos ad malum hoc et probum eluendum, querelasque omnes hujusmodi de hinc abscindendas cum consensu decani et capituli tabulam hic infrascriptam stabilimus eandemque unice et accuratè in perpetuis futuris temporibus observandam decernimus, districtè prohibendo ne clericus ullus capitularis, registrarius, virgifer, aliusve infradictus minister vel officiarius, aliquod unquam plus feodi, salarii præmiive nomine aut exigat aut deposcat quam quod in eâdem tabulâ est definitum. Siquis eorum contra fecerit, omni. in hac dictâ ecclesiâ loco officio et beneficio per decanum et capitulum residentiariorum privetur.

TABULA feodorum curiæ decani, et dec. et capituli, et prebendariorum, ecclesiæ cathedralis Lich. jurisdictionem ecclesiasticam habentium, aliorumque ejusdem ecclesiæ officiariorum et ministrorum, per statuta dictæ ecclesiæ edita et stabilita.

	Tot.		Judici.		Regro.		Appri.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Pro citatione	0	7	0	3	0	4	0	0
Pro quorum nomina	2	6	1	6	1	0	0	0
Pro citatione per decretum judicis	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	0
Pro citatione cum inhibitione seu intimatione præter feodum citationis	2	6	1	6	1	0	0	0
Pro insinuatione causæ in libro actorum	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	1
Pro constitutione procuratoris apud acta	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Pro monitione ad solvendum expensas adjudicatas	2	6	1	6	1	0	0	0
Pro productione partis seu testis	0	9	0	4	0	4	0	1
Pro examinatione partis seu testis super libellâ, alligatione, aliâve materiâ quâcunque	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pro commissione ad examinandum partem principalem seu testes in partibus inclusis productionum feodis	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro admissione procūtoris responso partis principalis personali per procuratorem exhibito	6	8	3	4	3	4	0	0
Pro copia responsi seu attestationum testis super quâlibet materiâ	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pro literis contemptum aliquem significantibus sive regiis majestatibus seu justariis ad pacem conservandum constitutis	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro literis requisitorialibus regiis majestatibus vicecomitibus, seu justariis prædictis pro excommunicati sive incarcerati corporis deliberatione	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro actis curiæ, viz., quolibet actu continente petitionem	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Pro sententia sive finali decreto	10	6	6	8	3	4	0	6
Pro scrutinio pro una aliqua causa	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Pro literis testimonialibus seu instrumentis confectis super aliqua causa materia, seu actu in registro remanente	6	8	3	4	3	4	0	0
Pro literis requisitorialibus sub mutuæ vicissitudinis obtentu	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro licentia matrimoniali	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro obligatione inde captâ	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pro exhibitione literarum institutionum in visitatione	1	8	0	8	1	0	0	0
Pro exhibitione literarum ordinum	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0
Pro admissione procuratorii partis absentis in visitatione	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pro exhibitione dispensationis et literarum facultatum alicujus duo beneficia ecclesiastica habentis visne	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pro receptione et registratione billæ baptizatorum sepultorum et matrimonio copulatorum	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0
Pro billa presentationis exhibitæ	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Pro clerico scribente billam	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0
Pro citatione contra aliquem presentatum et comparitione	1	2	0	6	0	8	0	0
Pro absolutione alicujus excommunicati in causâ correctionis	1	9	0	11	0	10	0	0
Pro literis proclamationis alicujus ante purgationem	3	4	1	8	1	8	0	0
Pro instrumento partis purgantis	1	6	0	8	0	8	0	2
Pro literis testimonialibus dimissæ partis purgatæ	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro insinuatione testamenti ubi inventorium extendit ad 40*l.*	5	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
Pro literis administrationis ejusdem valoris	5	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
Pro obligatione inde facta	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pro probatione testamenti inventorium non extendens ad 5*l.*	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0
Pro administratione ejusdem valoris	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0
Pro cera	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

	Tot.		Judici.		Regro.		Appri.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Pro commissione ad recipiendum juramentum executoris vel admôris in partibus - -	2	6	1	6	1	0	0	0
Pro renunciatione executoris vel administratoris	2	6	1	6	1	0	0	0
Pro literis tutoriis - - - - -	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro obligatione inde factâ - - -	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pro admissione procuratorii ad petendum testamentum probari vel administrationem concedi vel ad renunciandum oneri - - -	3	4	1	8	1	8	0	0
Pro inventorii exhibitione cum pars exhibens petierit dum assignandum pro exhibitione -	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0
Pro admissione computi alicujus executoris vel administratoris - - - - -	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro literis acquietantibus super computo -	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro literis collationis cujuscunque infra jurisdictionem decani et capituli - -	13	4	6	8	6	8	0	0
Pro mandato inducendum - - -	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0
Pro inductione vicarii in ecclesiis præbendalibus	14	0	6	8	6	8	0	8
Pro literis testimonialibus subscriptionis articulis religionis et juramenti regiis majestatibus -	10	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Pro literis testimonialibus subscriptionis declarationi in actu uniformitatis - -	6	8	3	4	3	4	0	0
Pro literis sequestratoriis - - -	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro obligatione inde facta - - -	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pro relaxatione sequestrationis - -	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro intimatione literarum parochianorum ad collationem - - - - -	2	6	0	0	2	6	0	0
Pro admissione resignationis vicarij - -	13	4	6	8	6	8	0	0
Pro admissione procuratorii partis exhibitentis resignationem - - - - -	6	8	3	4	3	4	0	0
Pro insinuatione Caveat - - -	6	8	3	4	3	4	0	0
Pro licentia ludimagistro sive curato -	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro actu inde facto - - -	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pro copia alicujus actûs in registro - -	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pro executione alicujus mandati citatorialis seu denunciatorii ad instatiam partis seu promotionem per milliare - - - -	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pro executione alicujus mandati citatorialis seu denunciatorii ex officio mero per milliare -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pro dismissione partis commutantis - -	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro actu inde - - - - -	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pro schedula pœnitentiæ - - - -	2	6	1	6	1	0	0	0
Pro scrutinio testamenti sive literarum adeônis -	2	6	0	0	2	6	0	0
Pro admissione curatoris ad lites - -	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	0
Pro installatione prebendarii, certificatis de subscriptionibus suis et de juramentis per cum præstitis ac etiam de perfectione precum publicarum juxta actum uniformitatis necnon pro obligatione et copiâ ejusdem ubi reditus annuatim reservatus ad summam 10*l.* extendit; præter et ultra summam 6*s.* 8*d.* succentori, et summam 20*s.* vicariis choralibus de consuetidine solvendam, cæteraque feoda subscripta -	53	4	26	8	26	8	0	0
Pro similibus feodis ubi reditus annuatim reservatus ad summam 10*l.* non extendit, præter et ultra 3*s.* 4*d.* succentori summamque 10*s.* vicariis choralibus persolvendam cæteraque feoda subscripta - - - -	26	8	13	4	13	4	0	0
Pro confirmatione alicujus patentis sive indenturæ et actu inde præter et ultra feoda subscripta - - - - - -	100	0	66	8	33	4	0	0
Pro confectione sive registratione alicujus indenturæ reditu reservato ad summam 5*l.* extendente	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Pro similibus feodis reditu reservato ad summam 5*l.* non extendente - - -	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Pro confectione et exhibitione procuratorii in capitulo quocunque - - -	4	6	0	0	4	6	0	0
Pro admissione canonici residentiarii præter et ultra feoda subscripta - - -	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0

	Tot.		Judici.		Regno.		Appri.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Pro præmonitione ad significandam residentiæ inchoationem	6	8	0	0	6	8	0	0
Pro installatione vicarij choralis	6	8	0	0	6	8	0	0
Pro copia alicujus testamenti sive inventorij aliûsve materiæ sive instrumenti e registro extracta per folium 14 lineas continens	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0

	Tot.		Sacrist.		Subsec.		Virg.	
Pro installatione prebendarij ubi reditus annuatim reservatus extendit ad summam 10*l.*	6	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Pro simili ubi reditus annuatim reservatus ad summam 10*l.* non extendit	3	0	0	0	0	6	2	6
Pro confirmatione alicujus patentis sive indenturæ	6	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Pro admissione canoâ Residentiarij	14	0	0	0	2	0	12	0
Pro matrimonio unoquoque celebrando in cath.	7	6	5	0	2	6	0	0
Pro purificatione cujuscunque in clauso puerperæ	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Pro sepultura personæ cujuscunque in cathedrali	13	4	6	8	6	8	0	0
Pro sepultura personæ cujuscunque in cæmiterio ecclesiæ cathedralis	6	8	3	4	3	4	0	0
Pro registratione baptismorum singulorum ubicunque in clauso et a quocunque administrandorum ac singulorum matrimoniorum in cathedrali solemnizandorum necnon singularum sepulturarum sive in cathedrali sive in cæmiterio ejusdem faciendarum	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Pro campanarum in cathedrali pulsatione quacunque quam subsacrista, ad id requisito et licentiato, fieri curabit, ad mortem alicujus, ad matrimonium aliquod, vel ad aliquam sepulturam, pro singulis campanis per spatium unius horæ conjunctim pulsatis ac de illa rata pro spatio majori vel minori	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	0
Pro pulsatione campanæ tenoris per se ad mortem vel sepulturam per spatium unius horæ ac de illa rata pro spatio majori vel minori	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Pro pulsatione campanæ alicujus aliûs ad effectus hujusmodi per spatium unius horæ et sic pro spatio majori vel minori	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	0
Pro horologii custodiâ	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pro licentia ad sepeliendum cadaver in ecclesiæ cathedralis navi, ejusdem insulis seu directis, seu transversis, insulis utrique choro adjacentibus, choroque ipso Beatæ Mariæ, aliisque partibus quibuscunque (præter chorum majorem in quo nullus sepeliatur) et decano et capitulo in usum fabricæ applicandam	1	6	8
Pro installatione cujuslibet vicarij choralis succentori	0	3	4
A singulis canonicis quos per stalla ut moris est citaverit cæterosque inde ad faciend. literas suas miserit succentori	0	1	6
Pro unaquaque apocha seu ut vulgo acquietantia sub communario et sub custodi fabricæ	0	0	4

Quæ statuta, ordinationes, decreta et constitutiones locales ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ, omnia et singula in hoc volumine, triginta paginarum hanc paginam immediatè præcedentium descripta: Nos Willielmus providentiâ divina Coventriæ et Lichfieldiæ episcopus, primariam nostram visitationem decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ prædictæ celebrantes tanquam salubria, honesta et necessaria, pro bono dictæ ecclesiæ et meliori regimine et gubernatione canonicorum et aliorum officiarorum et ministrorum ejusdem ecclesiæ modo existentium et in posterum futurorum, ab iis omnibus, aliisque personis quibuscunque quos aliquali modo concernunt sub pœnâ fidei læsionis, aliisque pœnis in eisdem contentis et specificatis, de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus diligenter et fideliter observanda de et cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ prædictæ capitulariter congregatorum de novo facimus, condimus, constituimus et ordinamus et stabili-

mus per præsentes in quorum omnium et singulorum fidem, robur et testimonium præmissorum, Nos Willielmus, episcopus antedictus sigillum nostrum episcopale, et nos decanus et capitulum prædicti sigillum nostrum capitulare præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datis in domo nostrâ capitulari sexto die mensis Martij Anno Domini (juxta computationem ecclesiæ anglicanæ) millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio.

Hic sequntur duo alia statuta ordinationes decreta sive constitutiones locales ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichen, alterum de admissione Residentiarij, alterum de suffragijs in capitulo residentiariorum quæ seorsim seponuntur quia non cum unanimi assensu et consensu decani et capituli sed longe majori numero eorum assentiente et consentiente lata sunt et stabilita prout ex actis inde factis, clarius et distinctius constat.

De Admissione Residentiarij.

Cum per amotionem unius ex residentiariis hujus ecclesiæ ejus loco vacante controversia de eo supplendo gravis exorta sit, lis in judicio quæ per aliquot annos duravit, et adhuc pendet indecisa; interea autem, præter alia mala quæ hinc consecuta sunt, ecclesia nostra cathedralis caruerit uno ex quatuor Residentiariis suis et nescimus quamdiu sit caritura ut igitur provideamus ne unquam post-hac simili ex causa similia et forsan graviora perpetiatur, visum est imprimis necessarium cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli hujus ecclesiæ modum confratres nostros canonicos in residentiam admittendi explicatius quam antea factum est statuere et definire. Hunc autem qui sequitur modum statuimus et definimus cum assensu et consensu prædictis quod quoties aliquis ex dictis canonicis residentiariis decano inferior defecerit, dabitur spatium quadraginta dierum quo iis quorum interest innotescat locum vacare dein proximò post dictum spatium stadio si quis eas habens conditiones quæ per statuta dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ requiruntur in residentiario se ad locum vacantem supplendum obtulerit idque sine competitione is solutis prius centum marcis vigore dictorum statutorum per eum solvendis, a decano aut presidente ac reliquis residentiariis sub formâ præstabilita ad residentiam admittetur nisi illorum unanimi judicio inidoneus judicetur, at si vel unus aliquis eorum ab istius-modi judicio dissentierit aut is se ita offerens ab illorum cunctorum hujusmodi judicio ad generale capitulum appellaverit hujus capituli per decanum aut præsidentem in vicesimum a dictâ dissensione seu appellationem diem convocati majoris numeri suffragiis res finalitur determinabitur. Sin autem dicto proximo stadio bini aut plures iis conditionibus præditi se obtulerint tum decani et reliqui residentiarii secum perpendant quis horum potissimum tum dotibus animi tum sanctitate vitæ (quod non est nihili) peritiâ in rebus agendis ecclesiæ futuris sit usui et ornamento, qua in comparatione, cæteris paribus, dignitarii qui vocantur (prout in statutis supradictis cavetur) omnibus aliis præferantur: Is autem in quem in capitulo residentiariorum omnes convenerint, protinus perinde ac si solus se obtulisset in residentiam admittetur si quis autem residentiariorum in hoc judicio de competitoribus faciendo a reliquis quanquam non nisi unus dissentient nomine ejus suppresso sub pœnâ perjurii in eum qui reclamantem prodiderit, protinus decanus vel præsidens generale capitulum convocabit post viginti dies ut suprastatutum est conventurum et per majorem numerum suffragiorum in isto capitulo determinabitur quisnam ex competitoribus dignus est qui aliis præferatur. Ille autem ac si solus petiisset a decano et capitulo residentiariorum eo modo et formâ ac in Hacketianæ collectionis capitulo de residentiariis præscribitur in residentiam admittetur. Sin autem in posterum quisquam canonicorum aliter in residentiam hujus ecclesiæ eligetur aut admittetur, talem ejus electionem seu admissionem irritam fore decernimus; ipsum autem qui ambitus sui causa turbaverit indignum esse censemus qui unquam posteà resideat in nostra ecclesia cathedrali.

De Suffragiis in Capitulo Residentiariorum.

Quanquam iis temporibus quando omnes canonici hujus ecclesiæ præter decanum triginta numero existentes, omnes erant residentiarij aut poterant esse si volebant horum in capitulo convenientium major pars erat satis numerosum consilium, cujus suffragiis totius ecclesiæ jura et negotia poterant tuto committi; et quamdiu remansit is numerus parum discriminis faciebat decani aut eo absente præsidentis capituli, vocis prævalentia in paritate suffragiorum quanquam etiam processu temporis numero residentiariorum redacto ad septem decano connumerato posteà autem ob rei communis inopiam numero illo septem residentiariorum ad quinque redacta necessarium fuit ut tali capitulo plenioris defectu demandarentur omnia jura et negotia ordinaria hujus ecclesiæ suffragiis partis majoris tantuli numeri disponenda et determinanda quod quidem ideo tantum ferendum fuit, quia aliquatenus necessarium esse videbatur; nunc tamen per amotionem unius residentiarii numero illo redacto ad quatuor qui ab aliquot annis obtinuit ac si esset legitimus numerus horum majorem partem in suffragando eam esse oportet quæ constat ex decano aut, eo absente, ex præsidente capituli et uno alio quolibet residentiario ita ut nunc temporis duorum arbitrio et nutu omnia regantur, quod minime est ferendum in liberâ civitate nedum in cathedrali ecclesiâ. Hæc igitur novitas ne in consuetudinem trahatur summopere cavendum ducentes statuimus et decernimus cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli nostræ ecclesiæ Lichfieldiensis quod in capitulis decani et residentiariorum prædictis (hebdomadario tantum rebusque in eo per statuta Hacketianæ transigentis exceptis) nullus in posterum decanus sive præsidens capituli per suffragium et unius ex aliis canonicis residentiariis quanquam in capitulo secum præsentis ullum

actum capitulare facere præsumat cui non tertius saltem residentiarius expresse consensum suum dederit aut vivâ voce aut in scriptis sub absentis manu et sigillo consignatis omniaque acta decani et capituli residentiariorum prædictorum quibus non erunt tres ad minimum ita ut præfertur consentientes non obstante usu aliquo aut prætextu statuti contrarii vi statuti hujus præsentis cassa erunt et nullius ultra vigoris aut authoritatis.

Quæ duo statuta ordinationes decreta sive constitutiones locales ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ prædictæ alterum de admissione residentiarorum alterum de suffragiis in capitulo residentiariorum immediate præcedentia Nos Willielmus providentiâ divina Coventriæ et Lichfieldiæ episcopus primariam nostram visitationem decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichen prædictæ celebrantes tanquam salubria, honesta, et necessaria, pro bono dictæ ecclesiæ, et meliori regimine et gubernatione canonicorum et prebendariorum ejusdem ecclesiæ modo existentium et imposterum futurorum ab iis omnibus sub pœnâ fidei læsionis de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus diligenter et fideliter observanda de et cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ prædictæ capitulariter congregatorum de novo facimus condimus constituimus ordinamus et stabilimus per præsentes. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et robur et testimonium premissorum Nos Willielmus episcopus antedictus sigillum nostrum. Episcopale, et nos Decanus et Capitulum prædicti, sigillum nostrum capitulare præsentibus apponi fecimus datis in domo nostrâ capitulari sexto die mensis Martii anno domini (juxta computationem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ) millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio.

Protestatio Decani Addison contra duo statuta Alterum de Admissione Residentiarii et alium de Suffragiis in Capitulo Residentiarorium.

Ego Lancelotus Addison sacræ theologiæ professor hujus ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichen decanus dissentio confectioni constitutioni ordinationi et confirmationi duorum scriptorum sive statutorum prætensorum sic intitulatorum; de admissione residentiarij; de suffragiis in capitulo residentiariorum; sic omnibus et singulis in eisdem contentis mentionatis aut specificatis quæ aliquomodo aut minuant aut tollant aut pervertant aut cassent aliqua jura, potestates privilegia aut prærogativas decani dictæ ecclesiæ aut ejus successorum aut decani et capituli residentiariorum eorumve successorum eidem vel eisdem, per statuta vel approbatas hujus ecclesiæ consuetudines concessa et protestor de nullitate eorundem.

Lancelot Addison.

John providentiâ divina episcopus Lichfieldiæ et Coventriæ omnibus ea quæ sequntur lecturis salutem in Christo unico salvatore: Quoniam in re arduâ et non satis expertâ nihil tam feliciter excogitari potest quod (quum ad praxin redigatur) a difficultatibus nondum antea prævisis erit prorsum immune adeoque nihil usitatius quam ut statuta et communi totius regni consilio, sancta in melius deinceps immutentur aut protinus rescindantur, operamus fore ut nullatenus in opprobrium ne in diminutionem quidem sapientiæ reverendi admodum in Christo patris Gulielmi antecessoris nostri vertatur si statuta ejus collectioni Hacketianæ sub appendicis nomine quæ statuta Lloydiana vocantur superaddita mutatiunculas quasdam subire censeamus præsertim si caput primum cum maturâ deliberatione in Dei honorem ecclesiæ honestatem et decani canonicorumque in persolvendis eorum stadiis levamen et subsidium utcunque conditum tollamus, pro certo etenim habemus nos istiusmodi nihil facturos, quod venerabilis præsul si vices nostras jam supplerit non esset facturus.

Statuimus itaque et cum consensu decani et capituli ordinamus, quod caput primum de numero canonicorum residentiariorum &c. ulteriorem statuta vigorem non habeat.

Statuimus insuper et cum consensu decani et capituli ordinamus quod clausula in medio quinti capitis statutorum nimirum de residentiariis ubi cuilibet eorum tempus residentiæ nonaginta dierum aut aliqualem ejus partem inter se invicem mutare permittitur interpretationem talem sive mutationem subeat ut imposterum licet decano et cæteris residentiariis pro se invicem præsidentiam facere. Eâ tamen lege, ut nemo duplici simul presidentiâ defungatur nec per istiusmodi permutationem sive substitutionem stet quominus quisque tertiam saltem partem nonaginta dierum prædictorum (cessantibus impedimentis in statuto numeratis) residendo personaliter expleat.

Volumus etiam et cum consensu decani et capituli statuimus et ordinamus quod in statuto de oblatis in Eucharistiâ loco verbi solis inseratur præsertim. Ita ut imposterum clausula illa de incolis clausi et villæ paulò latius sumatur et non nunquam liceat etiam extraneis distribuere.

Quæ statuta ordinationes decreta sive constitutiones locales ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ, primum in capite primo de numero canonicorum residentiariorum secundum de residentiariis, et tertium de oblatis in eucharistiâ immediate præcedentia Nos Johannes providentia divina Lichen et Coventriensis episcopus primariam nostram visitationem decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ celebrantes tanquam salubria honesta et necessaria pro bono dictæ ecclesiæ, et meliori regimine et gubernatione canonicorum et prebendariorum dictæ ecclesiæ modo existentium et imposterum futurorum ab iis omnibus sub pœnâ fidei læsionis de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus diligenter et fideliter observanda de et cum assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichen prædictæ capitulariter

congregatorum de novo facimus, condimus, constituimus, ordinamus et stabilimus per præsentes; in quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et robur et testimonium præmissorum Nos Johannes episcopus antedictus sigillum nostrum episcopale, et nos decanus et capitulum prædicti sigillum ostrum capitulare præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datis in domo nostrâ capitulari decimo septimo die mensis Septembris Anno Domino millesimo septingentisimo tertio.

Edvardus Permissione Divina Coventriensis et Lichfieldiensis Episcopus omnibus ea quæ sequuntur inspecturis et lecturis Salutem in Christo.

Cum ad occurendum versutorum hominum technis et effugis vix possunt leges effingi satis expresse; et mandata rigida nimis et ultra modum tensa in desuetudinem merito abeunt aut impune solent violari; nobis imbecillitati plurimorum consulentibus, et ut obedientia eorum in omnibus regula et officio confirmetur studentibus visum est paucula quædam in statutis prædecessorum nostrorum elucidare, quædam emollire et ad removendas quæ ex institutione canonicorum novæ fundationis lites in posterum oriantur statutum unicum de novo addere quod in Dei gloriam et ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis honorem et commodum vertatur.

(1.) Statuimus igitur, et cum consensu decani et capituli ordinamus ad emendationem sive correctionem defectus in statuto Hacketiano intitulato VI. Cap. de canonicis in genere in libro statutorum conservato in registro episcopali pag. 49, linea 2da. immediate post verbum (remanserit) ut hæc verba, scilicet, aut omnes tres vitæ defunctæ sint, inseri et inscribi possint, eademq verba pro parte dicti statuti volumus etiam et ordinamus.

Collect. Lloyd, C. 4. p. 12. L. 13.

(2.) Volumus etiam et cum consensu decani et capituli prædictorum, et ad humilem petitionem omnium vicariorum choralium ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis prædictæ.

Statuimus quod ex hoc tempore non licebit iis sine expresso in scriptis consensu episcopi et decani et capituli residentiariorum partem aliquam rei communis in terris vel decimis constantem in firmam dimittere nisi cum augmentatione quartæ vel quintæ partis ad minimum reditus præsentis reservati pro tali vitæ aut annorum termino qualem ipsi addant in talibus dimissionibus ad firmam sub pœnâ amissionis totius quam pro tali dimissione recipient summæ ex annuis reditibus vicariorum choralium prædictorum levandæ et in usum fabricæ ecclesiæ nostræ prædictæ impendendæ, exceptis illis dimissionibus per quas reditus secundum conditionem dicti statutil Lloydiani ad duplicem valorem hactenus aucti sunt ac etiam dimissionibus terrarum non excedentium summam decem librarum annuatim quæ unà cum domibus in civitate Lichfieldiæ ab antiquo dimissa fuerunt. Et hisce conscientias decani et capituli residentiariorum onerari volumus, ut in visitatione scilicet suâ vicariorum choralium de quibuscunque dimissionibus a visitatione immediate precedente, factis diligenter inquirant, et si quando in hoc statutum delinquentes inveniantur, ut debite puniantur.

Statutum Novum.

(3.) Statuimus insuper et cum consensu decani et capituli ordinamus quod quilibet canonicus residentiarius istius novæ fundationis quadraginta et quinque dies si valor prebendarum ejûs quinquaginta et quinque libris attigerit sin minus triginta et octo dies continuos quotannis residebit tempore auditus ad festum Sancti Michaelis ab illo vel illis prout melius convenerit cum cæteris canonicis residentiariis deligendos vel a decano et capitulo residentiariorum si non convenerit secundum prioritatem admissionis assignandos, precibus matutinis et vespertinis in ecclesia nostrâ cathedrali prædicta intererit quotidie sub pœnâ quinque solidorum toties quoties pro quocunque die absens fuerit (cessantibus legitimis impedimentis in statutis Hacketianis assignatis) capitulum hebdomadarium frequentabit in quo sicut et in omnibus aliis capitulis licet duas vel tres præbendas habeat tamen unicum tantum suffragium habebit cæteraque omnia peragere tenebitur officia et onera quæ muneri residentiariorum incumbunt iis tantum exceptis quæ proprie ad canonicos residentiarios antiquæ fundationis spectant ratione electiones canonici residentiarij clerici capitularis et virgiferorum aut ratione reditus communis vel reditus fabricæ qui solo canonicos antiquæ fundationis attinent reditum eum communic olim appropriatum canonicis movæ fundationis intactum esse volumus. Quoad alia deinde videbitur cum totus canonicorum creandorum residentiariorum numerus complebitur nullus autem canonicus residentiarius hujus novæ fundationis in residentiam deinceps admittetur nisique juramentum susceperit de residentiâ præstandâ prout præscribitur in statutis Hacketianis Cap. V. ac nisi summam triginta librarum in manus custodis et usum fabricæ numeraverit; ita tamen, ut si posthac ipse admittetur ad canonicatum antiquæ fundationis prædicta ista summa triginta librarum de novo non solvetur sed in censum centum marcarum eatenus erit translata ita ut summa triginta et sex librarum tredecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum ab eo denuo soluta integras centum marcas solvisse habeatur, et si quis canonicus duabus vel tribus præbendis ad valorem quadraginta et quinque librarum et domo præbendali dotatus in residentiam modo ac formâ præscriptis admitti recusaverit talem recusantem ob omni beneficio præbendarum ejus a decano et capitulo residentiariorum quousque statuto huic morem gesserit suspendum fore decrevimus et fructus dictarum præbendarum in usum fabricæ durante supensione, sequestrandos et applicandos, pro admissione tamen in residentiam canonicorum hujus novæ fundationis dimidium tantum feodorum quibus canonici residentiarij antiquæ fundationis onerantur exigi volumus.

Dignitas canonicorum residentiariorum novæ fundationis eadem sit in respectu ad canonicos in genere, ac canonicorum residentiariorum antiquæ fundationis iisdem privilegijs ac honoribus fruantur utrique ita ut post canonicos residentiarios antiquæ fundationis seniores cæteris qui non sunt dignitarij vel residentarij in omnibus habeantur.

Quæ statuta ordinationes decreta sive constitutiones locales ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ primum in capite sexto de canonicis in genere cum his verbis scilicet (aut omnes tres vitæ defunctæ sint vel additis vel insertis secundum per modum additionis statuto Lloydiano cap. IV. de vicariorum choralium dimissionibus ad firmam, et tertium de residentiarijs novæ fundationis immediate præcedentia; Nos Edvardus providentiâ divina Coventriensis et Lichfieldiensis episcopus primariam nostram visitationem decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ prædictæ celebrantes tanquam salubria honesta et necessaria pro bono dictæ ecclesiæ et meliori regimine et gubernatione canonicorum et præbendariorum dictæ ecclesiæ modo existentium et in posterum futurorum ab iis omnibus sub pœnâ fidei læsionis de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus diligenter et fideliter observanda, de et cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ capitulariter congregatorum de novo facimus condimus constituimus ordinamus et stabilimus per præsentes. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem robur et testimonium præmissorum, Nos Edvardus episcopus antedictus sigillum nostrum episcopale et nos decanus et capitulum prædicti sigillum nostrum capitulare præsentibus apponi fecimus datis in domo nostrâ capitulari decimo tertio die mensis Julii anno domini millesimo septingentesimo vicesimo.

Richardus Permissione Divina Lich. et Coventriensis Episcopus omnibus ea quæ sequuntur inspecturis et lecturis Salutem in Christo.

Cum in tertio capite statutorum reverendi in Christo patris Gulielmi Lloyd hujus dioceseos quondam episcopi in statuto de augmentatione vicariæ Sanctæ Mariæ in civitate Lichfieldiæ hæc inserantur verba "ita tamen ut compositio prædicta in robore suo "permanserit donec omnes partes rectoriarum prædictarum dimissæ fuerint nisi ali- "quando consultum videbitur episcopo pro tempore existenti cum assensu et consensu "decani et capituli residentiariorum eam et aliquam ejus partem in levamen partis ali- "cujus dimittentes citius determinare" quæ verba realem compositionem pro tempore tantum duraturam et aliquando cessaturam supponere videantur cum nobis autem persuasum sit quod prædicta compositio nullo modo possit abrogari et experientiâ compertum sit quod augmentatio a præfato piissimo et doctissimo præsule in usum vicarii prædicti assignata ad liberaliorem ejus sustentationem minimè sufficiat; Nos igitur episcopus cum unanimi assensu et consensu decani et capituli totam istam clausulam in quæ verba superius recitata inseruntur penitus rescindimus et abrogamus reliquas autem ejusdem statuti et singulas partes approbamus et confirmamus.

Statuimus insuper et ordinamus cum unanimi consensu et assensu decani et capituli quod prædictus vicarius Sanctæ Mariæ pro tempore existens et successores ejus salarium ex donatione vel regia augmentatione vel aliunde conflatum et unicuique curato, scilicet Sanctæ Mariæ, Sancti Ceddæ alias Stowe, et Sancti Michaelis, in civitate Lichfieldiæ debitum singulis istis curatis annuatim ad valorem triginta librarum monetæ Anglicanæ augere et supplere in posterum tenebuntur, et quod ad dotationem domini Barcroft in ultima ejusdem statuti parte memoratam et conciones residentiariorum cæterorumque præbendariorum in ecclesia Sancti Michaelis ibidem præscriptas attinet.

Volumus statuimus et ordinamus quod cum omnes partes rectoriarum prædictarum jam actu dismissæ sint in ecclesia prædicta sancti Michaelis supplere vices concionandi adhuc debitas residentiarij cæterique præbendarii non amplius tenebuntur.

Statuimus in super quod in octavo capite statutorum de vicariis ubi mentio fit de vicariorum correctione et amotione in locum verborum sequuntur videlicet "Aut saltem "unanimi consensu decani et capituli omnium residentiariorum per se et non per pro- "curatores suos præsentium" hæc substituantur verba videlicet, aut saltem unanimi consensu decani et capituli omnium residentiariorum in quo decanus et ad minus duo residentiarii per se et non per procuratores suos intersint.

Nos Richardus providentiâ divinâ Lichfieldiæ et Coventriæ episcopus primariam nostram visitationem decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ celebrantes tanquam salubria honesta et necessaria pro bono dictæ ecclesiæ et meliori regimine et gubernatione canonicorum et prebendariorum dictæ ecclesiæ modo existentium et in posterum futurorum ab iis omnibus sub pœna fidei læsionis de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus diligenter et fideliter observanda de et cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis predictæ capitulariter congregatorum de novo facimus condimus constituimus ordinamus et stabilimus per præsentes.

In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem robur et testimonium præmissorum Nos Richardus episcopus antedictus sigillum nostrum episcopale, et nos Decanus et capitulum prædicti sigillum nostrum capitulare præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datis quinto die mensis Octobris Anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo tricesimo nono.

Fredericus Permissione Divinâ Lich. et Coventriensis Episcopus, omnibus ea quæ sequuntur inspecturis et lecturis Salutem in Christo.

Cum lege parliamentaria, episcopis hujus ecclesiæ pro tempore existentibus data sua potestas novos creandi residentiarios in levamen et subsidium residentiariorum antiquæ (ut vocantur) fundationis, cumque tres novi jam creati sint ut fini proposito melius respondeatur statuimus et ordinamus quod anno in quatuor stadia divisa quorum primum incipiat a primo die Octobris secundum a primo die Januarii tertium a primo die Aprilis et quartum a primo die Julii inclusive: Unus residentiariorum antiquæ fundationis duos continuos menses calendarios in unoquoque stadio residebit et unus residentiariorum novæ fundationis unum mensem calendarium in unoquoque similiter stadio residebit.

Et si quis residentiarius antiquæ fundationis per primum suæ residentiæ mensem a precibus vel matutinis vel vespertinis abfuerit quinque solidos in usum fabricæ toties quoties solvere tenebitur; et si per alterum residentiæ suæ mensem abfuerit dimidium mulctæ prædictæ solvet.

Et si quis residentiarius novæ fundationis si (ut prædicitur) a precibus abfuerit quinque solidos similiter solvet.

Undecim mensibus sic distributis, mensem residuum tres residentiarii novæ fundationis hoc modo supplebunt anno Festum Sancti Michaelis jam proxime sequente canonicus de Tervin et Stotfold; secundo, canonicus, de Prees et Colwich, tertio canonicus de Tervin et Colwich, quarto canonicus de Freford et Hansacre; et sic seriatim et secundum hunc ordinem prescriptam, donec quartus novæ fundationis canonicus erectus fuerit. Hac lege tamen quod quoties in hoc mense residuo a precibus abfuerint duos tantum solidos et sex denarios in usum fabricæ solvent.

Absentias autem decani et residentiariorum vicarius hebdomadarius libro inseret quem singulis capitulis hebdomadariis exhibebit.

Stadia eligendi hæc erit ratio; dignitarii secundum dignitatem cæteri vero antiquæ fundationis residentiarii secundum senioritatem eligent et postquam inter eos de residentiis suis convenerit residentiarii novæ fundationis secundum senioritatem optionem facient.

Atque ut in choro anthemata et servitia melius cantentur statuimus quod in posterum quoties stallum vicarii alicujus laici vacaverit præsentatio ad istud stallum sit penes decanum et residentiarios antiquæ et novæ fundationis.

Et statuimus quod prebendarii de Tachbrook, Wolvey, et Bishopshull ab omnibus stipendiis et solutionibus ad stalla eorum pertinentibus liberi sint penitus et immunes.

Statuimus etiam quod quilibet vicarius duos denarios per diem ultra communias solvere recusans cum absens fuerit sine veniâ decani eove absente, majoris in ecclesiæ et ad eos solvendos per tria subsequentia hebdomadaria capituli fuerit admonitus, ab officio et stallo chorali prorsus amovebitur.

Statuimus etiam et ordinamus quod preces matutinæ in choro celebratæ a Festo Sancti Michaelis ad festum Annunciationis ad medietatem horæ post horam decimam et a festo annunciationis ad festum Sancti Michaelis ad decimam horam precisè incipiant. Omnibus autem diebus dominicis ad medietatem horæ post decimam et quod preces vesper-tinæ in choro prædicto horâ consuetâ incipient; diebus dominicis exceptis in quibus ad medietatem horæ post quartam incipient.

Statuimus insuper quod in posterum preces matutinæ in choro interiori celebratæ a festo S^{ti} Michaelis inclusivè ad festum Annunciationis incipient ad medietatem horæ, horam septimam immediate sequentem et a festo Annunciationis ad festum Sancti Michaelis inclusive ad medietatem horæ, horam sextam immediate sequentem; et subsacrista vel ejus idoneus deputatus, per quartam horæ partem campanas more consueto pulsabit.

Quæ statuta ordinationes decreta sive constitutiones locales ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiæ prædictæ Nos Fredericus divina providentia Lich. et Cov. episcopus primariam nostram visitationem decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ celebrantes, tanquam salubria, honesta et necessaria pro bono dictæ ecclesiæ et meliori regimine et gubernatione canonicorum et prebendariorum dictæ ecclesiæ modo existentium in posterum futurorum ab iis omnibus sub pœna fidei læsionis de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus diligenter et fideliter observanda de et cum unanimi assensu et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Lichfieldiensis prædictæ capitulariter congregatorum de novo fecimus, condimus constituimus ordinamus et stabilimus per præsentes; in quorum omnium et singulorum fidem robur et testimonium præmissorum Nos Fredericus episcopus ante dictus sigillum nostrum episcopale et nos decanus et capitulum prædicti sigillum nostrum capitulare præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datis decimo tertio die mensis Augusti Anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo quinquegesimo secundo.

Constitution of Cathedral Churches of the New Foundation.

EPISCOPVS.

Decanvs.	
Canonici *vel* Prebendarii	xii
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Minores Canonici	xii
Diaconvs	i
Svbdiaconvs	
Clerici	xii
Magister Choristarum	i
Choristæ	x
Informatores Pverorvm	ii
Pveri Grammatici	l
Pavperes	xii
Virgiferi	ii
Svbsacristæ	ii
Ministri (*ad campanas pulsandas*)	iv
Janitores (*qui et* Barbitonsores)	ii
Obsonator	i
Pincernæ	ii
Coqvvs	i
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This enumeration is taken from the statutes of Christ Church, Canterbury, given by King Henry VIII. The *concionatores* are peculiar to this cathedral, but some others have a *prælector theologicus.*

Statutes of Christ Church, Canterbury, touching the Residence of Dean and Canons.

Cap. VIII.

De Residentiâ Decani.

R. Hen. VIII.

Quia vigilanti rectoris oculo nihil est utilius ut omnia recte gubernentur, statuimus et volumus ut decanus *semper domi apud ecclesiam suam resideat*, nisi illum remoretur impedimentum legitimum. Impedimentum legitimum esse declaramus servitium regis aut reginæ domesticum, (quod vocant ordinarium,) servitium etiam eorum qui in principis aulâ, decani sacellæ, eleemosynarii, seu principis in grammaticâ informatoris officio funguntur. Ad hæc negotia regis ultro oblata et demandata, adversam corporis valetudinem, procurationem negotiorum ecclesiæ nostræ, violentam detentionem, vel denique ecclesiæ nostræ nomine ad parliamentum seu provinciale concilium profectionem et moram. Quod si ob aliquod istorum impedimentorum ipsum abesse ab ecclesiâ nostrâ contingat; in omnibus tamen commodis et fructibus a dictâ ecclesiâ percipiendis pro præsenti haberi volumus, modo causam absentiæ (cum domum redierit) capitulo comprobaverit. Quod si ob alias causas cum abesse contigerit, juxta temporis rationem pro absente habeatur, et commodis omnibus quæ præsentibus contingant ipsum carere volumus. Præterea decanum *singulis annis ab ecclesiâ permittimus abesse centum dies, vel continuos vel divisos*, ad invisenda sacerdotia et alia beneficia sua, pro quo quidem absentiæ tempore emolumenta percipiet quæ præsenti contingunt.

R. Carol. I.

Quia vigilanti rectoris oculo nihil est utilius, ut omnia tam domi quam foris recte gubernentur, statuimus et volumus ut decanus *per nonaginta ad minus dies in singulis annis domi apud ecclesiam hanc nostram resideat, quorum viginti unum continuos esse volumus, et quolibet die residentiæ suæ habitu gradui et choro competenti sacris intererit*, nisi illum remoretur impedimentum legitimum. Impedimentum autem legitimum esse declaramus, servitium regis aut reginæ domesticum, (quod vocant ordinarium,) et cui præstando duos solummodo menses assignamus, viz. unum pro ipso servitio, alterum vero pro itinere et præparatione. Servitium etiam eorum qui in regis aulâ, decani sacelli, eleemosynarii primarii, clerici regis oratorii, seu principis in grammaticâ informatoris officio funguntur, et illi servitio dent operam, neque illius prætextu alibi morentur. Ad hæc negotia regis ultro oblata et demandata, adversam corporis valetudinem, procurationem seu executionem negotiorum ecclesiæ nostræ, violentam detentionem, ad provinciale concilium profectionem et moram ibidem, vel denique ecclesiæ nostræ nomine ad parliamentum, convocationem, seu provinciale concilium profectionem et moram ibidem et reditum ab eodem. Quod si ob aliquod istorum impedimentorum ipsum ab ecclesiâ nostrâ ita abesse necessario contingat, in omnibus tamen commodis et fructibus a dictâ ecclesiâ percipiendis, pro præsenti haberi volumus, modo causam absentiæ suæ (cum domum redierit) coram capitulo probaverit. Quod si ob alias causas tam diu abfuerit, ut per nonaginta dies quolibet anno in ecclesiâ nostrâ non resideat modo quo supra, illum stipendio omni et dividentiis quibuscunque istius anni pro rata temporis in nonaginta æquales portiones distribuendos carere volumus; quod si nec per viginti unum dies continuos residerit, pro absente omnimodo haberi, et nullius generis commodi ad decanatum spectantis perceptione gaudere volumus, et si quæ forsan proficua anticipaverit, anno sequenti refundet. Statuimus etiam, atque ejus in Domino conscientiam oneramus, ut totum illum canonem, qui est numero quadragesimus secundus, quatenus ipsum concernit summopere observabit, et ab aliis vere et fideliter observari curet.

Cap. XII.

De Residentiâ Canonicorum.

R. Hen. VIII.

Quandoquidem membra a capite procul sejungi non convenit, quemadmodum decanum ita etiam canonicos *domi se continere et in ecclesiâ nostrâ semper residere* volumus, nisi illos remoretur impedimentum legitimum. Impedimentum autem legitimum declaramus esse servitium regis aut reginæ domesticum, quod ordinarium vocant; servitium etiam eorum qui in principis aulâ, decani sacelli, eleemosynarii, seu principis in grammaticâ informatoris officio funguntur, ad hæc negotia a rege ultro oblata et demandata, adversam corporis valetudinem, procurationem negotiorum nostræ ecclesiæ, violentam detentionem, vel denique ecclesiæ nostræ nomine ad parliamentum seu provinciale concilium profectionem, et moram ibidem. Quod si ob aliquod istorum impedimentorum ipsum abesse ab ecclesiâ nostrâ contingat, in omnibus tamen commodis et fructibus ad istam ecclesiam percipiendis pro præsenti haberi volumus, modo causam absentiæ suæ, cum domum redierit, præsentibus probaverit. Præterea singulos canonicos *singulis annis ab ecclesiâ permittimus abesse* 80 *dies, continuos vel divisos,* ad invisenda sacerdotia et alia beneficia ecclesiastica sua si quæ habent, ac ad alia negotia sua privata absolvenda, pro quo quidem absentiæ suæ tempore omnia emolumenta percipient quæ præsentibus contingunt.

Præterea statuimus et volumus ut quoties decanus aut canonicorum aliquis ad concionandum proficiscatur infra quindecim milliaria ab ecclesiâ nostrâ, si uno integro die abfuerit, illius diei emolumenta percipiet perinde ac si domi mansisset; quod si ultra quindecim milliaria et infra viginti quatuor a dictâ ecclesiâ nostrâ concionaturus egrediatur, tunc si duobus integris diebus absens fuerit, eadem etiam emolumenta accipiet quæ ii qui domi manent percipiunt. Interim tamen statuimus et volumus *tertiam ad minus partem totius numeri canonicorum in ecclesiâ nostrâ præsentem esse.* Quod nisi tertia semper pars domi manserit eos omnes qui absentes fuerint (cessante legitimo impedimento) tam dividentiâ suâ quam pecuniâ corpori præbendæ debitâ carere jubemus quamdiu tertia (quam diximus) canonicorum pars præsens non fuerit.

R. Carol. I.

Quandoquidem membra a capite procul sejungi non convenit, quemadmodum decanum ita etiam canonicos domi suæ præbendariæ et non conductitiæ nisi aliter ab archiepiscopo indultum fuerit *se continere et in ecclesiâ nostrâ residere, et quolibet die suæ residentiæ sacris in habitu gradui et choro competenti interesse* volumus, nisi illos remoretur impedimentum legitimum, (illud quale sit capite de residentiâ decani declaravimus) et non aliud. Quod si ob aliquod istorum impedimentorum canonicum aliquem abesse contingat ut per infra scriptos dies in ecclesiâ nostrâ residere non possit, tamen commodis et fructibus ab ecclesiâ nostrâ percipiendis pro præsenti haberi volumus, modo causam absentiæ suæ, cum domum redierit, coram decano aut vicedecano et canonicis præsentibus probaverit. Statuimus igitur *singulos canonicos quolibet anno in hâc ecclesiâ cathedrali* 90 *integros dies* (*quorum viginti et unum continuos esse volumus*) *residere, in quibus familiam seorsim alant;* talisque ratio per decanum et capitulum in generali capitulo mense Novembris quotannis celebrando ineatur, et anni cujusque tempora ita inter se partiantur ut *quarta* (*ad minimum*) *præbendariorum pars semper intra septum hujus ecclesiæ personaliter resideat.* Statuimus insuper, ut unusquisque præbendariorum (nisi illi aliter hâc in re ob causam aliquam gravem et urgentem ab archiep° Cant. dispensatum fuerit) juxta canonem XLIV^um^ Synodi London, A.D. 1603, post exactum suæ residentiæ terminum per statuta hæc nostra definitum ad beneficia sua vel unum ex iis, aut saltem ad aliam aliquam curam in quâ ipsorum præsentia legibus requiritur (si quam habuerit) una cum familiis quamprimum convolent, ut debitis illic officiis perfungantur, pro quo quidem absentiæ tempore omnia emolumenta capient quæ etiam præsentibus solvi debent. Præterea statuimus et volumus ut quoties decanus aut canonicorum (sic ut supra residentium) aliquis ad concionandum proficiscatur infra quindecim milliaria ab ecclesiâ hâc nostrâ, si uno integro die abfuerit, illius diei emolumentâ percipiet perinde ac si domi mansisset et precibus divinis interfuisset; quod si ultra quindecim milliaria et infra viginti quatuor a dictâ ecclesiâ nostrâ concionaturus egrediatur, tunc si duobus integris diebus absens fuerit, eadem etiam emolumenta accipiet quæ ii qui domi manent percipere solent. Hoc autem intra spatium viginti et unius dierum in quibus solennior residentia requiritur, nullo modo fieri permittimus.

Quicunque vero statutum suæ residentiæ tempus stricte et religiose non perimpleverint, similem omnino mulctam quæ decano non residenti assignatur luent.

ELY.

Carta Fundacionis. Hen. VIII. a.d. 1542.

(Copied from the original in Ely Cathedral.)

Henricus Octavus Dei gracia Anglie et Francie Rex fidei defensor Dominus Hibernie et in terra supremum caput Anglicane ecclesie Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem Cum nuper cenobium quoddam sive monasterium quod dum extitit prioratus sive monasterium ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Etheldrede Eliensis vulgo vocabatur atque omnia et singula ejus maneria dominia mesuagia terras tenementa hereditamenta dotaciones et possessiones certis de causis specialibus et urgentibus per Robertum ipsius nuper cenobii sive monasterii priorem et ejusdem loci conventum nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in perpetuum jamdudum data fuerunt et concessa, prout per ipsorum prioris et conventus cartam sigillo suo communi sive conventuali sigillatam et in cancellaria nostra irrotulatam manifeste liquet, quorum pretextu nos de ejusdem nuper cenobii sive monasterii scitu septu et procinctu ac de omnibus et singulis predictorum nuper prioris et conventus maneriis dominiis mesuagiis terris tenementis hereditamentis dotacionibus et possessionibus ad presens pleno jure seisiti sumus in dominio nostro ut de feodo Nos utique sic de eisdem seisiti existentes divinaque nos inspirante clementia nichil magis ex animo affectantes quam ut vera religio verusque Dei cultus inibi non modo non oboleatur sed in integrum potius restituatur et ad primitivam sive genuine sinceritatis normam reformetur correctisque enormitatibus in quas monachorum vita et professio longo temporum lapsu deplorabiliter exorbitaverat operam dedimus quatenus humana prospicere potest infirmitas ut in posterum ibidem sacrorum eloquiorum documenta et nostre salutifere redempcionis sacramenta pure administrentur bonorum morum disciplina sincere observetur juventus in litteris liberaliter instituatur senectus viribus defecta eorum presertim qui vel circa personam nostram vel alioqui circa regni nostri negocia publice bene et fideliter nobis servierint rebus ad victum necessariis condigne foveatur ut denique elemosinarum in pauperes Christi elargitiones viarum pontiumque reperaciones et cetera omnis generis pietatis officia illinc exuberantur in omnia vicina loca longe lateque dimanent ad Dei omnipotentis gloriam et ad subditorum nostrorum communem utilitatem felicitatemque Idcirco nos infra prelibatum scitum septum ambitum et procinctum dicti nuper cenobii sive monasterii ad gloriam et honorem sancte et individue Trinitatis quandam ecclesiam cathedralem de uno Decano presbitero et octo presbiteris prebendariis ibidem omnipotenti Deo omnino et in perpetuum servituris creari erigi fundari et stabiliri decrevimus et eandem ecclesiam cathedralem de uno Decano presbitero et octo prebendariis presbiteris cum aliis ministris ad divinum cultum necessariis tenore presentium realiter et ad plenum creamus erigimus fundamus stabilimus et stabiliri ac in perpetuum inviolabiliter observari jubemus per presentes Volumus itaque et per presentes ordinamus quod ecclesia cathedralis predicta ad gloriam et honorem sancte et individue Trinitatis per nos erecta et fundata ecclesia cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis Eliensis de cetero in perpetuum vocetur nuncupetur et appelletur et quod ecclesia cathedralis predicta sit et in perpetuum erit ecclesia cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis et sedes episcopalis reverendi in Christo patris Thome Godryke permissione Divina Eliensis Episcopi et successorum suorum Eliensium Episcoporum eandemque ecclesiam cathedralem sancte et individue Trinitatis honoribus et insigniis sedis episcopalis et cathedralis ecclesie per presentes decoramus et eandem sedem episcopalem infra scitum et procinctum dicti nuper cenobii sive monasterii prefato episcopo et successoribus suis episcopis Eliensibus damus et concedimus per presentes habendam et gaudendam eidem episcopo et successoribus suis in perpetuum Et ut ecclesia cathedralis predicta de personis congruis et singulis locis et gradibus suis perimpleatur et decoretur dilectum nobis Robertum Steward primum originalem et modernum Decanum predicte ecclesie cathedralis ac Ricardum Coxe sacre theologie professorem primum presbiterum prebendarium ac Mattheum Parker sacre theologie professorem secundum presbiterum prebendarium ac Willelmum Maye legum doctorem tertium presbiterum prebendarium ac Willelmum Lyson legum doctorem quartum presbiterum prebendarium ac Egidium Ayer in sacra theologia baccalareum quintum presbiterum prebendarium ac Johannem Custons sextum presbiterum prebendarium ac Robertum Hamond septimum presbiterum prebendarium ac Johannem Warde octavum presbiterum prebendarium predicte ecclesie cathedralis tenore presentium facimus preficimus constituimus et ordinamus per presentes Volumus etiam et ordinamus ac eisdem Decano et prebendariis concedimus per presentes quod predicti Decanus et octo prebendarii de cetero sint de se in re et nomine unum corpus corporatum habeantque successionem perpetuam et se gerent exhibebunt et occupabunt juxta et secundum ordinaciones regulas et statuta eis per nos in quadam indentura in posterum fienda specificanda et declaranda Et quod idem Decanus et prebendarii ac suc-

cessores sui Lecanus et capitulum ecclesie cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis Eliensis in posterum vocabuntur et appellabuntur ac in presenti vocentur et appellentur et quod prefati Decanus et prebendarii ecclesie cathedralis predicte et successores sui sint et in perpetuum erunt capitulum episcopatus Eliensis sitque idem capitulum prefato Thome nunc Eliensi Episcopo et successoribus suis episcopis Eliensibus perpetuis futuris temporibus annexum incorporatum et unitum Ipsosque Decanum et prebendarios unum corpus corporatum in re et nomine facimus creamus et stabilimus ac eos pro uno corpore facimus declaramus ordinamus et acceptamus habeantque successionem perpetuam Et quod ipsi Decanus et capitulum eorumque successores per nomen Decani et capituli ecclesie cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis Eliensis prosequi clamare et placitare possint et implicitari ac defendere et defendi respondere et responderi in quibuscumque curiis et locis legum nostrarum et alibi ubicumque in et super omnibus et singulis causis accionibus sectis demandis brevibus et querelis realibus spiritualibus ecclesiasticis personalibus et mixtis ac in omnibus aliis rebus et causis ac materiis quibuscumque Et per idem nomen maneria dominia terras tenementa possessiones hereditamenta proficua et emolumenta tam spiritualia sive ecclesiastica quam temporalia et alia quecumque per nos per litteras nostras patentes heredum vel successorum nostrorum seu per aliquam aliam personam vel personas quascumque eis et successoribus suis vel aliter secundum leges nostras vel heredum seu successorum nostrorum danda vel concedenda capere percipere et perquirere dare alienare et dimittere possint et valeant ac generaliter omnia alia et singula capere recipere perquirere dare alienare et dimittere ac facere et exequi valeant et possint prout et eisdem modo et forma quibus ceteri Decanus et capitulum aliarum ecclesiarum cathedralium infra hoc regnum nostrum Anglie seu eorum aliquis capere recipere perquirere dare alienare et dimittere ac facere consueverunt seu consuevit aut exequi possint sive possit quoquomodo Et quod Decanus et capitulum ecclesie cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis Eliensis predicte et successores sui in perpetuum habeant et habebunt commune sigillum ad omnimodi cartas evidentias et cetera scripta vel facta sua fienda eos vel ecclesiam cathedralem suam predictam aut episcopatum ibidem aliquo modo tangentia sive concernentia sigillanda per quod se et successores suos astringere et obligare possint et valeant ad tempus vel in perpetuum juxta et secundum tenorem ejusdem scripti sic per illos sigillati Et quia volumus dictam ecclesiam cathedralem sancte et individue Trinitatis Eliensis per nos noviter erectam ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis Dei honorifice dotari de ampliori gracia nostra dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefatis Decano et capitulo ecclesie cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis predicte totum predictum scitum septum circuitum ambitum et procinctum supradicti nuper cenobii sive monasterii cum omnibus antiquis privilegiis libertatibus ac liberis consuetudinibus ejusdem nuper cenobii sive monasterii ac totam ecclesiam ibidem una cum omnibus capellis campanis campanilibus claustris dormitoriis tectis refectoriis cimiteriis mesuagiis domibus edificiis curtilagiis ortis gardinis pomariis stagnis vivariis et ceteris omnibus locis terris et territoriis infra eadem scitum septum circuitum ambitum et procinctum predicti nuper monasterii existentibus et que ut pars partes vel parcella ejusdem nuper scitus sive monasterii communiter fuerunt reputata seu estimata que nuper fuerunt predicti nuper prioris et conventus in jure nuper monasterii predicti simul cum omnibus et omnimodis juribus vasibus jocalibus ornamentis bonis catallis et implementis ejusdem nuper cenobii sive monasterii cum suis pertinentiis universis Excepto et omnino reservato predicto Episcopo Eliensi et successoribus suis toto illo palacio vulgariter vocato le Bysshoppys Palyce ac omnibus mesuagiis habitacionibus domibus edificiis ac ceteris hereditamentis quibuscumque dicto palacio ab antiquo debitis et spectantibus HABENDUM TENENDUM ET GAUDENDUM predictum scitum septum circuitum ambitum et procinctum supradicti nuper monasterii una cum omnibus juribus antiquis privilegiis libertatibus ac liberis consuetudinibus supradictis ac cum predicta ecclesia cathedrali capellis campanis campanilibus cimiteriis mesuagiis domibus edificiis curtilagiis ortis gardinis pomariis stagnis vivariis terris et tenementis infra dictum scitum septum circuitum ambitum et procinctum dicti nuper cenobii sive monasterii simul cum predictis vasibus jocalibus ornamentis bonis catallis et implementis ejusdem nuper cenobii sive monasterii ac cum ceteris omnibus et singulis premissis superius specificatis cum suis pertinentiis exceptis preexceptis prefatis Decano et capitulo ecclesie cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis Eliensis predicte et successoribus suis in perpetuum tenenda de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Volumus etiam et per presentes concedimus prefatis Decano et capitulo dicte ecclesie cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis Eliensis et successoribus suis quod Decanus ecclesie cathedralis illius pro tempore existens omnes et singulos ecclesie ejusdem cathedralis inferiores officiarios et ministros ac alias predicte ecclesie cathedralis quascumque personas prout casus seu causa exiget faciet constituet admittet et acceptabit de tempore in tempus in perpetuum et eos ac eorum quemlibet sic admissos vel admissum ob causam legitimam non solum corrigere sed etiam deponere et ab eadem ecclesia cathedrali amovere et expellere possit et valeat Salvis nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris titulo jure et auctoritate Decanum ecclesie cathedralis predicte ac predictos octo prebendarios et successores suos ac sex pauperes ibidem ex liberalitate nostra viventes nominandi assignandi et preficiendi qualitercumque et quotiescumque ecclesia cathedralis predicta de decano prebendariis vel pauperibus predictis sive de eorum aliquo per mortem vel aliter vacare contigerit per litteras nostras patentes de tempore in tempus ordinare preficere et presentans aliquo in

presentibus suprascripto in contrarium inde non obstante Volumus etiam et per presentes concedimus prefatis Decano et capitulo ecclesie cathedralis sancte et individue Trinitatis Eliensis predicte quod ipsi pro se et successoribus suis habeant et habebunt has litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Anglie debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quovismodo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo Eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine premissorum sive eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos prefatis Decano et capitulo et eorum successoribus ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinacione provisione sive restriccione inde in contrarium facta edita ordinata sive provisa aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium decimo die Septembris anno regni nostri tricesimo tertio.

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate parliamenti.

ff. ASSHETON.

Statuta Ecclesiæ Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis Eliensis edita per illustrissimam et serenissimam Principem Elizabetham, Ang. Fran. et Hib[æ] Reginam, fidei defensatricem, &c. ac ejusdem Ecclesiæ Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis Eliensis fundatricem.

Elizabetha, Dei gratiâ Ang. Fran. et Hib[æ] Regina fidei defensatrix &c. dilecti nobis in Christo Decano et capitulo ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Eliensis salutem. Cum visum fuerit potentissimo et felicissimæ memoriæ principi patri nostro, necnon etiam regni illius proceribus, universoque senatui, quem parliamentum vocant (divina id suggerente providentia) monasteria quæ passim in regno suo extabant, tum quia synceram et antiquissimam fidei religionem, spectatissimam vitæ probitatem, et exquisitam linguarum et scientiarum cognitionem, quarum virtutum laudem in primis monasteriis floruisse constat, eam vero nunc longioris temporis progressu corrupti et deficientes in fædissimam superstitionem turpissimumque vitæ otium ac libidinem, atque in crassissimam sacrarum literarum inscitiam commutarunt; tum propter alias justas rationabilesque causas supprimere, et abolere, et in longè meliores usus convertere: ad verum omnipotentis Dei cultum, et multo majorem reipublicæ commendationem: Quapropter illustrissimus et longe prudentissimus noster parens Divinæ voluntati conjunctius et magis e re Christiana esse ducens, ut ubi ignorantia et superstitio regnabant, ibi sincerus Dei cultus vigeat, et non solum Sanctum Christi Evangelium assiduè et purè per quosdam doctos et graves viros prædicari, qui ad exemplum primitivæ Ecclesiæ loco presbyterii episcopo in omnibus gravioribus causis adesse possint: sed etiam hæreses et prava dogmata reprimi et expurgari queant: præterea ut, ad Christianæ fidei et pietatis incrementa, juventus (quæ regni nostri seminarium existit) in bonis literis rectè instituatur, ut pauperes ibidem perpetuò sustententur: in ipsorum monasteriorum loco quæ tam longe a prima eorum integritate aberrabant, ecclesias ad hos pios usus superius commemoratos magnifice erexit atque fundavit, quas cathedrales nuncupari voluit: Nos vero intelligentes leges (sine quibus nullus cœtus bene diu gubernari queat) ad istas ecclesias cathedrales juxta piam fundationem a nobilissimo nostro parente præscriptam non satis plenâ ac legitimâ authoritate hactenus esse descriptas: pro singulari igitur amore, quem erga optimum patris nostri studium gerimus, quo illius pii, et vere regii instituti ratio perpetuis futuris temporibus ad omnipotentis Dei laudem, veræ religionis ac pietatis propagationem, atque reipublicæ nostræ commoditatem conservari queat; leges has nostras magno regni nostri sigillo consignatas promulgamus, quibus Ecclesiam nostram Eliensem regi et gubernari mandamus: quibus tam Decanus et utriusque ordinis Canonici, quam cæteri omnes ministri, pueri, et pauperes, qui in ipsis Ecclesiis commoraturi sint, pareant et obsequantur, eisque ut a regiâ nostrâ authoritate conscriptis et profectis regantur et gubernentur. Id qui fecerint, ingens sane pietatis incrementum huic nostro regno inde proventurum confidimus, et nos christiani principis voto, quod ad solius Dei laudem nuncupamus, minime fraudabimur.

Note.—The Statutes of King Charles II. are nearly the same as those of Queen Elizabeth; but the following Statute of the Elizabethan Code is omitted in the Caroline:—

Cap. 29.

De communi mensâ omnium ministrantium.

Ut qui una conveniunt et una Deum laudant in choro, una etiam comedant, et una Deum laudent in mensâ, statuimus et volumus, ut tam minores canonici et ministri omnes in choro, quam puerorum grammaticorum informatores, et alii omnes inferiores ecclesiæ nostræ ministri (nisi fuerint uxorati) pueri etiam musicam et grammaticam discentes, in communi aula simul comedant et epulentur. In qua quidem aula archididascalus primus accumbet, secundo præcentor, et eo absente, primus admissione minor canonicus, nisi aliquis magister sit in artibus, quem cæteris minoribus canonicis tam in choro quam mensâ anteponi volumus. Deinde cæteri minores canonici et magister choristarum et hypodidascalus. In secundo ordine sedeant diaconus et octo clerici. In tertio ordine sedeant pueri grammatici et choristæ. In secundo prandio sedeant subsacristæ, obsonator, pincerna, janitor, coquus, subcoquus. Morum censor in aulâ erit archididascalus, et eo absente hypodidascalus, qui viros immorigeratos arguet, pueros etiam castigabunt ipsorum præceptores, ut omnia cum silentio ordine et decoro agantur. In aula unus ex presbyteris ecclesiæ per consensum majoris partis convivantium in primo et secundo ordine, vicesimo quinto Novembris quotannis eligetur, qui fungetur officio seneschalli annui, qui pro integro anno seneschallus erit, quique ad communem mensam, ligna, carbones, salem, et id genus alia, quæ pro futuri temporis stauro (quod vocant) necessaria videbuntur, parabit. Hic rationem seneschalli menstrui, hoc est, ejus qui pro uno mense seneschallus erit, et rationem promi et obsonatoris in fine cujusvis hebdomadæ cum supervisione thesaurarii examinabit, et in fine anni majori parti convivarum primi et secundi ordinis omnium impensarum rationem reddet. Porro ex minoribus canonicis et secundi ordinis ex commensalibus unus per se vel per alium vicissim in singulis mensibus fungetur officio seneschalli menstrui, cujus consilio obsonator in emendis eduliis obsequatur. Coquus etiam, si videbitur, ad forum ibit, et cum illo cibos coemet et comparabit. Volumus nihilominus et liberum esse concedimus Decano aut eo absente Vice-Decano, ut viris ecclesiæ conjugatis aut ægrotis, portionem pecuniæ pro victu seu communiis assignet et tradi faciat.

Statuta Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Eliensis recognita per augustissimum D. Regem Carolum Secundum.

Carolus Secundus Dei gratiâ Angliæ Franciæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ Rex, fidei defensor, &c. universis matris ecclesiæ filiis ad quorum notitiam præsens scriptum pervenerit, salutem.

Cum statuta a potentissimo Rege Henrico VIII°. pro regimine ecclesiæ cathedralis Eliensis conditâ, et a Serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ recognita, pro variis exemplaribus jam extantibus aut dubia aut etiam inter se pugnantia reperiantur, adeò ut ea quam postulant obedientia iis præstari neutiquam possit. Nos ex propenso nostro in religionem animo hoc corpus statutorum ex illis præcipuè desumptum, sed in meliorem ordinem redactum, legibusque regni et ecclesiæ canonibus magis conforme, regiâ nostrâ authoritate tradendum et ecclesiæ cathedrali Eliensi injungendum curavimus. His igitur statutis cum Decanum majoresque canonicos, tum canonicos minores, et clericos cæterosque in eâdem ecclesiâ ministros, pueros ac pauperes parere et obsequi volumus. Et ad firmiorem eorundem observationem, juramenta illa, quæ in ipsis continentur ab omnibus respective suscipienda præscribimus. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras manu nostrâ signatas, magno sigillo nostro Angliæ muniri fecimus.

Datum in palatio nostro apud Westmonasterium . . . . die Aprilis anno regni nostri decimo octavo annoque Christi MDCLXVI.

De numero eorum qui in ecclesiâ Eliensi sustentantur aut stipendium accipiunt. Cap. 1^mum^.

Imprimis statuimus et ordinamus ut sint perpetuò in dictâ ecclesiâ unus decanus, octo canonici, quinque* minores canonici, unus prælector theologicus, quatuor sacellani, viz., ad curam ecclesiarum SS. Trinitatis, et S. Mariæ atque capellarum de Chetsam et Stuntney, unus diaconus, octo clerici laici, unus magister choristarum, unus organista, octo choristæ, duo informatores puerorum in grammaticâ (quorum unus sit præceptor, alter sub-præceptor) viginti quatuor pueri in grammaticâ erudiendi, sex pauperes, duo sub-sacristæ, unus registrarius, unus senescallus, unus auditor, unus janitor, unus barbitonsor, unus obsonator, unus coquus, unus custos pontium, unus pulsator campanæ et horologii custos, et septemdecim ballivi maneriorum, qui quidem in eâdem ecclesiâ numero præscripto (unusquisque suo ordine) juxta statuta et ordinationes nostras sedulò inserviant.

* *Octo* Hen. VIII. *Sex* Eliz.

De qualitatibus, electione, et admissione decani. Cap. 2^um^.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut decanus sit presbyter vitæ et famæ integræ; nec doctus modò et eruditus, sed doctrinæ etiam titulo insignitus, hoc est, sacræ theologiæ professor, bacalaureusve, vel juris doctor. Cùm autem contigerit officium decani per mortem, resignationem, privationem, vel cessionem, aut alio quovis modo in posterum vacare, volumus, ut ille pro decano habeatur et acceptetur, decanique officio in omnibus fungatur, quem nos, aut successores nostri nominandum, eligendum, et proficiendum, perque literas patentes magno sigillo nostro, aut successorum nostrorum sigillatas episcopo Eliensi presentandum esse duxerimus. Quem quidem decanum sic nominatum, electum et presentatum, post episcopi institutionem, præsentes canonici assument et admittent in decanum perpetuum ecclesiæ cathedralis Eliensis. Atque in hâc suâ admissione decanus ipse, antequam ullam ecclesiæ administrationem suscipiat, aut ullis ecclesiæ negotiis sese ingerat, in hanc formam jurabit.

Juramentum decani. Cap. 3^um^.

"Ego N. qui in decanum hujus ecclesiæ cathedralis Eliensis electus et institutus sum, Deum testor, et per hæc sancta Dei Evangelia juro, quòd pro virili meâ, hanc ecclesiam fidelitèr regam et gubernabo juxta ordinationes et statuta ejusdem; et quod omnia illius bona, terras, tenementa, reditus, et possessiones, juraque et libertates atque privilegia cæterasque res universas, tam mobiles (salvo earum rationabili usu) quàm immobiles, et alia omnia commoda ejusdem ecclesiæ benè et fideliter custodiam et servabo, atque ab aliis similiter fieri curabo. Ad hæc omnia et singula statuta et ordinationes augustissimi Regis nostri Caroli Secundi fundatoris nostri (quatenus me concernunt) benè et fidelitèr observabo, et ab aliis, (quatenus eos concernunt) studiose observari procurabo, sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia."

Volumus autem ut tam decanus ipse quàm canonici et cæteri ecclesiæ nostræ ministri in admissione sua juramenta de Regiæ Majestatis suprematu, et fidelitate eidem præstandâ juxta formam statutorum regni hujus in hoc ipsum editorum, suscipiant, et articulis de quibus convenit inter archiepiscopos et episcopos utriusque provinciæ et clerum universum in synodo Londini 1562, subscribant.

De traditione bonorum. Cap. 4^um^.

Ut res ecclesiæ prædictæ securius et tutiùs conserventur, statuimus et ordinamus, ut, post juramentum decani, omnes illi, quibus vel tempore superioris decani, vel vacationis tempore, aliqua rerum custodia tradebatur, (hoc est, qui bona aliqua dictæ ecclesiæ per indenturas, vel aliter, in cura vel custodia sua tunc habent, vel antea habuerint,) coram capitulo verum et integrum separatim faciant computum de rebus omnibus per se admi-

nistratis, vel suæ custodiæ et curæ commissis, bonaque ipsa coram decano et canonicis monstrent et exhibeant. Thesaurum quoque universum, jocalia, ornamenta omnia, et bona alia quæcunque ad prædictam ecclesiam pertinentia decano tradent, aut tradi facient: et quæ priùs per indenturas habuerunt, per novas indenturas, inter decanum et ipsos separatim conficiendas, de manibus decani recipiant. De quibus omnibus decanus ipse absque dilatione novum et generale conficiet inventorium, eique subscribet. Quod quidem inventorium, postquam à capitulo perlectum et probatum fuerit et subscriptum per omnes tum presentes, thesauri quoque, jocalia, ornamenta, et alia prædicta (quæ quotidiano usui non sunt necessaria, et quæ in custodia officiariorum per indenturas remanere non debent) locis ad hoc deputatis juxta statuta nostra reponentur.

De officio decani. Cap. 5^{um}.

Quoniam decanum vigilantem esse decet, veluti oculum in corpore, qui reliquis corporis membris haud negligenter prospiciat; statuimus et volumus, ut decanus (qui pro tempore fuerit) cum omni solicitudine præsit; canonicos, cæterosque ministros ecclesiæ omnes moneat, increpet, arguat, obsecret, opportunè, importunè instet, tanquam excubias agens in reliquum gregem suæ curæ commissum. Curet autem ut divina officia cum decoro celebrentur, ut conciones præscriptis diebus habeantur, ut pueri cum fructu instituantur, ut eleemosynæ pauperibus distribuantur, ut in universum concredita sibi munera singuli fidelitèr obeant. Præterea decanus cum præsens fuerit, honestam et competentem familiam alat, pauperibus panem frangat, (qua in re ipsius conscientiam oneramus) et honeste et frugaliter in omnibus se exhibeat. Decanum autem sordidè parcum coarguet episcopus: canonicos verò in illud vitium incurrentes coarguet decanus; qui etiam malos, et in officio tardos per statuta corriget atque puniet. Præterea thesaurum, jocalia, ornamenta, ecclesiæ vasa aurea et argentea, supellectilem omnem, utensilia, chartas et monumenta, rotulas curiarum et scripturas, aliaque bona, et res quascunque ad ecclesiam prædictam spectantes, absque ullâ eorum diminutione aut damno, (salvo eorum rationabili usu) prout ordinationes et statuta nostra describunt, diligentèr ac fidelitèr dispenset, disponat ac custodiat, atque ab aliis, quorum intererit illud agere, dispensari, disponi, ac custodiri faciat, ut ea omnia successori suo integra relinquat. Denique statuimus et volumus, ut in omnibus causis gravioribus, veluti in feodi concessione, terrarum dimissione, inque aliis id genus, decani, si presens fuerit, consensus obtineatur. Quod si fuerit absens (modò infra regni nostri Angliæ limites degat) consensus ejus per legitimum procuratorem, qui semper unus erit de capitulo, si habeatur, sufficiet.

De residentia decani. Cap. 6^{um}.

Quia vigilanti rectoris oculo nihil est utilius, ut omnia rectè gubernentur, statuimus et volumus ut decanus apud ecclesiam nostram singulis anni terminis trimestribus quatuordecim dies resideat, nisi illum à residentia remoretur impedimentum aliquod legitimum. Impedimentum autem legitimum declaramus, servitium Regis aut Reginæ domesticum, quod vocant ordinarium, negotia principis ultro ab eo oblata et demandata, adversam corporis valetudinem, procurationem negotiorum ecclesiæ nostræ, violentem detentionem, vel denique ecclesiæ nostræ nomine ad Parliamentum seu provinciale concilium profectionem ac moram ibidem. Quod si ob aliquod istorum impedimentorum ipsum abesse ab ecclesiâ nostrâ contigerit, in omnibus tamen commodis et fructibus in dicta ecclesia percipiendis pro præsenti haberi volumus, modo causam absentiæ, cum domum redierit, coram capitulo probaverit. Quòd si ob alias causas ita illi abesse contigerit, ut quatuordecim dies in quolibet anni termino non resideat, pro singulis diebus residentiæ suæ quibus abfuerit, sex solidi et octo denarii stipendio ejus detrahentur. Ipsum verò decanum reliquis anni diebus licitè ab ecclesiâ nostrâ abesse permittimus, ad alia sua beneficia, si quæ habeat, invisenda, et alia negotia privata absolvenda. Pro quo quidem absentiæ tempore emolumenta omnia percipiat, quæ ad præsentem spectant.

Non nisi centum dies. Hen. VIII.

De obedientiâ decano præstandâ. Cap. 7^{um}.

Cùm doceat Divus Paulus præpositis obediendum esse, volumus et mandamus ut tam canonici quàm minores canonici et cæteriecclesiæ nostræ ministri omnes et singuli, ipsum decanum caput suum et ducem agnoscant, ipsumque revereantur, et in omnibus rebus, ac mandatis, licitis et honestis, quæ statuta nostra concernunt, aut ad bonum regimen et statum ecclesiæ nostræ pertinent, ipsi decano, aut ipsius vicem obeunti, aut, illis absentibus, seniori secundum admissionem canonico pareant, obediant, adsistant, et auxilientur.

De qualitatibus, electione, et admissione canonicorum. Cap. 8^{um}.

Statuimus et volumus ut quotiescunque contigerit aliquem canonicorum prædictæ ecclesiæ per mortem, resignationem, privationem, cessionem, aut alio quovis modo, ab ecclesiâ nostrâ recedere, amoveri, aut expelli; ille pro canonico habeatur et acceptetur, quem episcopus Eliensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, et successores ejus, solito more, elegerit et instituerit. Volumus autem, ut nullus in canonicum admittatur qui non fuerit presbyter, integræ famæ, nec doctus modò et eruditus, sed qui doctrinæ etiam titulo fuerit insignitus, hoc est, sacræ theologiæ professor, baccalaureusve aut juris doctor, aut artium magister, aut denique juris baccalaureus, ad eum in jure gradum ante triennium

admissus in academiâ. Porrò canonicum, sic nominatum et præsentatum, post episcopi institutionem, volumus ut decanus aut ejus vicem gerens, coram præsentibus canonicis adsumat atque admittat.

De juramento canonicorum. Cap. 9^{um}.

Qui quidem ad hunc modum admissus in canonicum coram decano, aut ejus vicemgerente, cum aliis præsentibus canonicis post juramentum suprematûs et fidelitatis, in hanc formam jurabit.

"Ego N. qui in canonicum hujus ecclesiæ sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis Eliensis nominatus, electus, et institutus sum, tactis sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliis, juro, quod pro virili meâ, terras, tenementa, reditus, possessiones, juraque et libertates, atque privilegia, cæterasque res universas hujus ecclesiæ servabo, et servari procurabo; omniaque et singula statuta ac ordinationes augustissimi Regis Caroli Secundi, fundatoris nostri, firmissimè custodiam, et ab aliis, quantum in me fuerit, custodiri curabo: nec quod in commodum et honorem hujus ecclesiæ legitimè fieri potest impediam, sed illius commodum procurabo et augebo. Et si ad aliquod officium gerendum in ecclesiâ prædictâ vocatus, electus, et designatus fuero, illud obire et gnaviter pro viribus facere non detrectabo. Hæc omnia et singula præstabo, sicut me Deus adjuvet, et hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia."

De residentiâ canonicorum. Cap. 10^{m}.

Non nisi 80 dies abesse. Hen. VIII.

Quandoquidem membra à capite procul aut diu sejungi non convenit, quemadmodum decanum ita canonicos quatuordecim diebus singulis anni trimestribus residere volumus, nisi illos remoretur impedimentum legitimum. Impedimentum autem legitimum hoc loco illud intelligi volumus, quod in capite de residentiâ decani declaravimus. Quòd si ob alias causas tamdiu abfuerint, ut quatuordecim dies in singulis anni terminis non resideant, pro quolibet die residentiæ suæ quo abfuerit eorum quilibet, tribus solidis et quatuor denariis mulctabitur, retinendis in manu receptoris et in proximo generali ecclesiæ computo inter decanum et prebendarios residentes distribuendis. Sin ob aliquod legitimum impedimentum canonicorum quenquam abesse contigerit, et quatuordecim dies in aliquo anni termino residere non possit, eum in omnibus commodis et fructibus à dictâ ecclesiâ percipiendis pro præsenti haberi volumus, modo causam absentiæ suæ, cùm domum redierit, coram decano et capitulo probaverit. Quod si quis ex canonicis quinquaginta dies residentiæ simul perfecerit, omnibus emolumentis et privilegiis gaudebit, ac si residentiam quatuordecim dierum singulis anni terminis peregisset. Ut autem unus ad minimum in ecclesiâ nostrâ canonicus semper adsit, in generali capitulo quotannis ordinatione à decano et capitulo factâ cavebitur cum effectu.

Tertia pars canonicorum semper præsens. Hen. VIII.

De concionibus in ecclesiâ nostrâ habendis. Cap. 11^{m}.

Quia lucerna pedibus nostris est verbum Dei, statuimus et volumus, ut decanus, et canonici nostri, imo per misericordiam Dei obsecramus, ut in verbo Dei opportune et importune seminando sint seduli, cum aliàs, tum præcipuè in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali, volumusque ut decanus quidem concionetur singulis annis in die Nativitatis Domini, in Festo Paschæ, et in die Pentecostes, per se, vel per alium, sub pœnâ viginti solidorum, pro quolibet horum dierum quo defecerit. Canonicorum verò quilibet in mense sibi à capitulo assignato, tribus diebus dominicis vel per se, vel per alium concionabitur, sub pœnâ decem solidorum pro quolibet horum dierum quo defecerit. Et ne ullus totius anni Dies Dominicus abeat sine concione, volumus Prælectorem Theologicum, omnibus diebus Dominicis aliisque diebus solennibus, qui neque decano neque canonico alicui fuerint assignati, concionem habere.

De mensâ canonicorum. Cap. 12^{m}.

Statuimus et volumus ut singuli canonici residentes seorsum habitent cum singulis familiis, et bona quæ ex nostrâ liberalitate perceperunt in honestas expensas sic accommodent, ne aut diverticula avaritiæ quæsivisse, aut in profusionem nimiam incidisse videantur. Si quis autem horum vitiorum altero notatus sit, et diffamatus, per decanum, aut eo absente, vice-decanum corripiatur, et si videtur, mulcta arbitrariâ corrigatur. Porrò si quis ex canonicis sit, qui præter ecclesiæ stipendia quadraginta libras annuas certi reditûs, et ad eam summam (deductis oneribus) æstimati, aliunde non habeat, hunc ad familiam seorsum alendam cogi nolumus; sed apud decanum, aut quem elegerit canonicum, hospitandi permittimus facultatem, modò ad mensam aliquam comedat intra ecclesiæ nostræ ambitum. Quod si hujus conditionis plures fuerint, poterunt apud sui ipsorum aliquem communem mensam sustinere; qui omnes sic in communi mensâ convivantes pro uno tantum residente computabuntur, et ex communi dividentiâ tantum percipient quantum unus eorum qui seorsim familiam alunt; alios verò omnes qui communem inter se mensam non habent, sed ad alienam mensam comedunt, dividentiæ ejus, quæ ex decani et aliorum canonicorum absentia accrescit, participes esse omnino prohibemus.

De stipendio decani et canonicorum. Cap. 13m.

Novimus hospitalitatis virtutem Deo esse longè gratissimam, quam ut decanus et canonici ecclesiæ nostræ facilius exerceant, statuimus et ordinamus ut decanus qui ad formam à nobis inferiùs præscriptam in ecclesiâ nostrâ residens fuerit singulis anni trimestribus per manus receptoris recipiat triginta libras, viginti duos denarios, et unum obolum. Pari etiam ratione statuimus et ordinamus ut quilibet canonicus qui pro residente in hac nostrâ ecclesiâ juxta statuta nostra habetur, recipiat à receptore ecclesiæ nostræ quinque libras bonæ et legalis monetæ Angliæ; deductis inde prius per illum, illis mulctis, quas antegresso trimestri commisit. Volumus autem ut singulis anni terminis, viz. ad Festum Michaelis, ad Natalem Christi, ad Annunciationem Beatæ Mariæ, ad Festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, stipendia omnia tam decano et canonicis, quàm aliis ministris omnibus numerentur et solvantur. Exceptâ illâ pecuniâ quæ singulis trimestribus ex absentiâ decani et canonicorum, omissioneque concionum accrescet; quæ quidem per receptorem in generali ecclesiæ computo congruâ distributione inter decanum residentem et præbendarios residentes dividatur. Residentem interpretamur decanum, qui quatuordecim dies singulis trimestribus divinis officiis, (nimirum aut integris matutinis, aut sacræ synaxi, aut vespertinis precibus) lineo superpellicio et scholasticâ epomide, quæ suo gradui conveniat, indutus, choro interfuerit, et familiam per id temporis in domo suâ ad decanatum pertinenti aluerit, concionesque a nobis ei præscriptas in ecclesiâ nostrâ habuerit, aut per se aut per alium haberi curaverit; canonicos verò residentes intelligi volumus qui singulis trimestribus, per quatuordecim dies divinis officiis lineâ illâ veste quæ mandato nostro præscribitur, et scholasticâ epomide, quæ gradui suo conveniat, induti, choro interfuerint, ut superius præscripsimus, et familiam seorsum infra ecclesiam nostram domi suæ sustentaverint, concionesque ad vices eorum pervenientes in ecclesiâ nostrâ habuerint. Ex omni autem dividentiâ volumus decanum duplum accipere; hoc est, si canonicus residens pro portione suâ recipiat octo denarios, decanus recipiat sedecim denarios.

De electione officiariorum. Cap. 14m.

Decanus et prebendarii meminerint se ad corporis exemplum conjunctos esse, cujus rei admonitu volumus et mandamus ut in commune pio affectu consulant: ita tamen ut præcipiendi potestas unius decani sit, aut, eo absente, vice-decani; modesta autem admonitio ad omnes etiam canonicos præsentes pertineat, ac in suo cuique officio increpatio, et prudens objurgatio incumbat. Ergo decanus aut eo absente vice-decanus singulis annis convocatis canonicis vicesimo quinto Novembris cum consensu capituli, eligat et constituat hos ex canonicis officiarios, viz. vice-decanum et receptorem.

De officio vice-decani. Cap. 15m.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut vice-decanus qui pro tempore fuerit canonicis et omnibus ecclesiæ nostræ ministris (decano absente, vel decanatu vacante) præsit ac prospiciat, eosque in ordine contineat, et quæcunque fieri deberent per decanum præsentem quod ad ecclesiæ negotia et regimen pertinet, ipso absente, vel ipsius officio vacante, benè et fidelitèr faciet et administrabit. Etiam decano præsenti tam in choro quam alibi proximus erit, cæterisque eminentior et proinde in negotiis ecclesiæ nostræ cæteris diligentior et circumspectior, ut unus cum decano paterfamilias esse videatur. Præterea volumus ut, decanatu vacante, vice-decanus habeat integram et plenam authoritatem in omnibus ecclesiam nostram regendi et gubernandi, perinde atque ipsi decano per statuta nostra datur et conceditur, donec novus decanus electus, præsentatus, atque institutus fuerit, atque ad hæc omnia fidelitèr præstanda coram iis qui ad hoc officium ipsum elegerunt, tactis evangeliis fidem dabit.

De officio receptoris. Cap. 16m.

Statuimus ut qui ad officium receptoris adsumitur omnes pecunias et reditus terrarum et tenementorum et debita omnia ad ecclesiam nostram pertinentia colligat et recipiat, et stipendia omnia prout in statutis nostris assignantur tempore suo numeret et solvat, tam quæ singulis anni terminis omnibus numeranda sunt, quam quæ sub anni exitum pro dividentia sunt solvenda. Receptoris etiam cura erit omnibus dictæ ecclesiæ bonis diligentèr prospicere, ædificiorumque externorum ruinis, necessariis reparationibus opportunè succurrere, et terras ac tenementa visitare. Ad eundem pertinebit sarta tecta templi facere, et domos omnium ministrorum ecclesiæ nostræ (præterquam decani et canonicorum) cum consilio decani aut eo absente vice-decani resarcire et restaurare, quoties illorum necessitas postulaverit, et quicquid ad templi et chori ornatum necessariò pertinebit comparandum providere. Materiam præterea et lignum ædificationi aptum diligentèr servandum curabit; prospiciet etiam ædificiis decani et canonicorum; quæ et moniti non resarciant, ipse illorum stipendio resarcienda curabit. Porrò ut decani si canonicorum ædes melius diligentiusque inposterum reparentur, statuimus ut materiam quamcunque necessariam reparationi prædicta ecclesia suppeditet judicio decani et receptoris, expensas verò operis totius circa hujusmodi reparationes, decanus in ædibus suis reficiendis et canonici singuli pari ratione in eorum ædibus reparandis sumptus facient.

Curam denique habebit sacrarii, vasibus etiam vestibusque sacris et monumentis omnibus haud negligentèr servandis operam dabit. Quæ omnia sese fideliter et diligentèr observaturum tactis sacrosanctis evangeliis coram iis qui ipsum elegerunt jurabit. Is ab ecclesia pro officii administratione decem libras percipiet.

De visitatione terrarum. Cap. 17^{m}.

Ad hæc volumus ut decanus ipse et receptor, sive eorum alter, aut canonicorum aliquis, per decanum aut vice-decanum, et capitulum (sub capituli nomine ubique in his statutis intelligimus mediam ad minus partem totius numeri omnium canonicorum) electus et deputatus, semel quotannis, incipiendo scilicet post Pascha, omnia et singula maneria, terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, sylvas, nemora, boscos, et subboscos dictæ ecclesiæ, quantum fieri potest, visitet et penitùs supervideat. Cui quidem decano vel receptori per totam illam visitationem senescallus vel clericus terrarum aderit, et fidelitèr inserviet, curiasque tenebit, et sanum consilium dabit. In quâ quidem visitatione quæ de novo sunt ædificanda aut reparanda, ædificentur et reparentur, ut in nullo eorum ruinæ, vastationes, destructiones, deteriorationes, redituum aut firmarum diminutiones ob defectum debitæ supervisionis accidisse inveniantur. Volumus etiam ut diligentèr scribatur status maneriorum et ædificiorum, et in quibus egeant reparationibus, præterea scribatur quid decanus aut canonicus convenerit, providerit, fecerit aut ordinaverit pro eisdem. De his omnibus decanus aut canonicus intra octo dies post reditum suum ad ecclesiam cathedralem coram reliquis canonicis ibidem præsentibus in scriptis rationem reddet. Decano autem terras sic visitanti, aut negotia ecclesiæ necessaria persequenti quatuor tantùm solidos per diem allocandos duximus, receptori verò idem munus obeunti duos tantum solidos per diem allocamus.

Dimissio terrarum et tenementorum ad firmam. Cap. 18^{m}.

Præterea volumus ut nec decanus nec canonicorum ullus boscos aut arbores ulli vendat aut donet, terras aut tenementa ulli locet, ad terminum annorum aut ad firmam dimittat, sine consilio et consensu capituli. Volumus etiam ut nullæ terræ ad firmam dimittantur ultra viginti unum annos, nec de tempore in tempus, sicut de triennio in triennium, aut de septennio in septennium, aut per modum renovationis alicujus termini cum expletus fuerit. Permittimus tamen ut domus sive ædificia in urbibus et vicis ad terminum quadraginta annorum ad firmam dimitti possint. In firmarum autem indenturis obligari volumus firmarios, ut domi in ecclesiâ nostrâ redituum summas receptori aut ipsius deputato solvant: alienationem verò vel impignorationem alicujus manerii, terræ, reditûs, tenementorum, aut alicujus alterius rei immobilis omnino prohibemus. Pinguescere enim optamus ecclesiam nostram, non macrescere. Causas denique et lites in judicio pro defensione, recuperatione, et conservatione juris dictæ ecclesiæ sine consilio capituli decanus ipse aut aliquis canonicorum non agat aut prosequatur, dimittat seu relinquat. Sacerdotia, rectoriam, vicariam aut alia ejus generis ecclesiastica beneficia ad patronatum, nominationem aut præsentationem ecclesiæ nostræ spectantia decanus aut eo absente vice-decanus conferat cum consensu capituli.

De qualitate, electione, et admissione minorum canonicorum et clericorum. Cap. 19^{um}.

Quia in hac nostrâ ecclesiâ hymnis, psalmis, et perpetuis orationibus Deum celebrandum decrevimus, statuimus et volumus ut tam illi quinque presbyteri, quos minores canonicos vocamus, quam octo clerici laici, ad hæc diaconus qui epistolam leget, (quos omnes ad Dei laudes in ecclesiæ nostræ templo assiduè decantandas constituimus) sint, quantum fieri possit, eruditi, famæ bonæ, et conversationis honestæ, denique cantando periti. Id quod constare volumus judicio eorum qui in eâdem ecclesiâ artem musicam probè callent. Eligentur autem cum loca ipsorum vacaverint, per decanum, aut eo absente, vice-decanum et capitulum. Porro in ipsâ suâ admissione, hujusmodi juramentum præstabunt.

Juramentum ministrorum. Cap. 20^{m}.

" Ego N. ecclesiæ cathedralis sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis Eliensis electus juro, quòd quamdiu in hac ecclesia morabor, omnes ordinationes et statuta à potentissimo Rege Carolo Secundo hujus ecclesiæ fundatore edita, quatenus me concernunt, pro meâ virili inviolabiliter observabo. Ad hæc decano et canonicis debitam obedientiam et reverentiam exhibebo, denique commodum et honorem hujus ecclesiæ diligenter procurabo, sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Evangelia."

Quod quidem juramentum unà cum juramento supremat\u0169s et fidelitatis in admissione suâ præstare volumus singulos ecclesiæ nostræ ministros.

De residentia ministrorum. Cap. 21^{m}.

Ordinamus et volumus ut minorum canonicorum, clericorum, cæterorumque omnium in ecclesiâ nostrâ ministrantium residentia sit perpetua. Nemini enim licebit integrum diem, aut noctem integram, ab ecclesiâ nostrâ abesse, nisi potestate prius impetratâ vel à

decano, vel, eo absente, à vice-decano ; quisquis autem contrarium fecerit, per decanum, aut, eo absente, vice-decanum arbitrariâ mulctâ feriatur. Quod si quis ministrorum chori inhumanitèr ab ecclesia nostra discesserit, non antè præmonito per tres menses decano, aut, eo absente, vice-decano, trium mensium stipendio carere eum volumus. Quisquis etiam minorum canonicorum abfuerit à precibus matutinis perdet denarium. Quisquis autem a vespertinis abfuerit perdet obolum. Quisquis chorum non ingressus ante primum psalmum finitum, perdet quadrantem. Quisquis in choro injunctum sibi per præcentorem officium obire contempserit perdet duos denarios. Clericorum verò mulcta arbitrio decani et majoris partis præsentium canonicorum decernetur, quorum decreto stabunt clerici. Summa autem deperdita per absentes in fine termini cujuslibet in præsentes æquâ distributione dividetur juxta numerum dierum quibus præsentes fuerunt, ut qui pluribus diebus præsentes fuerunt plus dividentiæ recipiant, qui vero paucioribus minus. Porro autem ut minores canonici et ecclesiæ nostræ presbyteri ministeriis suis diligentiùs inserviant, iis nullo ecclesiastico beneficio gaudendi licentiam damus, sacellanorum tantùm ecclesiarum SS. Trinitatis et S. Mariæ, et capellarum de Chetsam et Stunteney loca supplere permittimus, et emolumentis iis sacellanis à decano et capitulo assignatis contentos esse volumus.

De precentore et ejus officio. Cap. 22^{um}.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut ex minoribus canonicis unus ætate maturior, et moribus et eruditione insignior, per decanum aut eo absente, vice-decanum, et capitulum, in præcentorem eligatur. Cujus officium erit psallentes in ecclesia cum decoro moderari, et voce aliis præcinere, ac veluti ducem esse, ne ulla inter cantandum dissonantia oriatur. Huic parebunt, quod ad chori negotia attinet, omnes minores canonici et clerici, cæterique ad canendum chorum ingredientes. Quicquid ille legendum aut canendum præscripserit, promptè parere debent. Præterea verè, absque ullo dolo malo, in divinis officiis decani et canonicorum præsentiam, omnium autem in choro ministrantium absentiam notabit, omnique quindenâ in domo capitulari coram decano aut canonicis præsentibus fideliter referet. Si quis autem minorum canonicorum aut clericorum causam absentiæ suæ afferat, valere debet, si per decanum, aut, eo absente, vice-decanum approbetur. Præterea libros choro deputatos benè curari, et servari faciet. Denique quotiescunque ab ecclesia nostra ipsum abesse contigerit, alterum designabit, qui ipsius officio fideliter fungetur. Hæc omnia sese fideliter præstiturum solenni juramento pollicebitur.

De sacrista et sub-sacristis. Cap. 23^{um}.

Statuimus et volumus ut ex minoribus canonicis unus vir industrius et fide multâ eligatur per decanum, aut, eo absente, vice-decanum et capitulum, qui sacrista appelletur, cui templi, altaris, sacellorum, vestimentorum, librorum, calicum, monumentorum, et aliorum ornamentorum cura committetur : quæ quidem omnia recipiet à receptore coram decano aut vice-decano ac canonicis præsentibus per indenturas ; ac simili modo reddet. Curabit etiam cum consilio receptoris qui pro tempore fuerit, ne vinum, aqua, aut cera ad luminaria requisita pro celebratione divinorum in prædicto templo temporibus congruis celebrandorum omnino desint. Ad hæc idem sacrista ægrotos in dictâ nostrâ ecclesiâ visitabit, et sacramenta tam infirmis quàm sanis (quoties vel opus erit, vel temporis ratio postulabit) sedulò ac reverentèr administrabit. Oblationes etiam in templo, si quæ fuerint, recipiet, et in usum ecclesiæ nostræ tradendas servabit. Volumus porrò ut habeat sub se duos viros probos et industrios per decanum, aut eo absente, vice-decanum et capitulum, nominandos, qui ipsius sacristæ mandato pareant, vestimenta complicent, luminaria accendant, altare sternant, templum verrendum et mundandum curent, campanas horis à decano aut vice-decano præscriptis pulsent aut pulsandas curent ; quorum etiam officium erit virgam ante episcopum, si præsens fuerit, aut, eo absente, ante decanum templum adeuntem, aut ab eodem abeuntem portare, et concionatores ad suggestum deducere et reducere. Volumus denique ut sacristæ, cùm ipsos ab ecclesiâ nostrâ abesse contigerit, alios in locum suum substituant, qui ipsis absentibus officio illorum fideliter fungantur. Qui quidem sacristæ et subsacristæ ad officia sua fidelitèr fungenda juramenti vinculo obstringentur.

De choristis et ipsorum magistro. Cap. 24^{um}.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut in ecclesiâ nostrâ prædictâ ad electionem et designationem decani, aut eo absente, vice-decani et capituli, sint octo choristæ pueri ætatis teneræ, et vocibus sonoris, et ad cantandum aptis, qui choro inserviant, ministrent, et cantent. Ad hos instruendos atque imbuendos tam morum modestiâ quàm canendi peritiâ, volumus ut per decanum, aut eo absente, vice-decanum et capitulum, præter octo clericos ante nominatos, unus eligatur qui sit honestæ famæ, vitæ probæ, cantandi et organa pulsandi peritus, qui pueris docendis, et divinis officiis cantandis studiosè vacabit. Quòd si negligens aut in docendo desidiosus inveniatur, post trinam monitionem ab officio deponatur. Qui quidem ad officium fideliter obeundum etiam juramento adigetur.

De pueris grammaticis et eorum informatoribus. Cap. 25.

Ut pietas et bonæ literæ perpetuò in ecclesiâ nostra suppullulascant, crescant, floreant, et suo tempore in gloriam Dei et reipublicæ commodum et ornamentum

fructificent, statuimus et ordinamus ut ad electionem et designationem decani et capituli sint perpetuò in ecclesiâ nostrâ Eliensi viginti quatuor pueri pauperes, et amicorum ope ut plurimum destituti, de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi, ingeniis (quoad fieri potest) ad discendum natis et aptis. Quos tamen admitti nolumus in pauperes pueros ecclesiæ nostræ antequam noverint legere, scribere, et mediocritèr calluerint prima grammaticæ rudimenta, idque judicio decani aut eo absente vice-decani et archi-didascali. Atque hos pueros volumus impensis ecclesiæ nostræ ali, donec mediocrem Latinæ grammaticæ notitiam adepti fuerint, et Latinè loqui, et Græcè scribere didicerint: cui rei dabitur sex annorum spatium, aut si ita decano et archi-didascalo visum sit, ad summum septem, et non amplius. Volumus autem ut nullus, nisi ecclesiæ nostræ Eliensis chorista fuerit, in pauperem discipulum ecclesiæ nostræ eligatur, qui nonum ætatis suæ annum non compleverit, vel qui quintum decimum ætatis suæ annum excesserit; neminem autem postquam annum decimum octavum compleverit ulterius in scholâ nostrâ remanere volumus. Quod si quis puerorum insigni tarditate et hebetudine notabilis sit, aut naturâ a literis abhorrente, hunc post multam probationem volumus per decanum aut, eo absente, vice-decanum, expelli, et aliò amandari, ne veluti fucus apum mella devoret. Atque hic conscientiam informatorum oneramus, ut quantam maximam poterint operam ac diligentiam adhibeant, quò pueri omnes in literis progrediantur et proficiant, et ne quem puerum tarditatis vitio insigniter notatum inter cæteros diutius inutiliter hærere sinant, quin illius nomen statim decano deferant, ut, eo amoto, ad illius locum aptior per decanum et capitulum eligatur. Statuimus præterea ut per decanum aut eo absente, vice-decanum et capitulum unus eligatur Latinè et Græcè doctus, bonæ famæ et piæ vitæ, docendi facultate imbutus, qui tam viginti quatuor illos ecclesiæ nostræ pueros, quàm alios quoscunque grammaticam discendi gratiâ ad scholam nostram confluentes, pietate excolat et bonis literis exornet. Hìc in scholâ nostrâ primus obtineat et archi-didascalus, sive præcipuus informator esto. Rursum per decanum et capitulum volumus virum alterum eligi bonæ famæ, et piæ vitæ, Latinè doctum, docendique facultate imbutum, qui sub archi-didascalo pueros docebit prima scilicet grammatices rudimenta et proinde hypodidascalus, sive secundarius informator appellabitur. Hos verò informatores puerorum volumus, ut regulis et docendi ordini, quem decanus aut eo absente, vice-decanus et capitulum præscribendum duxerint, diligentèr ac fidelitèr obsecundent. Quòd si desidiosi aut negligentes aut minus ad docendum apti inveniantur, post trinam monitionem à decano et capitulo amoveantur, et ab officio deponantur. Omnia autem ad functionem suam spectantia sese fideliter præstituros juramento promittent.

De pauperibus et eorum officio. Cap. 26^{um}.

Statuimus et volumus, ut ex designatione et electione nostrâ aut successorum nostrorum per literas, nostrâ ac successorum nostrorum manu signatas, sint in ecclesiâ nostrâ prædictâ de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi sex pauperes viri paupertate gravati vel inopia afflicti, vel bello confracti et mutilati, vel senio confecti vel aliàs debilitati et ad inopiam redacti. Quorum officium erit quatenus ipsorum patitur infirmitas divinorum officiorum tempore in templo quotidiè præsentes esse, orationibus vacare, navem et chorum ecclesiæ nostræ singulis septimanis purgare ac ab omni sorde et spurcitie mundum servare: subsacristamque in campanis pulsandis (quantum per vires licebit) juvare. Denique decano aut vice-decano obtemperare in iis quæ ad ecclesiæ decorem pertinent. Quòd si in his officiis desides reperiantur, arbitrio decani aut eo absente vice-decani corrigantur, et ob vitia graviora per decanum et capitulum expellantur. Quod si quis illorum abfuerit volumus ut juxta absentiæ suæ rationem stipendio careat, permittimus tamen decano aut eo absente, vice-decano illis potestatem dare ut absint per viginti dies quotannis ob causam ab ipso decano aut eo absente vice-decano, probandam. Officium autem sese præstituros, eo juramento quo cæteri ecclesiæ nostræ ministri affirmabunt.

De inferioribus ecclesiæ ministris. Cap. 27^{um}.

Quia nemo divinis officiis digne inservire et sæcularibus ministeriis simul occupari potest, ne in choro ministrantes ab officio impediantur, inferiores ministros substituendos decrevimus. Volumus igitur ut decanus, aut eo absente vice-decanus, pro suo arbitrio et prudentiâ eligat et admittat in registrarium, virum bonæ famæ et vitæ probæ, qui benè novit scribere et instrumenta conficere, omniaque quæ ad dimissiones terrarum ac tenementorum pertinent pulchre describere. Acta etiam capitulorum consignare, omniumque scriptorum quæ ad ecclesiam nostram spectant registrum peritè condere et fideliter conservare. Alterum virum industrium, bonæ etiam famæ et vitæ, eliget in obsonatorem, aliumque in coquum, alium etiam in barbitonsorem, alium denique in janitorem, qui januas et ostia exteriora ecclesiæ observabit, et claves portarum fidelitèr custodiet, et ad mandatum decani, aut eo absente vice-decani, claudet, serabit atque aperiet; noctu autem nemini patere sinat, nisi ad expressum mandatum decani, aut eo absente, vice-decani. Atque hi omnes idem juramentum jurabunt, quod in choro ministrantes jurare statuimus.

De stipendio ministrorum in ecclesiâ nostrâ. Cap. 28^{um}.

Statuimus et volumus ut ex bonis communibus nostræ ecclesiæ solvantur stipendia omnibus ministris ecclesiæ nostræ, per manus receptoris, singulis anni terminis per

æquales portiones, ad hunc qui sequitur modum, viz. singulis minoribus canonicis pro portione suâ quindecim libræ, superiori informatori grammaticæ octodecim libræ, inferiori decem, organistæ viginti libræ, magistro choristarum decem libræ, diacono octo libræ, singulis clericis decem libræ, cuilibet ex subsacristis sex libræ, obsonatori sex libræ, janitori sex libræ, barbitonsori sex libræ, coquo sex libræ, choristis quatuor libræ, pueris grammaticis tres libræ sex solidi octo denarii, singulis sex pauperibus sex libræ tredecim solidi quatuor denarii, vice-decano quinque libræ, receptori decem libræ, præcentori quadraginta solidi, senescallo seu clerico terrarum quinque marcæ, auditori sex libræ, dinumerentur.

De celebratione divinorum. Cap. 29^{um}.

Ut decentèr et ordine assiduè preces et orationes in ecclesiâ nostrâ fiant, singulisque diebus laus Dei cantu et jubilatione celebretur, statuimus et ordinamus ut juniores canonici et clerici una cum diacono ac magistro choristarum divina officia in choro templi nostri quotidie peragant secundum morem et ritum aliarum ecclesiarum cathedralium. Ad officia verò noctu decantanda eos obligari nolumus. Porrò volumus ut omnibus festis principalibus decanus, si præsens fuerit, et commode poterit per negotia, cæteris verò festis diebus (exceptis dominicis) reliqui canonici quisque suo ordine preces sacras peragant. Statuimus etiam ut nullus canonicorum aut aliorum in choro ministrantium divinorum officiorum tempore absque insignibus choro convenientibus chorum ingrediatur. Volumus præterea ut uterque informator grammaticæ diebus festis choro intersit, insignibus choro et gradui convenientibus; quorum alter supra minores canonicos, alter post minores canonicos, nisi sit magister in artibus, tunc enim superiorem illis sub-canonicis locum in choro obtineat. Ad hæc pueros grammatices qui in ecclesiâ aluntur festis diebus volumus choro superpelliciis indutos interesse, et officium sibi mandatum à præcentore sedulo facere, nisi aliàs per archididasculum amandentur. Quos etiam pueros mandamus singulis profestis diebus per annum horâ quintâ matutinis præcibus interesse in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali.

De communi ærario, de custodiâ sigilli et monumentorum. Cap. 30^{um}.

Statuimus et volumus ut in ecclesiâ nostrâ domus assignetur una interior et secretior, et altera exterior satis ampla et interiori annexa, quæ quidem domus æraria sive thesauraria vocabuntur. In exteriori domo constituantur et disponantur cistæ et scrinia ad scriptorum custodiam, in quibus libri et volumina rationum seu computorum omnium officiariorum ministrorum et aliorum qui de ulla re rationem reddere tenentur, tutò reponi et custodiri debent. In cistis etiam et scriniis hujus domûs reponantur volumina curiarum seorsim, et per se, scripta etiam omnia obligatoria seorsim, et per se, libri et volumina redituum quæ rentalia vocantur bonorum terrarumque inventoria seorsim et per se. In hac domo constituatur una cista benè munita ad servandas pecunias receptori traditas, quæ pro quotidianis expensis necessariæ fuerint. In interiori domo reponi et asservari volumus cistam unam benè munitam, in quâ quidem cistâ reponatur et custodiatur summa quadraginta librarum, quam colligi volumus ex iis quæ clarè remanent et supersunt in fine cujuslibet anni, ut semper summa illa ad minus maneat, et sit præsto ad necessitates ecclesiæ nostræ, si quæ acciderint, sublevandas. In hac quoque cistâ custodiatur una cistula in qua includatur et tuto reservetur sigillum commune ecclesiæ nostræ quo sigillo communi, mandamus ut nihil unquam signetur nisi quod antè plene et apte in quodam registro scribatur, et cum eodem registro publicè conferatur et perlegatur. In hac etiam domo volumus reponi alteram cistam in qua reponentur hæc nostra statuta et ordinationes, atque literæ patentes fundationis et dotationis ecclesiæ nostræ, ac alia scripta et monumenta maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, redituum et possessionum et libertatum et juris quod ecclesia nostra in eisdem quoquo modo habet. Singulæ autem cistæ, atque cistula ipsa habebit tres seras cum totidem clavibus diversæ fabricæ, et singularum cistarum atque cistulæ clavem unam servabit decanus, alteram vice-decanus, tertiam receptor, nullaque cistarum aut cistula aperiatur nisi consentientibus et præsentibus omnibus custodibus aut eorum deputatis. Prohibemus denique ne unus aliquis duas claves simul secum servet. Quoties autem clavigerorum aliquis a dicta nostra ecclesia proficiscitur; clavem suam apud aliquem canonicorum non clavigerum domi commorantem relinquat. Quòd si decanum et unum tantùm canonicum, aut duos tantùm canonicos præsentes fore contigerit, cum clavigerorum aliquis ab ecclesia necesserit, clavigerum ab ecclesia proficiscentem clavem suam cum præcentore relinquere permittimus, qui præcentor aut eidem clavigero, aut cuilibet canonico non clavigero ad ecclesiam reverso statim clavem reddet. Et si forte contigerit decano absente unum tantùm canonicum præsentem fore, cùm clavigerorum aliquis ab ecclesiâ recesserit, clavigerum ab ecclesia recedentem, clavem suam vel cum seniori canonico minori præsente, vel cum archididasculo similiter relinquere permittimus qui eidem clavigero vel cuilibet canonico non clavigero ad ecclesiam reverso statim clavem reddere tenebitur.

De ratione seu computo quotannis reddendo. Cap. 31^{um}.

In domo ærarii exteriori, vel in domo decani, volumus ut omnes ballivi, firmarii, ministri tam forinseci quam intrinseci, intra duos menses post festum Michaelis rationem reddant, et computum faciant omnium eorum quæ ad officia eorum spectant. Præterea statuimus et ordinamus ut etiam eodem tempore, receptor coram decano et canonicis præ-

sentibus, et auditore, (qui vel ipse præsens erit vel loco suo alium mittet) reddet plenum et fidelem computum, de omnibus quæ ad officium suum spectant, videlicet quid acceperit, et quid expenderit, quid supersit, quid ecclesiæ debeat, et quid ipsi debeatur. Denique indenturæ omnes bonorum ecclesiæ quæ in usu sunt ostendantur et renoventur, ut in omnibus decano et canonicis constare possit ecclesiæ nostræ status et conditio.

De corrigendis excessibus. Cap. 32^{m}.

Ut in ecclesia nostrâ morum integritas servetur, statuimus et volumus ut si quis minorum canonicorum, clericorum, aut aliorum ministrorum in levi culpâ deliquerit, arbitrio decani, aut eo absente, vice-decani, corrigatur: sin gravius sit delictum, si justum judicabitur, à decano expellatur. Si quis autem canonicorum in offensâ aliquâ, aut crimine, unde ecclesiæ nostræ grave scandalum oriri possit, culpabilis inventus fuerit, is per decanum admoneatur; quòd si tertio admonitus se non emendaverit, apud episcopum visitatorem suum accusetur, et illius judicio corrigatur. Pauperum verò, quoties deliquerint, correctionem decani judicio reservamus; qui si incorrigibiles permanserint, per decanum cum consensu capituli ab ecclesiâ nostrâ expellantur, et omne in eâ emolumentum perdant.

De eleemosynis. Cap. 33^{um}.

Præter eleemosynam nostram in sex illos pauperes collocatam, dedimus etiam annuam summam quadraginta librarum ecclesiæ nostræ, cum ad pauperum et egenorum subventionem, tum ad vias publicas reficiendas. Cujus quidem summæ partem mediam distribui volumus, partim per decanum aut receptorem, cùm terras, maneria, et ecclesias impropriatas circuit et invisit, (apud quas ecclesias distribuetur egenis juxta illorum necessitatem, ne illis videamur omnia metere et nihil seminare) partim vero per obsonatorem cum supervisione decani, aut receptoris, dispensetur prædicta summa pauperibus et egenis ecclesiæ nostræ vicinis. Quarum quidem distributionum ratio particulatim ostendetur in generali computo. Hæc pecunia an fidelitèr dispensata fuerit episcopus in visitatione ecclesiæ considerabit. Alteram summam viginti librarum assignavimus pontibus et viis publicis reficiendis et sternendis secundum judicium decani et capituli. Quod ut fidelitèr præstetur etiam episcopus in visitatione suâ seriò curabit.

De capitulis celebrandis. Cap. 34^{um}.

Statuimus et volumus ut decanus, aut eo absente, vice-decanus, cum canonicis præsentibus, semel ad minimum singulis quindenis, si fieri possit, et præterea quoties videbitur expedire, capitulum celebrent in domo capitulari, ibique de negotiis ecclesiæ nostræ piè et prudentèr tractent. Volumus etiam ut singulis annis duo generalia celebrent capitula; unum videlicet vicesimo quinto Novembris, alterum verò decimo quarto Junii: in quibus quidem capitulis generalibus quæcunque a decano et canonicis præsentibus ordinata et statuta fuerint nostris hisce statutis minimè repugnantia, ab omnibus ecclesiæ nostræ personis, quatenus ipsas concernunt, observari volumus. Decano quidem ab alterutro istorum duorum capitulorum absenti viginti solidorum, canonico verò absenti decem solidorum mulcta irrogabitur, nisi impedimento, quod nos ante descripsimus, legitimo et approbato impediatur.

De visitatione ecclesiæ. Cap. 35^{um}.

Nullum opus est adeò piè susceptum, adeò prosperè productum, adeo felicitèr consummatum, quod non facilè subruatur incuriâ, et negligentiâ subvertatur: nulla tam sancta et firma statuta conduntur, quin temporis diuturnitate in oblivionem et contemptum veniant, si non adsit continua vigilantia, et pietatis zelus. Quod quidem ne in ecclesiâ nostrâ unquam fiat, aut evenire possit, nos episcopi Eliensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, fide et diligentiâ freti, eundem ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Eliensis visitatorem constituimus; volentes ac mandantes ut, pro Christianâ fide, et ardenti pietatis zelo, vigilet ac gnaviter curet, ut hæc statuta et ordinationes ecclesiæ nostræ à nobis edita inviolabilitèr observentur; possessiones, et bona tam spiritualia quam temporalia prospero statu floreant; jura, libertates, compositiones, jurisdictiones ecclesiasticæ et privilegia conserventur et defendantur. Atque ut hæc ita fiant, statuimus et volumus ut episcopus ipse, quoties à decano, vel à duobus canonicis rogatus fuerit, imò licet non rogatus, semel tamen quovis triennio, ad ecclesiam nostram accedat, decanum, canonicos, minores canonicos, clericos, cæterosque omnes ecclesiæ nostræ ministros in locum congruum convocet. Cui quidem episcopo præsentis statuti vigore plenam concedimus potestatem et authoritatem, ut super singulis articulis in statutis nostris contentis, et de quibuscunque aliis articulis, statum, commodum aut honorem ecclesiæ nostræ concernentibus, decanum, canonicos, minores canonicos, clericos, cæterosque ministros interroget, et cogat eorum quemlibet per juramentum ecclesiæ præstitum veritatem dicere de omnibus delictis et criminibus quibuscunque. Comperta autem et probata, juxta delicti, et criminis mensuram, puniat episcopus atque reformet; omniaque faciat quæ ad vitiorum resecationem necessaria videbuntur, et quæ ad visitatoris officium pertinere dignoscantur. Quos quidem omnes, tam decanum quàm canonicos, et alios ecclesiæ ministros, quoad

omnia præmissa, volumus et mandamus ipsi episcopo parere et obedire. Statuimus autem in virtute juramenti ecclesiæ nostræ præstiti, ut nemo contra decanum, aut canonicos, aut aliquem ministrorum ecclesiæ nostræ quicquam dicat aut enunciet, nisi quod verum crediderit, aut de quo publica vox aut fama circumlata fuerit. Volumus autem ut decanus communibus ecclesiæ sumtibus episcopo visitanti, decemque personis, comitato, duas refectiones præparet et apponat. Porrò quoniam hæc nostra statuta perpetuò durera optamus, volumus ut si quæ ambiguitas, contentio, aut dissensio orta fuerit post hac intre decanum et canonicos, aut inter canonicos ipsos, de vero et sincero intellectu statutorum nostrorum (quæ omnia juxta planum et grammaticum sensum intelligi volumus) decernimus ut statutum illud, vel aliqua statuti clausula, de quâ orta est contentio, ad Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem referatur, cujus interpretationi et declarationi (modò statutis nostris non repugnet), eos qui dubitarunt aut contendêrunt, sine dilatione et contradictione stare et obedire præcipimus. Inhibemus tamen visitatori, et statutorum declaratori, aliisque omnibus cujuscunque dignitatis aut authoritatis fuerint, ne ulla nova statuta condant, aut cum aliquo dispensent. Inhibemus etiam decano et canonicis ecclesiæ nostræ, ne hujusmodi statuta recipiant, sub pœnâ perjurii et amotionis perpetuæ ab ecclesiâ nostrâ. Reservamus tamen nobis et successoribus nostris plenam potestatem et authoritatem statuta hæc mutandi, alterandi, et (si videbitur) etiam nova condendi.

De erectione Episcopatus Cestriæ.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem.

Ann. D. 1541. Ann. 33 Hen. 8. Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. VI. Part III. p. 66.

Cum nuper cœnobium quoddam sive monasterium, quod dum extitit, Ecclesia Sanctæ Werburgæ vulgo vocabatur, atque omnia et singula ejus maneria, dominia, messuagia, rræ, tenementa, hæreditamenta, dotationes, et possessiones, certis de causis specialibus et rgentibus, per Thomam ipsius nuper cœnobii sive monasterii abbatem, et ejusdem loci nventum nobis hæredibus et successoribus nobis imperpetuum, jamdudum data fuerunt concessa, prout per ipsorum abbatis et conventis cartam, sigillo suo communi sive conentuali sigillatam, et in cancellariam nostram irrotulatam, manifeste liquet, quorum rætextu, nos de ejusdem nuper cœnobii sive monasterii scitu septu et præcinctu, ac de nnibus et singulis prædictorum nuper abbatis et conventûs maneriis, dominiis, messuagiis, rris, tenementis, hæreditamentis, dotationibus, et possessionibus, ad præsens pleno jure isiti sumus in dominico nostro ut de feodo.

Nos utique sic de eisdem seisiti existentes, divinaque nos clementiâ inspirante, nihil agis ex animo affectantes quàm ut vera religio, verusque Dei cultus inibi non modo non oleatur, sed in integrum potius restituatur, et ad primitivam suæ genuinæ sinceritatis rmam reformetur, correctisque enormitatibus in quas monachorum vita et professio nge temporum lapsu deplorabiliter exorbitaverant, operam dedimus, quatenus humana ospicere potest infirmitas ut imposterum ibidem sacrorum eloquiorum documenta et stræ redemptionis sacramenta pure administrentur, bonorum morum disciplina sincere servetur, juventus in literis liberaliter instituatur, senectus viribus defectiva, eorum æsertim qui circa personam nostram, vel alioquin circa regni nostri negotia publice et deliter nobis servierint, rebus ad victum necessariis condigne foveatur, ut denique emosinarum in pauperes Christi largitiones, viarum pontiumque reparationes et cætera nnis generis pietatis officia illinc exuberanter in omnia vicina loca longe lateque dimaent, ad Dei Omnipotentis Gloriam, et ad subditorum nostrorum communem utilitatem licitatemque. Idcirco nos,

Infra prælibata scitum, septum, circuitum, ambitum et precinctum dicti nuper cœnobii ve monasterii, ad gloriam et honorem Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, sedem episcolem, et quandam ecclesiam cathedralem, de uno episcopo, et de uno decano presbitero, sex præbendariis presbiteris, ibidem Omnipotenti Deo omnino et imperpetuum serviris, ipsumque scitum dicti nuper monasterii, ac locum et ecclesiam ipsius, in sedem iscopalem, ac in ecclesiam cathedralem creari, erigi, fundari, et stabiliri decrevimus, et ndem ecclesiam cathedralem, de uno episcopo, de uno decano presbytero et sex præendariis presbiteris, tenore præsentium realiter et ad plenum creamus, erigimus, funmus, ordinamus, facimus, constituimus et stabilimus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraram, et sic stabiliri ac imperpetuum inviolabiliter observari volumus et jubemus per æsentes.

Volumus itaque, et per præsentes ordinamus quod ecclesia cathedralis prædicta, ad gloam et honorem Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis matris ejus, per nos noviter per præsentes ecta et fundata, cathedralis ecclesia Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Cestriensis imperpeum vocetur, nuncupetur et appelletur,

Et quòd ecclesia cathedralis prædicta sit et deinceps imperpetuum erit ecclesia cathealis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et sedes episcopalis,

Ac quod tota villa nostra Cestriæ extunc et imperpetuum sit civitas, ipsamque civitatem estriam vocari appellari et nominari volumus et decrevimus, ac ipsam civitatem et totum mitatum nostrum Cestriæ, prout per metas et limites dinoscitur et limitatur ab omni risdictione, auctoritate et diœcese episcopi Coventriensis et Lichfeldensis et successorum orum pro tempore existentium, separamus, dividimus, eximimus, exoneramus, et omnino r præsentes liberamus ac omnem jurisdictionem episcopalem infra eandem civitatem et mitatem prædicto episcopo Cestriensi, a nobis per has literas nostras patentes nominando eligendo, et successoribus suis episcopis Cestriæ ac prædicto episcopatui Cestriæ adjunmus et unimus et ex dictis comitatu et civitate diœcesim facimus et ordinamus per præntes illamque diœcesim Cestriæ imperpetuum similiter vocari, appellari, nominari, nuncuri, volumus et ordinamus,

Et ut hæc nostra intentio ad debitum perducatur effectum, reverendum in Christo atrem Dominum Johannem Byrde episcopum Bangorensem, virum utique vitâ et moris commendatum, sacrarum literarum cognitione præditum, atque in spiritualibus et temoralibus plurimum circumspectum, ab eadem ecclesia cathedrali et sede episcopali Bangorsi, quibus nunc laudabiliter præsidet, ac ecclesiam cathedralem et sedem episcopalem estriæ antedictam, tenore præsentium, transferimus et translatum fore censemus, ita quod se Reverendus Pater Dominus Johannes Byrde, ex sola et unica hac translatione, abhinc et esse censeatur episcopus ecclesiæ cathedralis et sedis episcopalis Cestriæ antedictæ, ossitque idem reverendus pater, vigore translationis hujusmodi, dictam ecclesiam cathealem et sedem episcopalem Cestriensem ingredi et nancisci, eisque præfici et præsse eas pariter ac totam civitatem et diœcesim Cestriæ, clerumq. et populum earumdem,

quatenus officio pastoris incumbit, regere et gubernare, necnon pontificalia omnia officia et jurisdictionem episcopalem in eis excercere et excerceri facere, durante vitâ suâ naturali, libere licite et absq; aliquo impedimento aut gravamine nostro hæredum nostrorum vel aliorum quorumcumque, in tam amplis modo et formâ, ac si per archiepiscopum Cantuariensem fuisset sic translatus, et in episcopum Cestriensem confirmatus, nulla alia sententia decreto sive confirmatione, quatenus ad effectum præsentium effectualiter assequendum, habitis seu requisitis.

Cæterum ut præfatum reverendum nunc episcopum Cestriensem et ejus successores imperpetuum statum eorum juxta pontificalis dignitatis exigentiam decentius tenere possint-

Cumque etiam Willielmus Knyght fidelis et prædilectus capellanus noster legum doctor archidiaconus archidiaconatus Richmondiæ in ecclesia metropolitana Eborum, per sufficientem cartam suam, datam decimo die Februarii anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo, et carta reverendi in Christo patris Edwardi archiepiscopi Eborum et decani et capituli ejusdem dictæ metropolitanæ ecclesiæ Eborum data octavo die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo, munitam corroboratam et confirmatam, disposuit, dedit, destinavit et concessit nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris, totum illud archidiaconatum suum Richmondiæ prædictum in dicta ecclesiæ metropolitana Eborum,

Ac totam illam rectoriam et ecclesiam suam de Bolton in Londisdale cum pertinentiis in comitatu Lancastriæ,

Ac etiam omnes illas rectorias et ecclesias suas de Chapham, Esingwood et Thornton Stuerd in comitatu Eborum,

Ac totam illam capellam sive cantariam suam de Rastall cum pertinentiis in dicto comitatu Eborum,

Ac etiam omnia et omnimodas decimas, oblationes, obventiones, terras, glebas, proficua, commoditates, et emolumenta quæcumque cum suis pertinentiis in dictis comitatibus Lancastriæ et Eborum, ac alibi infra hoc regnum nostrum Angliæ, dictis rectoriis et ecclesiis et capellis et earum cuilibet aut eorum alicui pertinentia sive spectantia,

Necnon omnia et singula maneria, messuagia, grangias, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servitia, pascua, boscos, subboscos, pasturas, decimas, oblationes, terras, glebas, pensiones, portiones, rectorias, appropriatas vicarias, et ecclesias, capellas, cantarias, advocationes, nominationes, patronatus, communias, curias letas, proficua curiarum, libertates, franchesias, privilegia, ac omnia alia hæreditamenta, commoditates, possessiones et emolumenta quæcumque cum suis pertinentiis universis in dictis comitatibus Eborum, Lancastriæ, et in civitate Eborum, ac alibi infra regnum nostrum Angliæ, dicti archidiaconatui Richmondiæ pertinentia sive aliquo modo spectantia, aut aliquo tempore antehac habita nominata cognita seu reputata fuerint ut pars parcella et membra prædicti archidiaconatus Richmondiæ,

Habenda tenenda et gaudenda omnia et singula supradicta archidiaconatus maneria, messuagia, terras, tenementa, rectorias, decimas, oblationes, obventiones, ac omnia et singula cætera præmissa cum suis pertinentiis universis, nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, ad opus et usum nostrum hæredum et successorum nostrorum imperpetuum, prout plenius in dicta carta continetur,

Et cum dictus Willielmus Knyght archidiaconus archidiaconatus Cestriæ in ecclesia cathedrali Lichefeldensi, similiter per aliam cartam suam datam vicesimo die Maii, anno regni nostri tricesimo tertio, ac reverendi in Christo Patris Rolandi episcopi Coventr. et Lichfeld. et ejusdem loci decani et capituli cartis sigillis eorumdem sigillatis, datis vicesimo quarto et vicesimo sexto die dicti mensis Maii supradicti, tricesimo tertio anno regni nostri munitam corroboratam et confirmatam, disposuit, destinavit, dedit et concessit nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris, totum illud prædictum archidiaconatum Cestriæ, ac totam illam præbendam suam de Bolton in dicta ecclesia cathedrali Lichfeldensi in comitatu Staffordiæ, eidem archidiaconatui Cestriensi annexum, cum suis pertinentiis,

Necnon omnia et singula præbendas, maneria, messuagia, grangias, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servitia, prata, pascua, boscos, subboscos, pasturas, decimas, oblationes, obventiones, terras, glebas, pensiones, portiones, rectorias, appropriatas vicarias, ecclesias, capellas, cantarias, advocationes, nominationes, patronatus, communias, letas curias, proficua curiarum, libertates, franchesias, privilegia, ac omnia alia hæreditamenta, commoditates, proficua, possessiones, et emolumenta quæcumque cum suis pertinentiis universis, in comitatibus Cestriæ, Staffordiæ, Lancastriæ, et Eborum, et in civitate Cestriæ, ac alibi infra regnum nostrum Angliæ, dicto archidiaconatui Cestriæ pertinentia sive spectantia, aut quæ aliquo tempore tunc antehac, habita, nominata, cognita seu reputata fuerunt ut pars, parcella et membra prædicti archidiaconatus,

Habenda tenenda et gaudenda omnia et singula supradicti archidiaconatus præbendas, maneria, messuagia, ac eadem omnia et cætera superius specificata cum suis pertinentiis universis, nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris ad opus et usum nostrum hæredum et successorum nostrorum imperpetuum, prout per easdem cartas plenius liquet,

Ratione quarum quidem cartarum, confirmationum, concessionum, ac corroborationum dictorum archidiaconatuum Richmondiæ et Cestriæ cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, in manibus et possessione nostris jam existunt,

In dicti episcopatus et ecclesiæ cathedralis Cestrien. supportationem ac in propagationem Evangelii Jhesu Christi ibidem, totum prædictum archidiaconatum Richmon. qui nuper in ecclesia metropolitana Ebor. et totum archidiaconatum Cestriæ, qui dudum in dicta ecclesia cathedrali Lichfeld. instituebantur, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis superius specificatis, dictæ sedi episcopali Cestriæ perpetuo unimus et incorporamus, ac annectimus,

ta quod ambo illi archidiaconatus, et eorum jura et pertinentia universa superius sigillatim nemorata deinceps imperpetuum sint et esse censeantur membra et partes dictæ sedis et episcopatus Cestriæ, possitque et possint dictus nunc episcopus Cestriensis, et ejus successores futuris temporibus existentes, fructus, redditus, proventus, ac cætera omnia et singula præmissa, dictis archidiaconatui Richmondiæ et Cestriæ pertinentes, sicut cætera dicti sedis et episcopatus sui Cestriæ res seu bona eorum episcoporum propriis usibus assignata vel assignanda, disponere et ordinare, libere etiam et licite absque impedimento vel gravamine nostrorum hæredum aut successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque:

Statuentes nihilominus et decernentes quod in dicta ecclesia cathedrali Cestriæ sint duo archidiaconi, quorum unius archidiaconus Richmondiæ, et alter archidiaconus Cestriæ nuncupentur imperpetuum, et quod dicti archidiaconi archidiaconatus suos hujusmodi, ex collatione episcopi Cestriensis qui pro tempore fuerit, recipiant, et ipsi episcopo et successoribus pro tempore existentibus, in his quæ officium archidiaconorum respiciunt, debite et officiose assistant, atque illi et illis episcopo et episcopis Cestriensibus in hiis quæ jurisdictionis fuerint subsint et obtemperent, ac tantummodo talem et tantam jurisdictionem infra eosdem archidiaconatus suos exercebunt, et eorum quilibet exercebit sive exercere faciet, qualem et quantam per dictum episcopum Cestriensem et ejus successores pro tempore existentes eis seu eorum alteri committi et mandari contigerit, nihil quicquam aliud ampliusve de archidiaconatibus suis hujusmodi, aut ratione eorumdem, unquam percepturi vel consequituri quam centum libras sterlingorum, eis, ac inter eosdem in pecuniis numeratis per dictum nunc episcopum et ejus successores pro tempore existentes, æquis portionibus, singulis annis, solvendas et dividendas,

Et insuper, volentes commoditati dicti nunc episcopi et successorum suorum uberius provideri, aulam quandam communiter vocatam primam aulam seu exteriorem, cum mansuscula quadam coquina, et cæteris officiis eidem aulæ pertinentibus, (exceptâ et reservatâ cellariâ, quâ è curtilagio itur ad templum) necnon secundam aulam seu interiorem cum suis pannariis promptuariis ac cæteris ejusdem membris, capellam cum super ædificato cubiculo communiter ibidem vocato le Chappell Chamber, aliud item cubiculum nuper abbatis ibidem, cum secretiori cubiculo annexis, et aliis subterraniis officiorum locis dicti nuper abbatis cubiculo spectantibus, cubiculum ibidem communiter vocatum Magnum Cubiculum cum officinis eidem appetentibus, in turri etiam duo cubicula, alterum superius et alterum inferius cum subterraniis officinis eidem spectantibus, conclave unum publice appellatum Abbots Parlour cum promptuariis et pannariis eidem astructis, coquinam minorem sive coquinam novam cum suis pertinentiis universis, duo etiam cubicula nuper in tenura et usu Roberti Radford clerici inter dictam coquinam novam et dicti nuper monasterii portas existentia, cum domo quadam nuper appellata le Awmbrye, ortum etiam unum fenestris dicti magni cubiculi subjacens, et continuo muro lapideo septum et circumdatum, stabula duo, curtilagium sive lignarium unum vocatum le Kydde Yard, et in magno horreo spatium sufficiens ad reponendum et recipiendum octoginta vehias fœni et straminis, dicto nunc episcopo Cestrien. et ejus successoribus infra scitum septum et circuitum dicti nuper cœnobii in mansionem, habitaculum, palatium, et usum familiarum sive domesticum respective damus et concedimus, ita quod dicta aulæ, cubicula, cellaria, et cætera omnia et singula superius expressa mansioni sive habitaculo nuper abbatis ibidem spectantia, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis de cætero abhinc sint, esse censeantur et appellentur mansio, habitaculum, seu palatium dicti nunc episcopi et successorum suorum imperpetuum,

Volumus insuper ordinamus et statuimus quòd dictus nunc episcopus Cestriensis et ejus successores pro tempore existentes, omnibus et singulis privilegiis, libertatibus et præeminentiis gaudeant potiantur et fruantur in civitate et diœcese Cestriæ quibus alii episcopi provinciæ Cantuariensis in civitatibus et diœcesibus illis, in quibus eorum sedes episcopales respective consistunt, gaudere et potiri dinoscuntur, habeat quoque et habeant dictus nunc episcopus Cestriensis et ejus successores futuris temporibus existentes, in ecclesia civitate et diœcese Cestriæ, tam in clerum et populum eorumdem, quam etiam in decanum et capitulum dictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis Cestriæ, illam eandem ac tam plenariam et efficacem auctoritatem et jurisdictionem episcopalem quam episcopus Coventr. et Lichfeld. in diœcese sua in clerum et populum ac in decanum et capitulum dictæ ecclesiæ suæ cathedralis Lichfelden. habere aut habuisse obtinere aut obtinuisse censeatur et dinoscitur,

Ulterius, ut nulla imposterum inter archiepiscopos Cantuariensem et Eborum oriatur lis, dubium, dissentio seu controversia de dictarum suarum provinciarum ambitu præcinctu et circuitu, eo quod totus ille dictus archidiaconatus Richmondiæ olim fuerat Eborum provinciæ, ac de eadem provincia tam de jure quam de facto, volumus, statuimus, et ordinamus per præsentes quòd totus ille dictus archidiaconatus Richmondiæ, clerusque et populus infra eundem archidiaconatum et quamlibet partem ejusdem commorans seu moram trahens, et quamlibet eorumdem parcella censeantur habeantur et reputentur tam de jure quam de facto, tam infra provinciam Cantuariensem quam de provincia Cantuariensi ad omnem juris effectum qui inde sequi potest imperpetuum,

Volumus insuper et per præsentes concedimus quod idem episcopus sit corpus corporatum in re et nomine, ipsumque pro uno corpore declaramus, acceptamus, ordinamus, facimus et constituimus imperpetuum, habeatque successionem perpetuam, ac quod ipse et successores sui per nomen et sub nomine episcopi Cestriensis nominabitur et vocabitur imperpetuum, et quod ipse et successores sui per idem nomen et sub eodem nomine prosequi, clamare, et placitare ac implacitari, defendere et defendi, respondere et responderi, in quibuscumque curiis et locis legum nostrarum ac hæredum et successorum nostrorum

alibi, in et super omnibus et singulis causis, actionibus, sectis, brevibus et demandis, querelis realibus personalibus et mixtis, tam temporalibus quam spiritualibus, et in omnibus aliis rebus causis et materiis quibuscumque, et per idem nomen, maneria, dominia, terras, tenementa, rectorias, pensiones, portiones, et alia quæcumq. hæreditamenta, possessiones, proficua, et emolumenta, tam spiritualia sive ecclesiastica quam temporalia ac alia quæcumque, per literas patentes prefato episcopo et successoribus suis, per nos seu hæredes nostros debito modo fiendas, vel per quamcumq; personam sive quascumque alias personas, secundum leges nostras, et hæredum sive successorum nostrorum danda seu concedenda, capere, recipere, gaudere, et perquirere, ac dare, alienare, et dimittere possit et possint, valeat et valeant, et generaliter omnia alia et singula recipere gaudere et facere, prout et eisdem modo et formâ quibus cæteri episcopi infra regnum nostrum Angliæ recipere aut facere possint, aut aliquis episcopus infra regnum nostrum Angliæ recipere aut facere possit, et non aliter neque alio modo,

Et ulterius volumus et ordinamus quod ecclesia cathedralis prædicta sit et deinceps imperpetuum erit ecclesia cathedralis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et sedes episcopalis dicti domini Johannis Byrde nunc episcopi et successorum suorum episcoporum Cestriensium, ipsamque ecclesiam cathedralem honoribus insigniis et dignitatibus sedis episcopalis ac cathedralis ecclesiæ per præsentes decoramus, eandemque sedem episcopalem præfato Johanni Byrde nunc episcopo et successoribus suis episcopis Cestriensibus damus et concedimus per præsentes, habendam et gaudendam eidem Johanni Byrde nunc episcopo, et successoribus suis imperpetuum, et quod dictus nunc episcopus et successores sui episcopi Cestrienses deinceps imperpetuum habeant sigillum autenticum seu sigilla autentica pro rebus et negotiis suis agendis servitura ad omnem juris effectum simili modo et forma et non aliter neque aliquo alio modo quam prout dictus episcopus Coventriensis et Lichfeldensis habet aut habere potest.

Et, ut ecclesia cathedralis prædicta de personis congruis et singulis locis et gradibus suis perimpleatur et decoretur,

Dilectum nobis Thomam Clerk primum originalem et modernum decanum prædictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis.

Ac Willielmum Walle, primum presbiterum præbendarium,
Ac Nicholaum Bucksye secundum presbiterum præbendarium,
Ac Thomam Neuton tertium presbiterum præbendarium,
Ac Johannem Huet quartum presbiterum præbendarium,
Ac Thomam Radford quintum presbiterum præbendarium,
Ac Rogerum Smyth sextum presbiterum præbendarium, prædictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis, tenore præsentium, facimus, præficimus, constituimus et ordinamus per præsentes,

Volumus etiam et ordinamus, ac eisdem decano et præbendariis concedimus per præsentes, quod prædicti decanus et sex præbendarii de cætero sint de se in re et nomine unum corpus corporatum, habeantque successionem perpetuam et se gerent exhibebunt et occupabunt juxta et secundum ordinationem regulas et statuta eis per nos, in quadam indentura imposterum fienda, specificanda et declaranda, et quod iidem decanus et præbendarii et successores sui, decanus et capitulum Cestriensis cathedralis ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis imperpetuum appellabuntur et vocabuntur, et in præsenti vocentur et appellentur, et quod præfati decanus et præbendarii ecclesiæ cathedralis prædictæ et successores sui sint et imperpetuum erunt capitulum episcopatus Cestriæ sitque idem capitulum præfato nunc episcopo et successoribus suis episcopis Cestriæ perpetuis futuris temporibus annexum, incorporatum et unitum, eisdem modo et formâ quibus decanus et capitulum ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfeldensis in civitate nostrâ Lichfeldiæ episcopo Coventr. et Lichfelden. aut sedi episcopali Lichfeldiæ annexatum, incorporatum et unitum existit, ipsosque decanum et præbendarios, unum corpus corporatum in re et nomine facimus, creamus, et stabilimus, et eos pro uno corpore facimus, declaramus, ordinamus et acceptamus, habeantque successionem perpetuam,

Et quod ipsi decanus et capitulum eorumque successores per nomen decani et capituli Cestriæ cathedralis ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis prosequi, clamare et placitare possint et implacitari, defendere et defendi, respondere et responderi, in quibuscumque curiis ac locis legum nostrarum ac alibi, in et super omnibus et singulis causis, actionibus, sectis, demandis brevibus, et querelis realibus, spiritualibus, ecclesiasticis, personalibus et mixtis, et in omnibus aliis rebus, causis et materiis quibuscumque, prout decanus et capitulum dictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis Lichfeldensis agere et facere possint, et per idem nomen, maneria, dominia, terras, tenementa, cætera quæcumque hæreditamenta, possessiones, proficua et emolumenta, tam spiritualia sive ecclesiastica quam temporalia ac alia quæcumque, per nos per literas nostras patentes hæredum vel successorum nostrorum, seu aliquam aliam personam vel personas quascumque, eis et successoribus suis vel aliter secundum leges nostras vel hæredum seu successorum nostrorum, danda seu concedenda, capere, recipere, et perquirere, dare, alienare, et dimittere, ac cætera omnia facere et exequi valeant et possint, prout cæteræ ecclesiæ cathedrales infra regnum nostrum Angliæ capere, recipere, perquirere, dare et dimittere, ac facere consueverunt, aut exequi possint quoquomodo,

Et quod decanus et capitulum ecclesiæ cathedralis Cestriæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis prædictæ et successores sui imperpetuum habeant et habebunt commune sigillum ad omnimodas cartas, evidentias, et cætera scripta vel facta sua fienda, eos vel Cestriensem cathedralem ecclesiam Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis prædictam aliquo modo tangentia

sive concernentia, sigillandum, per quod se et successores distringere et obligare possint et valeant ad tempus vel imperpetuum juxta et secundum tenorem ejusdem scripti sic per illos sigillati,

Et quia volumus etiam Cestriensem cathedralem ecclesiam Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ad laudem et honorem Omnipotentis Dei honorifice dotari, de ampliori gratia nostra dedimus et concessimus, et per præsentes, damus et concedimus, præfatis decano et capitulo Cestriensis cathedralis ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis prædictæ, totum prædictum scitum, septum, circuitum, ambitum et præcinctum supradictum, nuper cœnobii sive monasterii nuper vocati Sanctæ Werburg, cum omnibus antiquis privilegiis, libertatibus ac liberis consuetudinibus, ejusdem nuper cœnobii sive monasterii (exceptis semper reservatis et omnino salvis dicto nunc episcopo et successoribus suis episcopis omnibus et singulis illis locis, aulis, cubiculis, officinis, et cæteris prius specificatis cum suis pertinentiis universis, et dictâ jurisdictione episcopali in dictam ecclesiam cathedralem Cestriensem, et in dictos ejusdem loci decanum et capitulum et in eorum successores, in eisdem modo et formâ quibus præfatum et præmissum est) ac totam ecclesiam ibidem una cum omnibus capellis, plumbis, campanis, campanilibus, claustris, dormitoriis, tectis, refectoriis, cimiteriis, messuagiis, domibus, ædificiis, curtilagiis, ortis, gardinis, pomeriis, stagnis, vivariis, et cæteris omnibus locis, terris, et territoriis infra eadem scitum, septum, circuitum, ambitum, et præcinctum prædicti nuper cœnobii sive monasterii existentibus, et quæ ut pars partes vel parcellæ ejusdem nuper sciti sive monasterii communiter fuerunt reputata sive æstimata, quæ nuper fuerunt prædicti nuper abbatis et conventus in jure nuper monasterii prædicti (exceptis præexceptis) simul cum omnibus et omnimodis vasibus, jocalibus, ornamentis, bonis, catallis, et implementis, ejusdem nuper cœnobii sive monasterii cum pertinentiis universis,

Habenda, tenenda et gaudenda prædicta scitum, septum, circuitum, ambitum et præcinctum, supradicti nuper monasterii, una cum omnibus juribus, antiquis privilegiis, libertatibus ac liberis consuetudinibus supradictis, ac cum prædicta ecclesia, capellis, campanis, ac campanilibus, claustris, dormitoriis, tectis, refectoriis, cimiteriis, messuagiis, domibus, ædificiis, curtilagiis, ortis, gardinis, pomariis, stagnis, vivariis, terris et territoriis infra dictum scitum, septum, circuitum, ambitum et præcinctum dicti nuper cœnobii sive monasterii simul cum prædictis vasibus, jocalibus, ornamentis, bonis, catallis, et implementis ejusdem nuper cœnobii sive monasterii, ac cum cæteris omnibus et singulis præmissis superius specificatis cum suis pertinentiis (exceptis præexceptis) præfatis decano et capitulo Cestriensis cathedralis ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis prædictæ successoribus suis imperpetuum, de nobis et hæredibus et successoribus nostris in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosinam.

Volumus etiam et per præsentes concedimus præfatis decano et capitulo dictæ Cestriensis cathedralis ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et successoribus suis quod decanus ecclesiæ cathedralis illius, pro tempore existens, omnes et singulos inferiores ejusdem ecclesiæ cathedralis officiarios et ministros, ac alias prædictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis Cestriensis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis quascumq; personas, prout casus seu causa exiget, faciet, constituet admittet et acceptabit, de tempore in tempus imperpetuum, et eos ac eorum quemlibet sic admissos vel admissum ob causam legittimam non solum corrigere sed etiam deponere, et ab eadem ecclesia cathedrali amovere et expellere possit et valeat (salvis nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris titulo, jure, et auctoritate decanos, præbendarios, et omnes pauperes ex liberalitate nostra ibidem viventes, de tempore in tempus nominandi assignandi, et præficiendi, qualitercumque et quotienscumque ecclesia cathedralis prædicta de decano, præbendariis vel pauperibus prædictis vel eorum aliquo, per mortem vel aliter vacare contigerit, per literas nostras patentes de tempore in tempus ordinare, præficere et præsentare) aliquo in præsentibus suprascripto in contrarium inde non obstante,

Denique,

Ad diluendum, resolvendum, penitusque delendum omnia omnimoda singula et universa dubia, lites, controversias et dissidia quæ futuris temporibus, quod absit, inter hujus regni nostri episcopos de et circa limites et circuitus diœcesuum et jurisdictionum suarum episcopalium oriri esse et haberi possint,

Ex auctoritate Parliamenti, nobis in hac parte concessa, volumus, ordinamus, et statuimus quod dicti archidiaconatus Cestriæ et Richmondiæ, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, a dicto archiepiscopo Eborum et ejus successoribus et a dicto episcopo Coventr. et Lichfelden. et ejus successoribus, et ab eorum utroque et ab eorum ecclesiis cathedralibus et ab eorum et eorum utraque jurisdictione, auctoritate, et diœcesibus penitus amoveantur, abscindantur, dividantur, eximantur imperpetuum, eosdem archidiaconatus et eorum utriusque circuitum, limites, jurisdictiones, cæterasque omnes eorumdem libertates dicto episcopatui Cestriæ annectimus, incorporamus, et unimus per præsentes, necnon totos et universos comitatus nostros Cestriæ et Lancastriæ, ac utrosque prædictos archidiaconatus, una cum omnibus et singulis terris, dominiis, maneriis, tenementis, obventionibus, emolumentis, et locis quibuscumque aliis, dicto episcopatui Cestriæ, aut dictæ ecclesiæ cathedrali Cestriæ et ejusdem loci decano et capitulo, aut dictis archidiaconatibus Richmondiæ et Cestriæ aut eorum alicui, tamquam pars et parcella eorumdem aut eorum alicujus, spectantibus et pertinentibus, aut quæ imposterum spectabunt et pertinebunt, in quibuscumque comitatu aut comitatibus hujus regni nostri sunt jacent aut existunt, cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, ab omni et omnimoda aliorum omnium episcoporum jurisdictione et auctoritate, tam ordinaria quam episcopali, separamus et dividimus per præsentes imperpetuum, eademque omnia et singula et eorum parcellas, cum suis pertinentiis et juribus

universis, in unam unicam et integram diœcesim dicti nunc episcopi Cestriensis et successorum suorum, assignamus, unimus, damus, et concedimus per præsentes imperpetuum, eademque omnia et singula inde et sub nomine Cestriensis diœcesis comprehendi, appellari, censeri, æstimari, et reputari, dictoque nunc episcopo Cestriensi et successoribus suis episcopis, quoad omnem jurisdictionem ecclesiasticam et episcopalem ibidem, subesse obedire et obtemperare volumus, jubemus, mandamus, ordinamus, et statuimus per præsentes futuris temporibus imperpetuum.

Metropoliticâ et archiepiscopali prærogativâ Cantuariensis archiepiscopi in eisdem diœcese et civitate Cestriæ, prout sunt et esse debuerunt, tanquam in aliis diœcesibus et civitatibus Cantuariensis provinciæ semper reservatâ.

Volumus etiam et per præsentes concedimus tam præfato episcopo quam decano et capitulo quod habeat aut habebit, habeant et habebunt, has literas nostras patentes, sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debito modo factas et sigillatas, absq; fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro, seu alibi, ad usum nostrum proinde quoquo modo solvendo vel faciendo;

Eo quod expressa mentio, &c.

In cujus rei, &c.

Teste Rege apud Walden quarto die Augusti.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

UNDECIMA PARS PATEN' DE ANNO REGNI ELIZABETHE SECUNDO.

D coñ p decano ⁊ prebendar ecclie collegiate Bī Petri Westm'.

Regina oībz ad quos &c. Salt. Cum p quendam actum in parliamento ñro apud Westm vicesimo ccio die Januarij anno regni ñri primo inchoat ⁊ ibidem progat usq; vicesimum quintum diem ejusdem mensis ⁊ hinc ⁊ ibidem tent ⁊ continuat usq; octavū diem Maij tunc px sequeñ edit stabilit ⁊ inactitat existit auctoritate ejusdem parliamenti int alia q̄d nos abinde heremus teneremus ⁊ gauderemus nob hered ⁊ successoribz ñris imppum unit ⁊ annexat corone ñre imperiali oīa ⁊ singula abbathias monastia prioratus domos monialiū hospitat fratnitates domus frm cantar ac alias religiosas ⁊ eccliasticas domos ⁊ locos quibuscumque nōibz seu quocumque nōie eadem fuerunt aut hinc extiterunt nōiat nuncupat incorporat vel cognit que alio tempore post decessum nup pcharissimi frīs ñri optime memorie Edwardi sexti nup regis hujus regni Angt de novo restitut fundat erect incorporat seu stabilit fuerunt. Ac eciam oīa ⁊ oīmod scit mañia mesuagia tras teñ hereditamenta redditus revsiones servicia boscos decimas pencc̃es porc̃oes rectorias appropriat vicar advocat pronat annuitates jura acciones intesse intrac̃oes condic̃oes let cur libtates privilegia franchesias comoditates ⁊ pficua quecumque que tunc aut aliquo tempore post primū diem Octobr tunc ultimi pteritū ante inchoac̃oem ejusdem parliamenti pdc̃is abbathijs monastijs prioratibz domibz monialiū hospitalibz fratnitatibz domibz frm cantar ⁊ aliis religiosis ⁊ eccliasticis domibz ⁊ locis seu eoz alicui sive aliquibz ptinebant sive spectabant aut que tunc aut aliquo tempore post pdc̃m primū diem Octobr ut pars parcell vel membrum eozdem seu eoz alicujus aut ut pars parcell vel membrum possessionū eozdem aut eoz alicujus accept reputat aut cognit fuerunt aut extiterunt put p eundem actum parliamenti int alia plenius liquet ⁊ apparet. Virtute cujus cenobiū sive monastiū vulgariter nuncupat monastiū Bī Petri Westm quod post decessum pdc̃i nup pcharissimi frīs ñri p nup pcharissimā sororem ñram Mariam reginam Angt restitut erect fundat ⁊ incorporat de novo fuit. Ac oīa ⁊ oīmod mañia đnia mesuagia tras teñ possessiones libtates franchesias ac cetra hereditamenta ⁊ pficua quecumque eidem cenobio sive monastio ptineñ sive spectañ ad manus ñras devenerunt ac in manibz ⁊ possessione ñris jam existunt ⁊ jure optimo existe debent. Ac nos de eadem nup cenobio sive monastio ac de scitu septu ambitu ⁊ pcinctu ejusdem, necnon de oībz ⁊ singulis đnijs mañiis mesuagijs tris teñ dotac̃oibz possessionibz ⁊ hereditamentis inde pleno jure seisiti sumus in đnico ñro ut de feodo in jure dc̃e corone ñre Angt rone actus parliamenti pdc̃i. Nos itaq; sic de eisdem seisiti existeñ divina nos clementia inspirante ⁊ suggente pensantes āio ñro volvent a quā variis vite ñre discriminibz qūq; multifariis genibz mortis quibus undiq; impedite fuimus Deus optimus maximus potenti manu sua nos ancillam suam oīi humano auxilio destitut libavit ac tandem ad culmen regie majestatis ñre umbre alaz suaz ptect evexit ac in solio hujus regni ñri sua sola bonitate collocavit officiū nr̃m imprimis arbitramur non modo absq; ulla intmissione tantoz beneficioz que nob impartiri dignatus est ⁊ indies magis magisq; impartit memores fore ⁊ divine majestatis sue nos grat p viriū ñraz imbecillitate pstare ⁊ exhibere verumeciam ut vera religio verusq; ejus cultus sine quibz aut immanitate belluis aut stultitia pecudibz adequamur in pdc̃o nup monastio unde multis jampridem annis exulaverant restituantur ⁊ ad primevam sive genuine germancq; sinceritatis normam reformentur ⁊ reducantur correctis et quantum possimus penitus oblitis enormitatibz in quos monachoz vita ⁊ pfessio longo tempore elaps deplorate exorbitavat. Ideoq; opam dedimus quatenus humana pspic̃e potest infirmitas ut impostum ibidem sacroz eloquioz documenta ex quibz tanquam ex limpidissimis fontibz purissime divine veritatis aque exhauri possint ⁊ debent ⁊ ñri salutifere redempc̃ois sac̃ra pura administrarentur bonaz disciplina sincere observetur juventus que in silva ñre reipublicæ ut tenelle quedam virgulte indies crescit in bonis tris libalit ad majorem ejusdem reipublice decorem instituantur senectus viribus destitut eoz psertim qui circa psonam ñram aut alioquin circa regni ñri negocia publica bene gravit et fidelit nob servierint rebz ad victum necessariis condigne foveatur ut deniq; elimozinaz in paupes xpi elargic̃oes viaz ponciumq; repac̃oes ⁊ cetra oīa genis pietatis officia illinc exhibeantur in oīa vacua loca longe lateq; dimanent ad Dei oīpotentis glīam ⁊ ad subditoz ñroz c̃oem utilitatem

felicitatemq, atque ut hec oīmia tam necessaria pariſ ꝛ utilia tam dignū primumq, sortiantur effectm. Nos tandem considerantes q̄d scitus dēi nup monaſtii Bī Petri Westm̄ in cujus basilica multa tum p̄charissimi avi ñri regis Henrici septimi inſ ejus etatis reges potentissimi ꝛ prudentissimi tum alioz̄ p̄genitoz̄ ñroz̄ quondam regum Angł p̄clara monumenta conduntur sit locus aptus conveniens et necessarius erigendi instituendi ordinandi ꝛ stabiliendi quoddam collegiū sive eccl̄iam collegiatam de uno decano presbitero ꝛ duodecim prebendariis presbiſis ibidem oīmipotenti Deo imp̄m deserviturſ scitum dēi nup monaſtii Bī Petri Westm̄ ac locum ꝛ eccl̄iam ip̄ius in eccl̄iam collegiatam creari erigi fundari ꝛ stabiliri decrevimus p̄ut p p̄sentes decernimus ꝛ eandem eccl̄iam collegiatam de uno decano presbiſo ꝛ duodecim prebendariis presbiſis tenore p̄sentium
Sic. realiſ ꝛ ad plenū p̄ noſ hereď ꝛ successoribz̄ ñris ñris creamus erigimus fundamus ordinamus facimus constituimus ꝛ stabilimus p̄petuis futuris temporibz̄ duratuſ ꝛ sic stabiliri ac imp̄m inviolabiliſ observari volumus ꝛ jubemus p p̄sentes. Volumus insup ac p p̄sentes p̄ noſ hereď ꝛ successoribz̄ ñris ordinamus q̄d p̄dicť sciť dēi nup monaſtij Bī Petri Westm̄ ac eccl̄ia ipsius sit ꝛ deinceps imp̄m erit eccl̄ia collegiať ac p nomen eccl̄ie collegiať Bī Petri Westm̄ vocetur ꝛ nuncupetur imp̄m et ut hec ñra intencio debitum ꝛ uberiorem sortatur effectm et ut eadem eccl̄ia collegiata de p̄sonis congruis in singulis locis ꝛ gradibz̄ suis p̄videatur ꝛ decoretur. Nos de sciencia moribz̄ p̄bitate ꝛ virtute dilēi noſ Wiłłi Bill &c.

Elizabetha Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensor, ꝛc., dilectis nobis in Christo Decano et Capitulo ñre ecclesiæ collegiatæ beati Petri Westmonasteř salutem in Jesu Servatore.

Quŏniam nulla societas statum suum laudabiliter tueri potest, nisi certis et salubribus institutis temperata fuerit, summa cura provisum a nobis est ut corpus quoddam illorum præceptorum conficeretur, quibus vestri mores ad pietatem et honestatem informarentur, in quo talis descriptio munerum et actionum est cujuscumque generis ut et omnia sint universis profectura, nec singuli quicquam desiderare possint, quæ separatim ullam ad personam convenienter instruenda spectare debent. Quapropter vos omnes obtestamur in Dño ñro Jesu Christo, cujus honori domicilium hoc pietatis et literarum consecramus, ut seclusis et depositis omnibus curiosis et contentiosis cogitationibus, integras mentes vestras ad sacrosanctas Dei Scripturas inflectatis, et illum ordinem in singulis vitæ partibus et studiorum suscipiatis, quem vobis in formulis hujus libelli præscriptum intelligetis. Nec enim fundos vobis et possessiones ulla cum ratione suppeditavissemus ad corporum sustentationem, nisi regulas etiam et jura descripsissemus quæ vestros animos ad æquabilem et definitam moderationem accommodarent. Vos igitur ita frui nostra regali munificentia par est, ut literarum præstantiam laus honestæ vitæ consequatur, quam ad rem maximum momentum afferet iste præceptis optimis confertus libellus, quem in summa tantum vobis commendamus quantum regalem nostram potestatem et munificentiam et diligitis et veneramini. Atque eundem libellum ut inviolatus et sacrosanctus esse possit, magno sigillo ñro Angliæ communivimus. Deus spiritum suum copiosissimè vobis infundat, ut collegium hoc nostrum ad omnem posteritatem pietatis et scientiæ maturos et uberes fructus ferat. Datum

Proportio seu Distributio Collegii Beati Petri Westm^r ab illustriss^a Regina Elizabetha fundati:

Decanus collegii unus esto, qui sit presbyter et concionator.
Præbendarii duodecim. Iidem sint presbyteri et concionatores.
Lector theologiæ unus.

Sint viginti novem ad sanctum Dei cultum piè et sacrosanctè in ecclesia collegiata quotidiè exequendum, quorum,

6. Presbyteri sex, ex quibus unus sit præcentor.
12. Clerici duodecim.
1. Unus sit choristarum doctor.
10. Decem pueri symphoniaci sive choristæ.
Præceptores duo ad erudiendam juventutem.
Discipuli grammatici quadraginta.
Pauperes duodecim.

Magistratus 4^{or}.

Prodecanus.
Archidiaconus.
Thesaurarius.
Oeconomus.

Administri Eccliæ 8^{o}.

Vergiferi duo.
Sacristæ duo.
A Campanis et ostiis quatuor.

Famuli Collegii Domestici 24^{or}.

1. A commentariis publicis unus.
2. A cubiculo decani duo.
1. Procœconomus unus.
1. Clericus operum unus.
1. Procurator hospitii unus.
3. Promi tres.
3. Coci tres.
1. Lixa unus.
2. Pistores seu panifices duo.
2. Potifices duo.
2. Janitores duo, quorum alter sit tonsor.
1. Hortulanus unus vel duo.
1. Equorum custos unus.
1. Lotrix pro collegio una.
1. A canalibus aquæductꝰ et tectis templi purgandis unus.
1. Scrutator sanctuarii unus.

Officiarii externi.

1. Senescallus Westmonasterii et omnium terrarum.
1. Subsenescallus Westmonasterii.
1. Senescallus curiarum.
1. Auditor generalis omnium rationum.
1. Receptor generalis.
2. Jurisconsulti duo.
1. Procurator causarum.
1. Scriba, qui sit archidiacono a comentariis curiæ ecclesiasticæ ballivi. Sic.

Decani Officium. Cap. 1.

Unus sit decanus totius collegii moderator, quasi mens in corpore. Hujus authoritati cæteri omnes subjecti sint. Hic presbyter sit et doctor aut baccalaureus sacræ theologiæ, doctrina, religione, vitæ integritate, prudentia, æquitate, fide, studio erga collegium cæteris præstet, ut authoritatis dignitas in illustri virtute luceat, et exemplum cæteris proponatur, atque honos illi propterea justus habeatur. Sic.

Is quinquies in anno ad minimum concionetur publicè in ecclesia collegiata per se vel per aliquem dignum, vizᵗ, in festis Natalis Domini, Purificationis, Paschæ, Pentecostes, et Omnium Sanctorum. Quod si in his festis et justis causis alios substituat, tamen ad minimum bis vel ter quolibet anno in dicta ecclesia in propria persona, si intra regnum fuerit et gravi continuoque morbo non laboraverit, concionetur.

Ac decanum universi collegii omniumque ejus partium gubernatio præcipua pertinet. A singulis muneribus quæ præbendariis et aliis mandantur magistratibus ipse liber sit, nisi ubi causam aliquam cognoscendam aut muneris partem obeundam sibi ipsi assumere velit. Tantum præcipuam curam habeat, ut omnes præbendarii ac magistratus officium suum faciant, in quo æquè laborare prodecanus debet. Ad eundem et successores suos (de quorum fidelitate indubiam spem concepimus) juxta antiquum et receptum dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ morem ornamentorum et jocalium coronationis regiæ, nec non sepulchrorum et monumentorum regalium præcipua cura et custodia pertinebit: recipiet autem ab officiariis scaccarii nostri dicta ornamenta et jocalia regalia per indenturam.

Quæ graviores collegii causæ sunt præter eas quæ decano et capitulo conjunctim infra reservantur, eæ illius propriæ sunto. Hujus sicut et præbendariorum nominationem et assignationem quoties et quando loca illorum quoquo modo vacua fuerint, nobis ipsis solummodo hæredibus et successoribus nostris reservamus. Is designatus a nobis tum verus decanus habeatur, ubi hoc jurejurando sanctè huic col egio se obligaverit, nomenque suum et tempus jurisjurandi in collegii commentariis sua manu retulerit.

Jusjurandum hoc suum in choro ecclesiæ coram universa collegiatæ ecclesiæ frequentia det, priusquam installetur.

Jusjurandum Decani.

Ego N.N., regia majestate decanus designatus huic ecclesiæ collegiatæ beati Petri Westm^r^, hoc sacramento meipsum astringo, et Deo teste promitto ac spondeo, primo, me veram Christi religionem omni animo amplexurum, Scripturæ authoritatem hominum judiciis præpositurum, regulam vitæ et summam fidei ex verbo Dei petiturum, cætera quæ ex verbo Dei non probantur pro humanis habiturum: authoritatem regiam in omnibus summam, et externorum episcoporum jurisdictioni minimè subjectam estimaturum; et contrarias verbo Dei opiniones omni voluntate ac mente refutaturum; vera consuetis, scripta non scriptis in religionis causâ ante habiturum. Deinde me omnia hujus ecclesiæ collegiatæ beneficia, fundos, possessiones, dominia, maneria, terras, proventus, jura, libertates, privilegia, monumenta, omnia denique bona sine diminutione aut vastatione summa cum fide administraturum. Omnes et singulos præbendarios, discipulos, administros, et pauperes, ex statutis his, et præscriptionibus regiæ majestatis sine ullius generis aut conditionis aut personarum gratia aut odio recturum, et defensurum, atque ut prædicta omnia legitimè et salutariter ab aliis administrentur et defendantur curaturum.

Ad hæc meo consensu commune sigillum collegii nulli scripto appositurum sine unanimi assensu et consensu totius capituli, aut ad minimum sex præbendariorum capitulariter congregatorum qui et consensum suum manuum suarum subscriptione in libro capitulari secundum antiquum morem testificentur.

Tum me neque in meis neque in alienis negotiis plus quatuor mensibus in uno anno abfuturum, nisi vel collegii vel regni negotia, vel regia authoritas me alio avocaverit, aut vis, aut morbus, contagium, aut aliqua quævis causa necessaria (a capitulo ante sedecim dies aut quamprimum commodè fieri potest post quatuor menses expletos approbanda) impediverit.

Denique si loco motus fuero, aut si sponte cessero, me omnia collegii bona quæ in mea potestate sunt, vel esse debent, prodecano et thesaurario collegii, vel statim, si id commodè fieri potest, vel intra quindecim dies, sine controversia, tergiversatione, aut diminutione (salvo eorum rationabili usu) juxta indenturam inter me et prodecanum et thesaurarium hac de re confectam, sive conficiendam, redditurum.

Hæc omnia in me recipio, Deoque teste, me sedulo facturum promitto ac spondeo.

Ubi hoc jurejurando decanus fidem suam Deo justo estimatori factorum obligarit, prodecanus in præcipua sede chori illum locabit his verbis:

Cape hanc primam sedem, ut Dei gloriam tua authoritate et exemplo illustres; et corpus Christi in hac ecclesia ædificandum diligenter cures, quod ut efficaciter præstes, Spiritus Sancti gratiam tibi largiatur Dominus. Amen.

Deinde eatur in domum capitularem, ibique detur prima etiam sedes, prodecano dicente:

Cape hanc item primam sedem in domo capitulari, ut fideliter tractes negotia hujus ecclesiæ collegiatæ cum fratribus tuis præbendariis, ad Dei gloriam et totius collegii omniumque ejus partium salutarem conservationem; quod ut efficaciter præstes, Spiritus Sancti gratiam tibi semper largiatur Dominus. Amen.

His ita gestis, redeatur in chorum ecclesiæ, ibique cantetur Te Deum, his precibus lingua vernacula sequentibus:

Domine salvum fac hunc servum tuum N. Decanum nostrum.
O Deus noster, da, semper speret in Te.
Esto ei turris fortitudinis,
A facie inimici.
Redde ei lætitiam salutaris tui
Et spiritu principali confirma eum.
Ostende nobis Domine misericordiam tuam,
Et salutare tuum da nobis.

Oremus.

Omnipotens Deus, cujus providentia hujus ecclesiæ collegiatæ decanus constituitur, da illi eam mensuram gratiæ, ut quæ hic coram promisit, quæque officium ejus postulat, summa fide perficiat ad laudem et gloriam tui nominis, et ecclesiæ tuæ amplificationem, per Jesum Christum, Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deinde sequatur Oratio pro Regia Majestate in libro Publicarum Precum descripta.

Post hæc nomen suum et jusjurandum acceptum annumque et diem manu propria in commentarios referat ex eoque tempore plenum atque integrum jus muneris sui habeat, atque ex horum statutorum præscriptis quemadmodum optimè et legitimè poterit, collegium administret, et omnia commoda fructusque debitos percipiat.

Decanus ad istum modum admissus vasa argentea aut publicam ecclesiæ collegiatæ supellectilem penes se non habeat donec indenturam inter se et prodecanum et thesaurarium tripartita sua manu subsignatam inde confici curaverit, et ejus alteram partem in ærario pulico reponendam, alteram thesaurario, qui pro tempore fuerit, reservandam tradiderit. Eandem indenturam singuli thesaurarii in fine officii sui successoribus suis tradent. Hujusmodi indenturam intra quatuor menses post publicationem horum statutorum per præsentem decanum simili modo confici ac tradi volumus.

De duodecim Præbendariis et eorum Officio ac Residentia. Cap. 2.

Præbendarii duodecim numero sint. Iidem sint presbyteri et ad minimum magistri artium et concionatores. Hi, quasi membra unius corporis, mutuo se ament, juvent, curamque universorum et singulorum in collegiata ecclesia una cum decano suscipiant eique in causis tractandis decidendisque subsidio sint. Hi tum propter authoritatem, tum propter gravitatem et prudentiam sint quasi primarii ac principes in republica viri, quos cæteri omnes revereantur, et quorum consilium plurimi faciant. Quatuor illorum semper domi in collegiata ecclesia ad ejus gubernationem absque ulla tergiversatione aut excusatione mensem ad minimum integram et unum diem, id est viginti novem dies continuos, suo ordine resideant. Qui non fecerit, singulis illis diebus quibus absens fuerit, cum suus ordo illum præsentem requirit, tres solidi de suo salario subtrahentur: ei vero, qui locum absentis supplet, pro singulis diebus xii^{d} allocabuntur, et quod superest pecuniæ commeatui decani et præbendariorum qui domi sint, in commune conferetur (viz^{t}) media pars mensæ decani, si præsens sit, media mensæ præbendariorum præsentium. Quod si decanum abesse contigerit, aut si nemo locum præbendarii absentis suppleverit, tunc volumus ut illius mulctæ partes, quæ vel mensæ decani, si præsens fuisset, vel præbendario si locum absentis supplevisset, cessissent, collegio ad detrimenta sustinenda adjudicentur.

Siquis præbendariorum necessariis negotiis impediatur eo tempore quo residere debet, licebit vices suas impunè commutare cum alio è præbendariis, modo infra sex menses proximè sequentes, vices illius cum quo commutaverit in propria persona sua suppleat. Quod si quovis modo defecerit, pœnam prædictam incurrat: et unus ex reliquis præbendariis qui tunc residere non tenentur (siquis velit) ejus locum suppleat, cui singulis diebus xii^{d} (ut præfertur) numeretur. Magistratus autem hac de re semper (si velint) suo ordine præferantur. Quatuor enim semper domi manere cupimus, id quod nulla causa impunè violari volumus, nisi tempore pestis et magnæ vacationis, viz^{t}, mensibus Julii, Augusti, et Semptembris, quibus tamen temporibus semper duo ex illis (ad assignationem decani, aut eo absente prodecani) sint præsentes, quorum unus semper Westm^{r} maneat, alius Cheswici vel alibi cum discipulis (si quidem ii collegio ex decani decreto absint) una vivat. Qui vero ex reliquis duobus tunc abesse velit, is pro singulis diebus absentiæ suæ xviii^{d} solvet inter residentiarios Westm^{r} et Cheswici, vel alibi cum discipulis præsentes ex æquo dividendos.

Et singuli etiam præbendarii quatuor menses et quatuor dies integros in collegio sua persona per se resideant sub pœna prædicta ita ut in fine aut initio cujusque mensis (exceptis temporibus pestis et magnæ vacationis, ut præfertur) per unum diem, octo eorum, aut minimum sex adsint ad res collegii in domo capitulari (si opus sit) pertractandas.

Ad hæc singulis dominicis per annum unus è præbendariis in ecclesia collegiata suo quisque ordine per se vel per unum è collegis, aut alium a decano, vel, eo absente, a prodecano, approbandum concionabitur, qui vices suas semel prætermiserit, viginti

solidis mulctabitur, quorum decem concionatori, qui illius vices suppleverit, et decem decano et residentibus cedent in usum commeatus ipsorum (ut prius) dividendi.

Volumus insuper ut quotannis feria quarta quam cinerum vocant, et feria sexta in qua Passionis Christi memoria celebratur, nec non festis Circumcisionis, Epiphaniæ, Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Johannis Baptistæ, Divi Petri, Michaelis Archangeli, et initii regni Elizabethæ, et etiam singulis festis diebus, qui infra quatuor quos vocavit terminos et tempore parliamenti inciderint, (si quidem dominicus dies non sit, nec decano in his statutis assignetur,) aliquis præbendariorum suo ordine concionètur, aut concionem in dicta ecclesia procuret, sub pœna sex solidorum et octo denariorum; quos concionatori qui locum (ex consensu decani vel prodecani) occupabit per thesaurarium collegii solvendos decernimus.

Singuli etiam præpendarii præsentes tempore residentiæ suæ semel in die divinis precibus (habitu per statuta requisito) interesse tenebuntur, sub pœna amissionis xii^{d} commeatui decani et præbendariorum (ut supra) conferendorum quoties abfuerint.

Cum novus aliquis præbendarius in demortui aut vacantis locum a nobis designatus fuerit, is non admittatur, ullumve commodum ex collegio percipiat priusquam hoc jurejurando sancte huic collegio se obligaverit, nomenque suum et tempus jurisjurandi in collegii commentarios sua manu retulerit. Jusjurandum hoc suum in choro ecclesiæ collegiatæ coram collegii frequentia dabit priusquam a decano aut prodecano installetur.

Jusjurandum Præbendarii.

Ego N. Deo teste promitto ac spondeo me veram Christi religionem omni animo amplexurum, Scripturæ authoritatem hominum judiciis præpositurum, regulam vitæ et summam fidei ex verbo Dei petiturum, cætera quæ ex verbo Dei non probantur pro humanis habiturum. Authoritatem regiam in omnibus summam et externorum episcoporum jurisdictioni minimè subjectam, æstimaturum, et contrarias verbo Dei opiniones omni voluntate ac mente refutaturum: vera consuetis, scripta non scriptis in religionis causa antehabiturum. Deinde me omnia hujus collegii statuta, jura, libertates, privilegia præscriptiones, ritus et consuetudines laudabiles quæ ad me pertinebunt servaturum. Præterea me huic collegio fidelem futurum, nullum ei damnum aut incommodum allaturum: aliorum consilia, coitiones, conjurationes, facta et dicta quæ detrimentum aut infamiam collegio inferant, repulsurum, et magistratui qui de eo cognoscere debet, renunciaturum: secreta capituli me non revelaturum. Tum decano, prodecano, reliquisque magistratibus in omnibus legitimis honestisque morem gesturum, et dignam debitamque legibus et statutis omnibus reverentiam exhibiturum. Quatuor menses et quatuor dies integros per annum in hoc collegio residentiam servaturum; alioquin mulctam (ut præfertur) persoluturum: neque ullam unquam dispensationem contra hoc meum juramentum quæsiturum, aut ab aliis quæsitam, aut oblatam accepturum aut antehac mihi indultam usurum. Denique me omnia mihi imposita a decano et capitulo munera suscepturum, eaque summa cum diligentia et fide administraturum. Hæc omnia in me recipio, Deoque teste me sedulò facturum promitto ac spondeo, tactis sacrosanctis Dei evangeliis.

Ubi hoc jurejurando fidem suam Deo devinxerit, idem ordo in præbendarii admissione per omnia observetur, qui in decani, mutandis solum mutatis.

Præbendarii nuper electi succedant prædecessoribus suis in eadem præbenda, tam in stallo, loco, et suffragio in capitulo, quam in domo suæ præbendæ annexis. Ac ut melius illis posthac de habitatione commoda provideatur, volumus ut nulla domus, quæ habitationi præbendariorum inservire possit aut soleat, alicui in posterum locetur ad firmam vel pro annorum aut vitæ termino concedatur. Sed quamprimum priores concessiones talium domorum cessaverint, decanus quamlibet earum una cum hortis pomariis cæterisque pertinentiis alicui præbendæ habita ratione ordinis ejusdem, assignet, donec unicuique præbendæ, prout ordo suus postulat, digna ac percommoda domus (quoad fieri potest) annectatur. Quod si quis præbendariorum aut aliorum collegii membrorum, quibus domus aliqua infra collegii ambitum assignata fuerit, extraneam familiam in domum suam commorandi gratia (exceptis viris in dignitate aliqua ecclesiastica constitutis, idque parliamenti solum tempore et decano consentiente) intromiserit: vel si quemcunque ad cohabitandum susceperit, qui probatæ vitæ et integræ famæ non fuerit, nisi infra trimestre spatium (admonitus a decano, vel, eo absente, prodecano) extraneos amoverit, trimestri suo stipendio privetur: ac iterum a decano vel prodecano admoneatur. Quod si secundò admonitus intra tres menses proximè subsequentes, illos non amoverit, omnibus loci sui

commodis donec culpam emendaverit careat. Ne autem cuiquam fraudi sit, volumus has admonitiones in publicos collegii commentarios redigi, atque ab eo die quo inscribuntur, et non antea authenticas esse decernimus.

De quatuor Magistratibus et de eorum Officiis. Cap. 3.

Magistratus eos præbendarios his statutis appellamus, qui munus aliquod in ecclesia collegiata gerunt, qui quatuor numero sunt, prodecanus, archidiaconus, thesaurarius, œconomus. Hi magistratus quotannis tempore auditus et generalis capituli post finitum computum nominentur et eligantur.

Cautum esto, ut nemo ex magistratibus aut eorum vicariis plures quam unius magistratus claves, ullo modo aut tempore, servet.

De Prodecani Officio.

In recta collegii administratione quoniam decanus neque tantum oneris solus sustinere, neque domi semper esse poterit, prodecani officium idem sit quod decani: hic, nisi quid vel in his statutis vel in literis patentibus fundationis hujus collegii, regia authoritate consignatis, decano peculiariter reservetur, æqualem curam omnium habeat, tam absente quam præsente decano. Itidem ut omnia decenter ac ordine et ad ædificationem fiant in ecclesia collegiata provideat. Choro universo, præcentori, cantoribus, choristis, omnibusque ecclesiæ administris pro sua prudentia moderetur, horas tempusque precandi tam mane quam vesperi, cæteraque quæ ad divinum cultum et ecclesiæ ornatum spectent, præscribat. Ita tamen ut nihil contra leges publicas, et ecclesiasticas constitutiones nostri regni fiant, aut contra receptas dictæ ecclesiæ consuetudines, absque nostro aut successorum nostrorum consensu innovetur. Libros, calices, vestes, vasa, denique ut omnia nitida conserventur curet. Omnes in officio contineat, sed magistratuum inferiorum et officiariorum, tam ecclesiæ quam familiæ, imprimis curam habeat. Illos si muneri suo desint, pro arbitrio suo puniat. Legum et statutorum custodia, sacrarum precum frequentatio, literarum et virtutis in schola progressus ab illo non modo spectentur sed procurentur: videat item ut delinquentes quomodo oportet à magistratibus coerceantur; sin minus, ipse in magistratus dupla pœna adhibita animadvertat. A collegio ne absit nisi gravi de causa, eaque a decano, aut, eo absente, a capitulo approbanda: ejus absentis locum suppleat præbendarius ab ipso decano nominandus, cui nulla clavium custodia demandata prius fuerit. Prodecanus semper à decano et non alio (utpote ejus vices gerens) designetur.

De Archidiaconi Officio.

Quoniam multa privilegia regalia è regibus avis et proavis nostris huic regali ecclesiæ tributa sunt, variæque libertates et jurisdictiones ecclesiasticæ concessæ, ad illustrandam hanc ecclesiam, eo quod, quasi publicum quoddam sepulchrum asylumque regum et nobilium Anglorum existet, eas nos libertates amplificari haud minimè cupientes, volumus ut decanus collegii et capitulum, unum et præbendariis designet archidiaconum, qui suo et ecclesiæ collegiatæ beati Petri Westm̃ nomine jurisdictionem exerceat ecclesiasticam, qui causas et controversias cum æquitate in consistorio audiat, easque justè, absque ulla amoris aut odii affectione decernat ac judicet, deque ejus sententia insontes defendantur et liberentur, sontes vero puniantur et corrigantur.

Hujus item officium erit testamenta defunctorum approbare, cæteraque omnia peragere intra libertates Westm̃, quæ ad jurisdictionem ecclesiasticam pertineant, tam amplè et liberè quam antehac ullo tempore de jure, privilegio, vel legitimè præscripta consuetudine usitatum fuit.

Præterea ægrotos et morientes non solum qui intra situm collegii habitant, verùm etiam qui in parœcia annexa incolunt, per vicarium, quem in eum finem habeat, unum scilicet ex presbyteris, sanæ doctrinæ et pietatis nomine commendatum, et a decano approbandum, diligenter visitari curabit, qui et publicas preces in ecclesia D Margaretæ collegio annexa et appropriata celebret, atque sacramenta cæteraque ad ministerium ecclesiasticum pertinentia, religiosè ac reverenter administret, et hujus parœciâ D Margaretæ populum fidei illius commissum singulis diebus dominicis diligenter in eo catechismo instituat qui hujus authoritate regni sit approbatus, et ætate minores in eodem publicè examinet. Archidiaconus, domo exiens, unum è præbendariis, qui suas interim vices gerat fideliter relinquat.

De Thesaurarii Officio.

Thesaurarius omnium fundorum, beneficiorum, agrorum, prædiorum, et possessionum reditus, proventus, ac vectigalia, et omne æs alienum, quod collegio debetur, recipiat, ea

cum primum receperit in ærarium reponenda curet. Singulis sua stipendia ad quatuor anni festa persolvat. Et pannum pro discipulis et famulis collegii opportuno tempore cum consensu decani, aut, eo absente, prodecani, provideat, res domesticas tum domi tum foris diligenter administret.

Curiarum (quas vocant) terrarum supervisionis et cæterarum externarum omnium præcipuam curam gerat, ut ruinosa reficiantur, utque omnia præcipuè templum hoc sacellumque avi nostri felicissimæ memoriæ Henrici septimi impensis ædificatum (qua in re tam decani quam dicti thesaurarii aliorumque præbendariorum conscientias coram Domino oneramus) sarta tecta sint, videat.

Et quo ruinis opportunè occurratur, volumus ut singulis annis, hyeme exacta, ante festum Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, thesaurarius clerico operum comitatus, templum aliaque publica ædificia intra septa collegii sita obeat, quo si quid aut non sartum tectum, cariem contraxerit, malè materiatum sit, aut ruinam minetur, provideri possit ut quam celerrimè (et si commodè fieri potest) ante festum Michaelis, reficiatur et restauretur. Prospiciet similiter ædificiis decani et præbendariorum, quæ ruinosa si moniti (collegio materiam suppeditante) opportunè non resarciant, ipse illorum stipendia et sumptibus, consensu decani et capituli resarcienda curabit.

Item rationem veram et fidelem omnium acceptorum et expensorum reddat, et chirographis, aut aliis certis indiciis expensa in computo suo probet. Si quid penes se habuerit in fine ratiocinii de quo rationem reddere non queat, illum totum collegio solvere intra decem a computato dies cogatur, aut commeatu et stipendio suo, quoad reddiderit careat. Si verò debita ejus quadraginta librarum summam excesserint, id aut intra præscriptos decem dies restituet, aut collegio moveatur, et in jus vocetur, pecuniam ad quotidianos ac necessarios sumptus collegii ex ærario depromptam, œconomo tradat, summamque receptam, et diem mensis quo receperit sui ipsius manu in rationario (ad eam rem in ærario servato) sub virtute juramenti scribat.

Denique cautum esto, ut nihil vel intra collegium vel extra de novo extruatur aut reficiatur, excepto templo et aquæductibus, nisi de sententia decani et capituli.

Et ne collegio absit, nisi unum è præbendariis, qui clavem non habet, vicarium suum semper relinquat, cujus nomen in commentarios referat, et cui claves muneris sui suo periculo committat.

De Oeconomi Officio.

Oeconomus rei familiari diligenter prospiciat, collegii famulorum proæconomi procuratoris
Sic. hospitii, promorum, coquorum, pistorum, cæterorum famulorum, rerum omnium denique familiarium curam susipiat, consideretque ut singuli eorum suo diligenter fungatur munere, summam expensorum cujusque hebdomadæ pro commeatu erogatorum feria sexta aut die sabbati unà cum decano et prodecano aut thesaurario, et cum uno ex præbendariis subducat, et intra decem dies post finem cujusque mensis singulorum debita à tutoribus exigat et colligat, eaque collegio reddat. Pecuniam autem competentem à thesaurario singulis mensibus pro commeatu procuret, et ut salubris sit cibus, panis ac potus provideat, ut provisio frumenti, tritici, bynes, piscium, et focalium suo tempore (ne quid desit) fiat. Ad finem cujusque quartæ totius anni a cocis, promis, cæterisque ministris rationem exposcat de patinis, lancibus, et cæteris vasis ad promptuarium, penum, culinam, pistrinam spectantibus, et si quid compareat eorum negligentia amissum esse, damnum præstare cogat. Anno autem vertente, cum acceptorum rationes totius collegii subducantur, eam rationem omnium acceptorum et expensorum reddere volumus, et expensis chirographis aut aliis certis indiciis comprobet. Et si quid præter commeatum et collegii provisionem in suos usus, aut aliter insumpserit, illud totum collegio reddere cogatur, et usque eo commeatu aut stipendio careat quoad reddiderit.

Cautum sit, ut si thesaurarius œconomus vel alius quispiam pecuniam cuiquam crediderit, aut cum quoquam contraxerit, in damnum collegii sine consensu decani et capituli, qui ita reddiderit contraxeritve damnum ipse præstet, collegium indemne sit.

Officium Lectoris Theologiæ.

Est illud in omni re atque negotio quo omnes actiones nostræ consiliaque spectare debent, ut omnipotentis Dei regnum quæratur, hominum mentes rectè instituantur et informentur, omnesque ad veram salutis cognitionem perveniant, quæ non aliunde quam ex verbo Dei haurienda petendaque est. Proinde statuimus et ordinamus ut sit in ecclesia nostra præ licta theologiæ lector per decanum et capitulum eligendus, qui sit sanctæ et

orthodoxæ fidei, bonæ famæ, et ab omni non solum hæresi, sed hæreseos etiam suspicione alienus, nec doctus modo et eruditus sed doctrinæ præterea titulo insignitus, hoc est sacræ theologiæ professor baccalaureusve, aut saltem in artibus magister. Lectoris munus et officium erit Sacram Scripturam ad plebis et auditorum ædificationem, modo et tempore in statuto de cultu Dei inferius præscriptis lingua vernacula in choro ecclesiæ nostræ interpretari, cujus lectionibus intersint administri et pauperes, presbyteri, clerici, cæterique ecclesiæ sub pœna pecuniaria judicio decani aut prodecani infligenda, semelque aut bis singulis anni trimestribus omnes scholæ nostræ discipulos, choristas, et ecclesiæ nostræ servos, pro judicio, decani, aut, eo absente, prodecani, quid in catechismo possint, finito loco communi in sacello percharissimi avi nostri Henrici septimi examinabit.

De duobus Præceptoribus Puerorum, deque eorum Officio. Cap. 4.

Sint duo præceptores, quorum alter archididascalus, alter hypodidascalus vocetur. Ille grammatices vel artium magister, hic baccalaureus artium ad minimum sit, si commodè fieri potest. Horum gubernationi omnes discipuli subjecti sunto, utrique religiosi, docti, honesti, et laboriosi sint, ut pios, eruditos, ingenuos, et studiosos efficiant discipulos. Hos præceptores eligent alternis vicibus decanus Ecclesiæ Christi Oxoñ et magister collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ, cum consensu decani Westm^r^. Horum officium sit non solum grammaticam Latinam, Græcam, et Hebraicam literasque humaniores, poetas et oratores docere, et diligenter examinare, sed etiam puerorum mores instruere et corrigere, ut modestè se gerant tam in templo, scholâ, aulâ, et cubiculo, quam in omnibus progressibus et lusibus, ut facies, manus laventur, capita comantur, crines ac ungues abradantur, vestes lineæ laneæque, togæ, caligæ et calcei, mundè nitidè et honestè serventur, ne pediculi aut ullæ sordes vel seipsos aut socios inficiant aut offendant, et ne unquam absque venia extra ambitum collegii exeant. Monitores varios è gravioribus discipulis præterea constituant, qui reliquorum mores ubique inspiciant ac notant, ne quid uspiam indecori aut sordidi perpetretur. Si quis monitorum deliquerit, aut in officio negligenter se gesserit, asperè in aliorum exemplum vapulet. Bona enim spes est, ut qui ab ipsis è cunabulis, nullo veneno impietatis, sed dulci lacte timoris et cultus Dei aluntur, qui a teneris annis omni labe vitiorum detersa, solum cum honestis studiis et probis moribus familiaritatem jucundam ineant, hi tandem boni viri et utiles tam ecclesiæ quam reipublicæ evadant. Imprimis ergo summa diligentia curent præceptores, ut eorum discipuli religione sinceri, bonis literis studiosi, probis moribus honesti et elegantes esse possint. Volumus etiam singulis annis discipulorum electione finita decanus et reliqui electores (excluso ludimagistro) de præceptorum vita, religione, et in pueris tam moribus quam doctrina ritè instituendis, diligentia ac cura inquirant. Hos si negligentes deprehenderint, ad se vocatos admoneant, admonitionem vero in collegii commentarios referant; et nisi se probè emendaverint, majoris partis electorum judicio tempore electionis revoluto, loco moveantur. At si quem illorum aliquo gravi et enormi crimine irretitum invenerint, nunc decanus cum assensu trium reliquorum electorum collegii sine mora expellat: omnia autem ad functionem suam spectantia sese fideliter præstituros ante admissionem suam juramento promittent.

De Discipulorum duplici Electione. Cap. 5.

Cum discipuli sunt numero 40, volumus ut in his eligendis præcipua ratio habeatur docilis ingenii, bonæ indolis, doctrinæ, virtutis et inopiæ: et quo magis quisque ex eligendorum numero his rebus cæteros antecellat, eo magis (uti æquum est) præferatur, et collegii choristæ firmariorumque filii, si modo cætera respondeant, semper aliis præferantur. Dies lunæ post festum divi Petri et Pauli dies electionis esto. Electores sint decanus collegii nostri Westmonasteriensis, decanus Ecclesiæ Christi Oxoñ, et magister collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis Cantabrigiensis, aut eorum vicarii. Hi tres alios tres examinatores singuli singulos et suo collegio artium magistros secum adjungant, et ludimagistrum scholæ Westm^r^. Hi tres præfecti, aut eorum vicarii, et tres examinatores cum ludimagistro die lunæ proximo post festum divi Petri et Pauli, hora octava in aula, triclinio, aut aliquo idoneo loco intra collegium nostrum Westm^r^ conveniant: quo tempore ludimagister discipulos nostros supremæ classis doctrina præstantissimos coram adducet, his themata per examinatores tradentur, de quibus proximo die sequente hora secunda pomeridiana, tum carmine tum oratione soluta, quisque memoriter aut scripto de propositis thematibus quid sentiat coram electoribus in medium proferet. Interim diebus (viz^t^, lunæ et Martis) quicunque in nostros discipulos cooptari cupiunt a dictis examinatoribus examinabuntur,

quid in grammatica, quid in literis humanioribus, quid scribendo possint. Et singuli nomina sua, parentelam, ætatem, comitatum, et oppidum in quo nati sunt, propria manu scribent. Et nec ante octavum annum quisquam admittatur in discipulum, nec post decimum octavum annum in schola nostra permaneat. His ita gestis die mercurii proximo sequente mane hora octava fiet electio eorum primum qui ad academias Cantabrigiæ et Oxonii promovebuntur (juxta syngraphas inter hæc tria regalia collegia hac de re conscriptas) deinde eorum qui in nostram scholam Westm^{r} sunt admittendi: solum autem tales in nostram scholam recipiendi sunt, qui ad minimum et memoriter octo partes grammaticæ probè didicerint, et qui scribere saltem mediocriter noverint.

Modus autem Electionis esto.

Primum legatur hoc statutum de electione discipulorum; deinde septem hi electores jusjurandum dent se neminem in discipulum gratia, odio, aliave animi perturbatione vel præmio adductos, sed eum solum quem testimonio conscientiæ permoti maximè idoneum judicaverint, electuros.

In omnibus electionibus sit scrutinium semper apertum. Eligendos in collegium Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ nominabit magister ejusdem, cui si tres è reliquis electoribus consenserint, aut duo decani, is electus habeatur. Eodem modo eligendos in ecclesiam Christi Oxoñ aut in collegium Westm^{r} nominabit decanus ejusdem, cui si tres è reliquis aut duo collegiorum præfecti consenserint, is electus esto. Quod si post tria aperta scrutinia, nec tres cum singulis præpositis, nec ipsi tres præpositi (quod absit) de uno cooptando consenserint, tum hi pro electis habeantur (ne frustretur electio) quos duo præfecti aut eorum vicarii in discipulos dictorum collegiorum nominaverint. Tot autem eo tempore eligantur, quot per annum sequentem discedentium loca in dictis collegiis suppleant. Deinde eo ordine quo in dicta collegia electi fuerint discipuli, eorum nomina, parentelæ, comitatus, et oppida, quibus nati fuerint, in tribus indenturis per ludimagistrum scribentur. His indenturis tres præfecti, aut eorum vicarii nomina sua subscribant, ut cum loca aliqua discipulorum in dictis collegiis eo anno vacua fuerint, eo ipso ordine in sua collegia sine ulla tergiversatione admittantur. Hic ordo electionis singulis annis observetur, et novæ indenturæ fiant, veteres indenturæ post inceptam novam electionem abrogentur. Et quamvis cupimus plurimos ex nostris discipulis Westm^{rij} ad academias in dicta collegia quotannis promoveri, tamen ne incertus sit omnino numerus, sex ad minimum (viz^{t}) tres in Ecclesiam Christi Oxonii, et tres in Collegium Trinitatis singulis annis (si aut tot loca vacua in dictis collegiis academicis, aut tot idonei è nostris discipulis Westm^{rij} recepti "reputati" fuerint) admitti volumus.

Plures autem optamus, si ita præfatis electoribus commodum videbitur. Et hoc omnibus quorum interest vel interesse poterit innotescere volumus, per præsentes.

Cautum sit semper quod uno scrutinio unus solum discipulus, non plures simul eligantur.

In sumptus verò moderatos tam decani Ecclesiæ Christi et suorum, quam magistri Collegii Trinitatis et suorum tempore electionis impensas, collegium nostrum Westmonasteř suppeditabit utrique præfecto, aut eorum vicariis—

Appendix pro Discipulorum Electione in Collegium Westmoñ.

Neminem in collegium nostrum qui in dicta schola nostra annum integrum ante tempus electionis educatus non fuerit, nec plures uno ex eodem comitatu in una electione eligi aut admitti volumus. Præterea nullus hæres qui jam sit, aut qui futurus sit patre mortuo hæres, cujus hæreditas summam decem librarum excesserit in hunc numerum cooptetur. Electi autem quamprimum loca vacua fuerint [adepti?] suo ordine flexis genibus à decano vel, eo absente, prodecano publicè in aula, aut ante prandium, aut ante cœnam, admittantur his verbis.

Ego N. decanus, vel prodecanus, hujus collegiatæ ecclesiæ admitto te N. in discipulum scholarem hujus collegii, juxta statuta ejusdem. In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

De Pensionariis Tutoribus et Pupillis. Cap. 6.

Pensionarii ut studiorum socii in collegium recipiantur, sed ita ut nec moribus honestis, nec studiis desint, eisdem legibus teneantur, quibus discipuli, eadem ab his requirantur, eandem obedientiam præstent; sed ut neque munera, nec imperitia obsint, provideatur, ut

neque decano plures quam sex, neque singulis præbendariis plures duobus, neque judimagistro plures quatuor, neque hypodidascalo plures duobus pensionariis sint. Et ut hi solum in collegium admittantur qui prodecani unius præbendarii et ludimagistri judicio ad minimum octo orationis partes memoriter probè didicerint, et qui scribere saltem mediocriter noverint, et de quorum indole, honestis moribus, et in literis felici progressu bonam spem conceperint. Qui ita à prodecano alio præbendario et ludimagistro examinati sunt, hos solum consensu decani in collegium admitti volumus. Eundem modum in oppidanis, peregrinis, et aliis in scholam nostram recipiendis et admittendis observari volumus. Et ne nimio scholarium numero præceptores onerentur, statuimus ne ex omni genere scholarium plures centum viginti, præter choristas, unquam in scholam admittantur, aut ineadem esse permittantur.

Est ea quidem ineuntis ætatis imbecillitas, ut provectiorum consilio et prudentia necessario moderanda sit. Et propterea volumus ut nemo ex discipulis et pensionariis tutore careat: qui autem caruerit, nisi intra quindecim dies unum sibi paraverit, è collegio ejiciatur. Pupilli tutoribus pareant, honoremque paternum ac reverentiam deferant, quorum studium, labor, et diligentia in illis ad pietatem et scientiam informandis ponitur.

Tutores pupillorum sedulam curam gerant, illis vestitum, lectisternia, aliaque necessaria procurent. Et si quis suorum peste aut gravi morbo laboraverit, confestim è cubiculo ac consortio communi (quo et illorum et reliquorum discipulorum valetudini melius prospiciatur) removeant, et alio transferant: omnia pupillorum expensa tutores collegio præstent, et intra decem dies cujusque mensis finiti, æs debitum pro se et suis omnibus thesaurario solvant; quod ni fecerint in tantum de stipendio et commeatu detrahatur quantum pro pecunia debita collegio satisfaciat.

De Famulis Collegii. Cap. 7.

Ut studia quietiora sint necessariis usibus famuli inserviant. Hi à decano eligantur, à magistratibus regantur, quorum authoritati nisi se subjecerint à decano expellantur.

Ecclesiæ administri octo sint. Horum duo generosi vergiferi vocentur: hi curent ne quid tumultus temporibus concionis aut divinarum precum excitetur in templo, omniaque pacificè fiant; ac præter obsequium decano, præbendariis et concionatori, et reliquis ecclesiæ presbyteris in ecclesia debitum, decani etiam mensæ inserviant.

Duo alii sacristæ appellantur: hi non solum vestes omnis generis ad ecclesiam pertinentes, sed et omnia ornamenta, vasa, calices, et quicquid demum ad ecclesiæ usum spectaverit in vestiario, juxta indenturas inter ipsos et thesaurarium confectas, tuto conservabunt, et unus ex illis eleemosynis in ecclesia diebus dominicis distribuendis thesaurario, œconomo, concionatori, aut præcentori inserviat.

Quatuor reliqui non modo tintinnabulis pulsandis de more, sed et templo, capellis, claustris, et vestibulis scopandis purgandisque inserviant, ita ut tum pavimenta, tum parietes, et fenestræ nitida serventur. Atque etiam diligenter curent ne quid sordidum uspiam prope externos muros aut januas templi jaceat, nec onera aut vasa quæcunque perferri sinant per templum, et canes è templo abigant; et horologii cursum justum providebunt. Ex his ecclesiæ administris decanus unus aut plures suo arbitrio assignabit ad principum tumbas, capellas, et loca eorum decora et munda servanda, qui ne quid ab illorum monumentis surripiatur suo periculo cavebunt, in quem finem unà cum fidejussoribus obligentur. Hi ac reliqui ecclesiæ administri ad officia sua fideliter et personaliter facienda juramenti etiam vinculo obstringentur.

Ad omnia collegii negotia unus sit à publicis commentariis. Is sit *notarius publicus*, qui vocatus intersit, ac describat omnia acta capituli, qui decano etiam ad suos usus inserviat. Hic videat ut non modo commentarii collegii bene et diligenter descripti sint, sed libelli etiam cæterarum rerum omnium quæ statutis nostris expressæ sunt. Hic etiam juramento teneatur de secretis capituli minimè revelandis, et quod nulli exceptis decano et canonicis commentarios collegii aut alia quæcunque monumenta seu evidentias collegii vel ostendat, vel exemplaria illorum descripta tradat, sine decani (aut eo absente) prodecani et capituli expresso consensu et mandato.

Duo item alii a cubiculo decani, quorum alter ubi opus sit collegii causas scribat, scribamque mandato decani juvet, alter ad cætera omnia decani negotia inserviat.

Procœconomus obsoniis et escis coemendis et rationibus omnibus pro commeatu subducendis præsit, unus è cocis ad coemenda obsonia semper præsto sit, ut et in delectu

ciborum ipsum juvet, et pretii eorundem fidelis testis sit, eaque causa in rationibus singulis septimanis subducendis cum procœconomo idem cocus semper intersit.

Procurator hospitii de mandato œconomi frumenta, pecora, fœnum, stramen, focalia, omniaque collegii necessaria procurabit; is etiam et thesaurario in publicis collegii negotiis quemadmodum et œconomo diligenter inserviat.

Cellæ panariæ et potariæ tres promi inserviant. Hi videant ut neque panis neque potus desit, in eoque unus decano, alter præbendariis, tertius generosis et discipulis operam det, à cellis suis statutis à decano temporibus ne absint, et neminem in cellas suas ad se intromittant nisi magistratus aulæque mundandæ et gradibus atque arcæ purgandæ prospiciant ne quid sordium aut oculos aut nares offendat.

Ad culinam tres coci sint ad parandos epulas periti; his adsciscatur, si opus sit, et lixa. E cocis unus semper procœconomo ad coemenda omnia, et eadem deportanda præsto sit; cui rei etiam lixa subserviat. Omnes hi certis temporibus etiam hortulanos in hortis adjuvabunt.

Duo janitores sint, quorum alter sit et tonsor. Hi occludendis circiter horam octavam hieme, nonam æstate; aperiendis circiter quintam æstate, sextam hieme collegii januis diligenter operam navabunt; interdiu semper eorum alter decani januam observabit.

Unus sit equorum custos, qui decano inserviet in equis suis alendis. Sit item unus qui canales aquæductus curet, templi ac ædium tecta purget.

Una sit lotrix honestæ et probatæ famæ, aut vir ad id aptus, qui vestes lineas ecclesiæ, et ad mensas decani, præbendariorum, generosorum, discipulorum, et famulorum pertinentes hebdomadatim lavet.

Unus etiam hortulanus, qui decani hortum claustralem et communem salubribus herbis ac fructibus plantari curabit: quem non solum coci sed (si opus sit) alii etiam ex famulis inferioribus jussu decani, aut eo absente prodecani, adjuvabunt.

Quorum singuli stipendia habeant prout proportio collegii in his statutis descripta monstrat, et singuli quod suum sit officium diligenter exequantur. Atque hi omnes de mandato decani ejus mensæ et præbendariorum inserviant.

De Duodecim Pauperibus. Cap. 8.

Sint præterea duodecim pauperes. Hos nostræ authoritati eligendos reservamus. Volumus tamen ut nemo in eum admittatur numerum, qui non sit inopia pressus, aut bello confractus et mutilatus, aut senio confectus, et ad miseriam redactus, et ut omnes ac singuli intra limites collegii nostri Westm^{ri} in ædibus pauperibus assignatis ætatem degant, quo singulis diebus in ecclesia collegiata divinis precibus quotidiè bis mane et semel vesperè in sedibus sibi destinatis intersint, et pro regia majestate, pro pace ecclesiæ, et regni incolumitate sedulò orent, atque decano et magistratibus collegii in omnibus quæ ad collegii decorem pertinent, obtemperent, nullosque in ædibus sibi destinatis præter propriam familiam suam ad cohabitandum recipient.

Quod si quispiam eorum ista facere contumaciter recusaverit, is loco suo judicio decani post trinam admonitionem in perpetuum amoveatur. Quin etiam si factiosus fuerit, aut ebriosus, aut infamis, aut aliquod crimen notabile admiserit, si se coram decano, aut eo absente archidiacono non legitimè purgaverit, loco pellatur.

Et quo prædictorum pauperum singuli melius in officio contineantur, volumus et decernimus, ut quotannis Calendis Octobris unus ex illorum numero, qui gravitate, prudentia, et virtute cæteris præstare videatur, per decanum, aut eo absente per prodecanum, eligatur tanquam præses qui guardianus vocabitur. Hic diligenter consideret, uti singuli honestè, decenter, et modestè, se gerant, et singula in hoc statuto contenta sedulò observent. Januam suam communem horis janitoribus collegii præscriptis diligenter obserabit, et absentes à divinis precibus et extra ædes suas pernoctantes (quo à decano aut eo absente prodecano corrigantur) indicabit. Quod si guardianus suum officium aut prætermiserit aut negligenter fecerit, arbitrio decani aut eo absente prodecani corrigatur.

Denique volumus ut omnes togis unius coloris, ac uno eodemque modo confectis cum insignibus *rosæ* vestitis semper tam in ecclesia collegiata, quam in urbe decenter incedant.

Statuimus præterea quod præceptores, sacellani, clerici, officiarii, pauperes, et collegii famuli, tam qui nunc sunt, quam qui in posterum admittendi sunt, jusjurandum publicè in ecclesia coram decano aut prodecano, totaque collegii frequentia, tempore divinarum precum, nobis et successoribus nostris præstent, juxta formam cujusdam actus parliamenti anno primo nostri regni editè, nec quenquam illorum deinceps admitti volumus priusquam dictum juramentum modo ac forma prædict. præstiterint.

De Cultu Dei. Cap. 9.

Veræ religionis non minima pars est de præteritis bonis cordata gratiarum actio, et futurorum ad Dei voluntatem commendatio, et pura et sincera omnium quibus egemus petitio, et vocationis atque officii nostri diligens cultus: singuli igitur discipuli ubi surrexerint è lecto quotidiè flexis genibus in cubiculo dicant: Domine Sancte Pater Omnipotens Æterne Deus, qui nos ad principium hujus diei deduxisti, tua nos hodie potentia servato, et concede, ut hodierno die ad nullum declinemus peccatum, nec ullum incurramus periculum, sed ad tuam justitiam colendam omnis nostra actio tuo moderamine dirigatur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Sub noctem autem antequam cubitum eant flexis genibus dicant: D⁹ Rex gloriose qui inter sanctos tuos semper es, laudabilis et tamen ineffabilis tu in nobis sis Domine, et nomen sanctum tuum invocatum sit super nos, ne derelinquas nos, Domine Deus noster, sed in die judicii nos collocare digneris inter sanctos et electos tuos, misericors Deus, salva nos Domine vigilantes, custodi nos dormientes, ut vigilemus in Christo et requiescamus in pace. Amen.

Publicæ precationes hæ sint, singulis Dominicis festisque diebus, matutinæ et vespertinæ preces, supplicationes, communiones a decano, præbendariis, presbyteris, præceptoribus, cantoribus, discipulis, choristis, pensionariis in choro piè decantentur, concionem item singulis dominicis suo ordine prebendarii, aut eorum deputati ut supra cap. 2. approbandi, ab his precibus et concionibus nullus horum in collegio nisi causa legitima sub pœna in his statutis expressa absit.

Publicæ preces et sacra communio in ecclesia à decano si domi sit festis Natalis Domini et Pentecostes, vel eo absente prodecano; die vero Paschalis semper à decano in propria persona (si intra regnum Angliæ sit, et gravi morbo non sit impeditus nec in aula regia eodem die sacra administret) celebrentur. Reliquis diebus dominicis atque festis Circumcisionis, Epiphaniæ, Purificationis, Ascensionis, Divi Petri, et Omnium Sanctorum, sacra communio per aliquem è prebendariis residentibus suo ordine celebretur. Qui hoc non præstiterit nisi legitima causa fuerit impeditus, septendiali commeatu privetur. Quod si decanus vel præbendariis quisquam (provecta ætate, gravi morbo, aut urgente necessitate minimè impeditus) quotannis semel in ecclesia nostræ collegiata cœnam Dominicam et sacras præces non ministraverit, et nisi singulis annis, tum bis ad minimum in propria persona in eadem ecclesia concionatus fuerit, tum quater in stallo suo diebus Dominicis aut festis superpellicio et caputio aut alio habitu ecclesiastico per hæc statuta requisito indutus precibus publicis interfuerit stipendio trimestri privetur, et deinceps commeatu diurno reliquisque commodis loci sui (exceptis salario seu stipendio et liberatura in capite de . . . . . commeatu expressis) nisi prædicta præstiterit, careat.

Annum autem a festo Michaelis Archangeli ad ejusdem replicationem metimur. Stipendium decani sic mulctati ærario publico cedat; incerti proventus, seu dividentiæ præbendariis conferantur. Item stipendium præbendarii sic mulctati ærario judicamus, dividentias inter decanum et præbendarios non delinquentes partiendas decernimus; ita tamen ut decano (quod in reliquis dividentiis fieri solet et volumus) dupla pars cedat commeatus, tertia pars collegio ad sustinenda detrimenta, tertia decano, tertia præbendariis non delinquentibus concedatur.

Singulis autem diebus profestis mane hora sexta æstate, septima hieme, per unum ex presbyteris suo ordine preces fiant in sacello avi nostri felicissimæ memoriæ regis Henrici septimi, quibus intersint presbyteri, clerici, cæterique ecclesiæ administri atque officiarii et famuli collegii. His precibus finitis unus ex presbyteris locum communem in dicto sacello per semihoram suo ordine feriis secundis tractabit ad ædificationem plebis tum præsentis. Hora octava ante meridiem singulis feriis 4ta et 6ta tempore parliamenti et terminorum et feriis 3ª et 5ta, quadragesimæ, pulsatâ prius campanâ, lector theologiæ in choro ecclesiæ per unius horæ spatium Sacræ Scripturæ partem aliquam ordine interpretabitur.

Quotidie iterum, pulsatis prius, de more, campanis, publicæ preces matutinæ et vespertinæ a presbyteris, cantoribus, et choristis moro Anglicanæ ecclesiæ in choro decantentur, horis idoneis a decano assignandis. Qui absque venia ab his abfuerit pro arbitrio decani 4or denariis puniatur. Qui non præsens fuerit ad cessationem pulsationis campanæ, is tardus reputetur, ac solvat duos denarios.

Nemo ex his, tempore quo res divina fit, sine mundo superpellicio (ut vocant) in chorum ingrediatur; decanus autem et præbendarii aliique gradibus academicis insigniti (nisi episcopi sint) præter superpellicium, caputium etiam prout gradus scholastici exposcunt, vel habitum episcopalem (si episcopi sint) induant. Qui autem chorum sic indutus non ingreditur pro absente reputetur, ac solvat duos denarios.

De Præcentoris Officio.

Cum nihil magis ecclesiam Dei ornat vel conservat quam ut omnia decenter et ordine administrentur, illud vel maximè ex Apostoli sententia in rebus divinis in ecclesia publicè peragendis potissimum est religiosè observandum. Volumus igitur unum ex presbyteris a decano deligi, qui ut reliquos pietate, gravitate, et canendi peritia antecellat, ita omnibus presbyteris et reliquis ecclesiæ inferioribus ministris et cantoribus præsit, quem præcentorem chori nuncupari volumus. Cujus officium erit modum, ordinem, et personas a quibus preces publicæ in templo celebrentur præscribere, absentias, tarditates, negligentias, et improbitates omnium in ecclesia ministrorum et pauperum fideliter in tabula notare, et singulis diebus sabbati decano, aut, eo absente, prodecano et præbendariis in capitulo præsentibus exhibere et publicè legere. Præterea hujus officium erit tam decani quam præbendariorum residentiariorum absentias separatim et fideliter conscribere, et conscriptas decano, aut eo absente prodecano et thesaurario tradere; nec non etiam vices concionandi et administrandi sacram synaxim tam decano quam præbendariis residentiariis antea per quindenam significare, et nomina eorum qui vices suas, sive in concionando sive celebrando sacram communionem juxtà formam hujus nostræ ecclesiæ collegiatæ prætermiserint fideliter conscribere, et decano atque thesaurario in fine unius cujusque trimestris tradere. Quo tempore volumus thesaurarium tantum de stipendiis decani, præbendariorum, et reliquorum ecclesiæ ministrorum et pauperum detrahere, quantum in his nostris statutis pro ratione et quantitate delicti est præscriptum.

De Officio Presbyterum et Clericorum.

Quo vera pietas et sacrarum literarum cognitio indies magis abundet, et potissimum in ecclesiæ nostræ ministris eluceat, qui ob hanc causam ex ecclesiæ nostræ bonis sustentantur ut una cum invocatione nominis Dei et precibus quotidianis scientiam etiam sacrarum literarum adaugeant, volumus omnes ecclesiæ nostræ cantores sacra biblia Novi et Veteris Testamenti Anglicano sermone, presbyteris verò eadem Latino idiomate aut utroque propriis impensis sibi comparare, et in eorum assidua lectione versari, in quæ tunc potissimum oculos suos diligenter intendant, quando aliqua sacræ scripturæ lectio, ab aliquo ministrorum in choro ecclesiæ publicè recitatur, pronunciatur, aut interpretatur. Ad lectoris theologiæ officium pertinebit rationem et modum studendi sacras literas presbyteris nostræ ecclesiæ præscribere, et progressum eorum in illis sacris literis perlegendis singulis mensibus examinare, et ad pensum revocare. Et quo omnia meliori ratione ad ecclesiæ nostræ ædificationem et singulorum ministrorum in sacris studiis profectum fiant, volumus singulos ecclesiæ nostræ presbyteros locum aliquem communem ex sacris literis depromptum ordine suo, ut præfertur, tractare.

De Choristis et Choristarum Magistro.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut in ecclesia nostra prædicta sint decem choristæ, pueri teneræ ætatis et vocibus sonoris ad cantandum, et ad artem musicam discendam, et etiam ad musica instrumenta pulsanda apti, qui choro inserviant, ministrent, et cantent. Ad hos præclarè instituendos, unus eligatur qui sit honestæ famæ, vitæ probæ, religionis sinceræ, artis musicæ peritus, et ad cantandum et musica instrumenta pulsanda exercitatus, qui pueris in prædictis scientiis et exercitiis docendis aliisque muniis in choro obeundis studiosè vacabit. Hunc magistrum choristarum appellari volumus. Cui muneri doctores et baccalaureos musices aliis præferendos censemus.

Volumus etiam quoties eum ab ecclesia nostra abesse contingat, alterum substituat à decano, vel eo absente prodecano approbandum. Prospiciat item puerorum saluti, quorum et in literis (donec ut in scholam nostram admittantur, apti censebuntur) et in morum modestia et in convictu educationem et liberalem institutionem illius fidei et industriæ committimus. Quod si negligens et in docendo desidiosus, aut in salute puerorum et recta eorum educatione minimè providus et circumspectus, et ideo non tolerandus inveniatur, post trinam admonitionem (si se non emendaverit) ab officio deponatur. Qui quidem choristarum magister ad officium suum per se fideliter obeundum juramento etiam adigetur. Choristæ postquam octo orationis partes memoriter didicerint et scribere mediocriter noverint, ad scholam nostram ut melius in grammatica proficiant singulis diebus profestis accedant, ibique duabus minimum horis maneant, et à præceptoribus instituantur.

Pueri item grammatici quotidiè mane horâ 5ta priusquam cubiculum exeunt, vesperi autem horâ octavâ antequam cubitum petant, in cubiculo, genibus flexis, matutinas et vespertinas preces invicem clarè et religiosè dicant.

Preces Matutinæ à Discipulis quotidiè priusquā è cubiculo exeant dicendæ flexis genibus.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. Pænitentiam agite et resipiscite, appropinquat enim regnum cœlorum. Amen.

Generalis Confessio.

Omnipotens et clementissime Pater, tanquam oves perditæ peregrinati sumus, et a viis tuis aberravimus, inventis et appetitibus nostris nimium indulsimus, sacrosanctas leges tuas violavimus, officia prætermisimus quæ a nobis observanda fuerant, et in illis rebus occupati fuimus, quæ nobis erant repudiandæ, nihil in nobis salutare superest: quapropter ignosce O Deus immanissimis sceleribus nostris, et horribilibus peccatis. O Domine Deus condona nobis offensiones nostras, quoniam turpitudinis earum nos pudet et piget. O Deus misericordiam nobis resipiscentibus impertiri digneris, benignissimorum respectu promissorum tuorum, quæ nobis et universo generi nostro in Filio tuo Jesu Christo reservâsti: amplius etiam concede nobis O clementissime Pater propter Filium tuum et Servatorem nostrum Jesum Christum ut posthac sobriè, justè, et piè vitam nostram instituamus, et eam ad immortalem nominis tui gloriam conformemus. Amen.

Pater noster qui es in cœlis, &c. Domine labia nostra aperias, &c.

Venite exultemus Domino, &c.

Jam lucis orto sidere,
Deum precemur supplices;
Ut in diurnis actibus
Nos servet a nocentibus;
Linguam refrænans temperet,
Ne litis horror insonet.
Visum fovendo contegat,
Ne vanitates hauriat.
Sint pura cordis intima:
Absistat et vecordia.
Carnis terat superbiam
Potus cibique parcitas:
Ut cum dies abcesserit,
Noctemque sors reduxerit
Mundi per abstinentiam
Ipsi canamus gloriam. Amen.

Domine Deus noster, &c. Cœli enarrant. Dñi est terra, &c.

Prima lectio ex Veteri Testamento parabolæ Salomonis.

Te Deum laudamus.

Secunda lectio ex 5° cap. Math. Beati pauperes.

Benedictus Dominus, &c. Credo in Deum Patrem, &c.

Oremus. Kyrie eleyson, Christe eleyson, Kyrie eleyson.
Pater noster qui es in cœlis, &c.

Ostende nobis Domine misericordiam tuam:
Et salutare tuum da nobis.
Domine salvam fac Reginam;
Et exaudi nos cum invocamus Te.
Sacerdotes tui induantur justitiâ;
Et sancti tui exultent.
Salvum fac populum tuum Domine,
Et benedic hæreditati tuæ.
Da pacem Domine diebus nostris:
Quia non est alius qui pugnat pro nobis nisi tu Dñe Deus noster.
Cor mundum crea in nobis O Deus;
Et Spiritum Sanctum tuum ne auferas a nobis.

Oremus.

Omnipotens Deus, qui dedisti nobis Filium tuum, &c.

Deus qui corda fidelium Sancti Spiritus illustratione docuisti, da nobis in eodem Spiritu quæ recta sunt sapere, quæ mala sunt vitare, nostraque studia tum semper tum hoc die ad tuam gloriam promovere, ut tua gratia, tuo solatio, auxilio, et gaudio ubique fruamur, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Oratio pro Regina.

Domine Pater cœlestis. Deus Author pacis

Singulis diebus dominicis recitentur litaniæ, psalmi, et lectiones et preces selectæ de Nativitate, Passione, Resurrectione, et Ascensione Christi, ac etiam de missione Spiritus

Sancti, et Sancta Trinitate in festis Natalis Domini, Parasceues, Paschæ, Ascensionis, Pentecostes, et Trinitatis, nec non aliis (quibus visum fuerit) temporibus recitandæ desumentur ex libro precum privatarum edito a reverendo patre D. Billo, nobis quondam ab eleemosynis et decano vigilantissimo ecclesiæ Westm^rs.

De agendis Gratiis tempore Prandii et Cœnæ, deque legendis Bibliis.

Ante prandium et cœnam mensa, ut pietas jubet, sanctè et religiosè consecrari debet; ejus forma hæc sit: omnes discipuli ex utroque latere aulæ, secundum inferiores mensas ordine decenti stent, præter tres ante supremam mensam stantes, è quibus unus hoc modo incipiat, et reliqui omnes respondeant:

Oculi omnium in Te spectant Domine;
Et tu das illis escam in tempore:
Aperis tu manum tuam,
Et imples omne animal benedictione.
Gloria Patri, &c. Sicut erat in principio, &c.
Kyrie eleyson, Christe eleyson, Kyrie eleyson.
Pater noster qui es in cœlis, &c.
Mensæ cœlestis participes faciat nos Rex æternæ gloriæ. Amen.

Oremus.

Benedic Domine nobis et donis tuis, quæ de tua largitate sumus sumpturi, et concede ut illis salubriter nutriti Tibi debitum obsequium præstare valeamus, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deinde omnes simul dicant:

Deus Charitas est, qui manet in Charitate in Deo manet, et Deus in eo; sit Deus in nobis, et nos maneamus in ipso. Amen.

Quotidiè prandii tempore legatur caput è Veteri Testamento ab aliquo discipulo; cœnæ autem tempore caput è Novo Testamento. Decanus aut prodecanus librum Bibliorum assignabit legendum. Ludimagister è discipulis et lectores dabit, et eos qui gratias recitabunt. Nemo discipulorum post prandium aut cœnam ab aulâ discedat ante actas gratias. Idem ordo decentis status servetur à discipulis post qui ante prandium.

Gratiæ post Prandium.

Tibi laus, tibi gloria, tibi gratiarum actio in sempiterna secula O Beata Trinitas. Amen.
Benedicamus Patrem et Filium cum Sancto Spiritu:
Laudemus et superexaltemus eum in secula.
Benedictus es Domine in firmamento cœli:
Laudabilis et gloriosus et superexaltatus in secula.
Magnificate Dominum mecum;
Et exaltemus nomen ejus in id ipsum.
Domine exaudi orationem meam
Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.

Oremus.

Domine sancte Pater Omnipotens æterne Deus, qui tam benignè hoc tempore nos pascere dignatus es, largire nobis ut et tibi semper, pro tua in nos bonitate ex animo gratias agamus, vitam honestè ac piè transigamus, et studia ea sectemur, quæ tuam gloriam illustrare et ecclesiæ tuæ adjumento esse possint, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

In memoria æterna erit justus;
Ab auditu malo non timebit.
Justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt:
Nec attinget illas cruciatus.

Infunde quæsumus Domine Deus gratiam tuam in mentes nostras ut his donis datis à Regina Elizabetha fundatrice nostra, aliisque benefactoribus nostris rectè ad tuam gloriam utentes unà cum fidelibus defunctis omnibus ad cœlestem vitam resurgamus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus pro sua infinita clementia ecclesiæ suæ concordiam et unitatem concedat, regiam majestatem conservet, et pacem regno universo omnibusque Christianis largiatur. Amen.

Gratiæ ante Cœnam.

Benedicite. Benedictus est Dominus.

Nos et cœnam nostram benedicere et sanctificare dignetur Omnipotens Deus, qui verbo suo res creavit universas. Amen.

Gratiæ post Cœnam.

Benedictus Deus in bonis suis;
Et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.

Sit nomen Domini benedictum
Ex hoc nunc usque in seculum.
Benedic anima mea Domino;
Et omnia quæ intra me sunt nomini sancto ejus.
Benedic anima mea Domino,
Et noli oblivisci omnes retributiones ejus,
Qui propitiatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis,
Qui sanat omnes infirmitates tuas,
Qui redimit de interitu vitam tuam,
Qui coronat te in misericordia et miserationibus,
Qui replet in bonis desiderium tuum,
Renovabitur ut aquilæ juventas tua.
Domine exaudi orationem meam:
Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.

Oremus.

Clementissime Pater, qui non nostris meritis, sed tua sola bonitate inductus hac cœna nos tam benignè ac liberaliter reficere dignatus es, concede propitius ut tua gratia repleti Te assiduè colamus, tuas laudes celebremus, et quæ tibi placita sint dictis et factis exequamur, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

In memoria æterna erit justus, ut suprà.

De Fundatricis et aliorum Benefactorum Comendacõne. Sic

Ad cujusque termini finem feria sexta, hora octava, commendatio fiat nobilissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ fundatricis tam ampli collegii et aliorum regum ejus proavorum beneficorum, quorum beneficentia hæc ecclesia collegiata locupletata est. Describatur expressè forma precum in commendatione fundatricis.

Unus è præbendariis suo ordine, vel lector theologiæ concionem procurabit, ad assignationem decani, aut eo absente, prodecani, universa collegii frequentia adsit.

De Discipulorum Institutione et Ordine. Cap. 10.

Discipuli omnes in uno aut duobis cubiculis bini in uno lecto pernoctent.

Hora 5ta unus ex cubiculi præpositis, qui omnes quatuor sunt numero, qui hoc muneris illa hebdomada obierit, Surgite intonet.

Illi omnes statim consurgant fundentes, flexis genibus, matutinas preces, quas suis vicibus unusquisque ordiatur, ac cæteri omnes alternis versibus subsequantur, dicentes, Dñe sancte Pater Omnipotens æterne Deus, ut in cap. 10 de cultu Dei, &c.

Finitis precibus lectos sternant. Inde unusquisque, quantum pulveris et sordium sub suo lecto est, in cubiculi medium proferat, quem deinde variis cubiculi locis conspersum, quatuor ex omni numero, ad hoc à præposito designati, in unum acervum redigant, exportentque.

Tum omnes bini longo ordine lavatum manus descendant; à lavando reversi scholam ingrediantur, ac suum locum quisque capessat.

Preces in Schola dicendæ.

Hora sexta ingrediatur præceptor, ac superiore scholæ parte flexis genibus preces sequentes ordiatur, subsequantur discipuli alternis versibus.

Psal. 67. Deus misereatur nostri, &c. Pater noster qui es in cœlis, &c.
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.
Sed libera nos à malo.
Et veniat super nos misericordia tua Domine;
Et salutare tuum secundum eloquium tuum.

Et respice in servos tuos, et in opera tua;
Et dirige filios eorum.
Et sit splendor Dñi Dei nostri super nos,
Et opera manuum nostrarum dirige.
Domine salvam fac Reginam Elizabetham.
Et exaudi nos cum invocamus Te
Domine exaudi orationem meam:
Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.

Omnipotens sempiterne Deus dirige actus nostros in beneplacito tuo, ut in nomine dilecti Filii tui, ejusque gratia adjuti, bonis operibus abundemus. Amen.

Actiones nostras quæsumus Domine aspirando præveni, et adjuvando prosequere, ut cuncta nostra operatio à Te semper incipiat, et per Te progrediatur ac feliciter finiatur, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

His finitis præceptor ad primam et infimam classem descendat, et aliquam orationis partem ac verbi suo ordine audiat. Progrediatur à prima classe ad secundam, à secunda ad tertiam, à tertia (si visum fuerit) ad quartam, quæ in illius parte sedeat ad septimam usque horam; ibi si quid obscurius oriatur, examinandum.

Alter interim ex scholæ præpositis, cuique ordini tam in archididascali quam in hypodidascali parte præpositos adiens, ab eis à matutinis precibus absentium nomina descripta auferat et hypodidascalo tradat. Alius item præpositus (qui solus semper hoc munus obit) singulorum manus et facies diligenter intuitus, si qui fortè illotis manibus ad scholam accesserunt, hos ille ingrediente archididascalo statim offerat. Hic ordo quotidiè observetur.

Hora septima ordo quartus ab hypodidascalo ad archididascali partem se conferat. Ingrediatur scholam, huic omnes omnium ordinum præpositi suos post septimam absentes tradant. Ac unus etiam è scholæ præpositis eorum nomina qui pridiè post sextam et septimam vespertinam à schola abfuerant archididascalo suos, hypodidascalo item suos tradat. Inde omnes ordines quæ sibi prælecta fuerant memoriter reddant, eo ordine ut custos semper incipiat, et cæteros recitantes diligenter observet.

Hora 8va archididascalus suis sententiam aliquam quartæ classi vertendam, quintæ variandam, sextæ et septimæ versibus concludendam proponat, cujus ab ore custos primus accepit, et primus vertit. Hypodidascalus item tertiæ et secundæ classi sententiam aliquam proponat vertendam, et primæ quoque, sed eam brevissimam.

Vulgaria exhibita à singulis scribantur eodem mane quæ subsequente die et ordinatè et memoriter recitent, ante horam nonam aut circiter. Primùm superioris cujusque ordinis custos classis sibi proximæ lectionem memoriter recitet et exponat. Deinde archididascalus suis, hypodidascalus item suis eandem prælegat.

In diebus Lunæ et Mercurii quatuor superiores ordines de proposito illis themate soluta oratione scribant; ex secundo ordine, tertio et primo sibi quisque sententiam proponat et vertat.

In diebus Martis et Jovis superiores ordines themata sibi proposita carminibus concludant, reliqui duo soluta oratione eadem conscribant.

In diebus Lunæ et Martis prælegat ludimagister:

Ordini
- 4°. Terentium, Salustium, et Græcam grammaticam.
- 5°. Justinum, Ciceronem de Amicitia, et Isocratem.
- 6° et 7°. Cæsaris Commentaria, Titum Livium. Demosthenem et Homerum.

Iisdem diebus prælegat præceptor:

Ordini
- 3°. Terentium, Salustium.
- 2°. Terentium, aut Æsopi Fabulas.
- 1°. Ludovicum Vivum, aut Catonem.

In diebus Mercurii et Jovis prælegat ludimagister:

Ordini
- 4°. Ovid de Tristibus, Cĩ de Off., et Luciañ Dial. Græc.
- 5°. Ovid Metamorp̃, aut Plutarchum Græc.
- 6° et 7°. Virgilium et Homerum.

Iisdem diebus prælegat præceptor:

Ordini
- 3°. Ciceronis Epistolas per Sturmium selectas.
- 2°. Dialogos Sacros, Erasmi Colloquia.
- 1°. Luđ Vivm, Cord Dialoğ aut Confabulis Pueriles.

Ex quibus lectionibus pueri excerpant flores, phrases, vel dicendi locutiones, item antitheta, epitheta, synonima, proverbia, similitudines, comparationes, historias, descriptiones temporis, loci, personarum, fabulas, dicteria, schemata, apothegmata. Sic. Sic.

Hora nona ubi suis prælegerint, detur discipulis spatium meditandi lectiones.

Illi vero ex utraque parte scholæ erectè stantes præeuntem aliquem pro arbitrio præpositi designatum sequantur.

Preces dicendæ in Schola ante Prandium, ante Cœnam, et ante Lusum.

Psal. 123. Ad te levavi oculos meos, &c. Pater noster qui es in cœlis, &c. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem: sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

In memoria æterna erit justus:
Ab auditu malo non timebit.
Justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt;
Nec attinget illas cruciatus.

Oremus.

Domine Deus resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es [laudandus?] tam in viventibus quam in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro fundatrice nostra Regina Elizabetha, cæterisque benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et studia literarum alimur, rogantes ut nos his donis rectè ad tuam gloriam utentes unà cum fidelibus omnibus at resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perveniamus, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Inde bini omnes ordine longo in aulam modestè procedant, et ex utraque parte in aula erecti stent, usque dum gratiæ ante prandium agantur.

Tres aut plures è discipulis à ludimagistro assignati in medio aulæ ante mensam stent, quorum unus pro arbitrio decani, prodecani, aut ejus locumgerentis, aut ludimagistri gratias dicere et mensam consecrare incipiat, et reliqui omnes tum præsentes uno or respondeant, ut supra cap. 10. de cultu Dei.

Finito prandio actisque gratiis ut præscribitur, discipuli eodem quo exibant modo, ad scholam revertantur. Idemque ordo quocunque incederint observetur.

Hora prima ingrediatur hypodidascalus, atque ea quæ ante prandium quartæ classi prælegerit archididascalus ab eadem tum sua parte inferiore usque ad primam sedente reposcet, et singulas orationis partes discutiat; eidem primo ingredienti, quatuor primorum ordinum præpositi, suorum nomina absentium exhibeant.

Horâ 2da quarta classis in suam propriam sedem migret, jamque ingredienti magistro singulorum ordinum præpositi suos tradat absentes. Archididascalus quod spatii inter 2am et 4am datur, in quinto, sexto, septimoque ordine examinando insumat, et ex proposita lectione vulgaria ad linguæ Latinæ exercitationem condat, ita tamen ut dimidia hora ante quartam trium supremorum ordinum præpositi, sua et sociorum themata eidem tradant, quæ examinabit diligenter.

Quoniam verò canendi peritia et usus plurimum valere deprehenditur ad claram et distinctam vocis elocutionem, volumus omnes scholæ grammaticæ discipulos binas horas singulis septimanis, vizt, feriis 3a et 5ta inter 2m et 3m post meridiem, in arte musica collocare, in qua arte quo meliùs informentur volumus magistrum choristarum illos discipulos scholæ grammaticæ diligenter instruere et eundem magistrum à singulis eorum (exceptis illis qui antea choristæ fuerunt) sex denarios singulis trimestribus à tutoribus percipere.

Hora 4ta, archididascalus, si velit, exeat, redeat ante 5tam.

Hora 5ta vel ante, ingrediente archididascalo, exeat ad dimidium horæ hypodidascalus. Quo tempore reddant ex his authoribus, quantum à magistro est constitutum, id rogante uno scholæ præposito.

Ordo.
- 4tus. Ex figuris in grammatica et carminum ratione.
- 5tus. Valeř Maš, Luc. Floř, Epłas Ciceř, Susenbrotum.
- 6tus. Græcam: 7mus, Hebraicam grammaticam cum prælectione.

Psalmorum in utroque idiomate, vizt, Græco et Hebraico.

Præceptori { Suorum absentes exhibeantur.
Tertii ordinis themata.
Secundi sententiæ quas quisque sibi proposuerit et in Latinum sermonem verterit.

Tum unusquisque quantum sibi ex regulis præscriptum erat memoriter dicat, tum etiam vulgaria, quo meliùs regulæ grammatices intelligantur à pueris, conficiantur, ut inde Latinus sermo omni ratione familior fiat.

Hora 6ta, eodem exeant et revertantur ordine, quo ante prandium, eundemque in aulâ observent.

Hora 7ma, duo qui ex supremo ordine at cæteras classes instruendas a ludimagistro designati sunt, suas provincias aggrediantur, et fidei suæ commissos, in lectionibus exponendis et sententiis è vernaculo sermone in Latinum vertendis per dimidium horæ spatium exerceant.

Item dictata eodem die à præceptore recitent et ordinent.

Singularum classium præpositi hoc muneris subeant, ita ut scholæ moderatores animadvertant in omnes ad perfectam in literis et morum compositionem.

Deinde precibus finitis, potum in aulam dimittantur.

Hora 8va semper cubitum eant, postquam preces supplices fuderint.

Preces Vespertinæ in cubiculo dicendæ priusquam Lectum petant.

Generalis confessio ut mane, dicatur.

Qui habitat in adjutorio Altissime, &c. Psal. 91.

Obsecro vos per miserationes Dei, &c. Rom. 22.

Hymnus.

Salvator mundi Domine,
In hac nocte nos protege,
Adesto nunc propitius;
Tu dele nostra crimina:
Ne mentem somnus opprimat;
Nec ullis caro petimus
Te reformator sensuum
Ut puri castis mentibus
Gloria tibi Domine
Cum Patre et Sancto Spiritu
Salva nos Dñe vigilantes:
Ut vigilemus in Christo,
Qui nos servâsti hodie,
Et salva omni tempore.
Et parce supplicantibus:
Tu tenebras illumina:
Nec hostis nos surripiat;
Commaculetur sordibus.
Votis precamur cordium,
Surgamus à cubilibus.
Qui natus es de Virgine,
In sempiterna secula.
Custodi nos dormientes:
Et requiescamus in pace.

Nunc dimittis servum, &c. Credo in Deum Patrem, &c., ut in matutinis precibus.

Oremus.

Gratias agimus tibi Domine Omnipotens et misericors Pater, qui nos tam benignè hoc die conservâsti, supplices rogantes hac nocte corpora nostra ita in pace requiescant, ut ad futurum laborem reficiantur, animæ autem vigiles permaneant, ut in adventum tuum sint intentæ, ac Te in adversis læto animo expectent, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Illumina quæsumus Domine Deus tenebras nostras, et totius hujus noctis insidias Tu à nobis repelle propitius, per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum Filium tuum, cui unà Tecum O Pater cœlestis cum Spiritu Sancto sit omnis honor et gloria in omnem æternitatem. Amen.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

Die Veneris Correctiones.

Diebus Veneris post lectionem, quam pridiè habuerant recitatam, qui grave aliquod crimen commiserunt, accusantur: æquum enim est malefactorum dignas dent pœnas. Deinde singuli lectiones, quas illa hebdomada prælegerunt, magna cum diligentia recitent, ita ut partim ante prandium usque ad 11m, partim à prima ad 2am horam, nihilque eorum, quæ per totam septimanam mane prælegerint omittatur.

Post 3^{am}, quicquid eadem hebdomada inter 4^{m} et 5^{am} didicerint doctoribus reddant.

An te 5 prælegat ludimagister
- 4°. Apothegmata Epigr̃ — Martialis, Catulli, aut alior̃.
- 5to. Horatium.
- 6to. 7°. Lucañ, Silium Italic^{m}.

In horam 7^{am} diei sequentis magister thema aliq^{d} proponat 6to et 7mo ordini versibus, 5to verò solutâ oratione variandum.

Ac in horam primam ejusdem diei pomeridianam ab eisdem rursus et 4to ordini soluta oratione fusiùs explicandum.

Ante 5^{m} prælegat præceptor
- 3°. Æsopi fabulas.
- 2°. Æsopi fabulas.
- 1°. Catonem.

Die Sabbati.

Hora 7ma reddant omnes ordines quæ pridiè prælecta fuerunt. Ludimagistro tradantur variationes.

Præceptor quæ pridiè prælegerat cuncta examinet.

Hora 1^{mā}, quæ illa hebdomada dictata sunt, pueros recitantes audiant.

Hora 2da, duo aut tres feria septima à ludimagistro assignati de proposito themate declament, idque publicè in aula, coram universa collegii frequentia, pulsata prius campana, ad mandatum ludimagistri.

Quotidiè Observanda.

Ante 7^{am}, nemini nisi ad naturæ requisita concedatur exeundi potestas, sed ne tum quidem pluribus quam tribus simul, idque cum fuste (quem in hunc usum habeant) egredi est permissum.

Custos in omnibus classibus is assignetur, vel qui Anglicè loquitur, vel qui aliquam ex his quos didicerat regulam integram exceptis tribus verbis interroganti recitare non poterit, aut qui rectè scribendi rationem negligens in orthographia ter peccaverit in suis chartariis.

Quoniam honos alit artes, omnesque accenduntur ad studia gloriâ et præmio, ac pœna omnis respublica continetur, volumus ut quotannis tempore generalis capituli mense Decembris, in fine computi celebrandi, decanus aut prodecanns ac reliqui præbendarii præsentes, unà cum præceptoribus singulas scholæ classes ordine descendendo examinent, qui studiosos et diligentes laudabunt, atque in altiori gradu aut classe locabunt, desidiosos et ignavos reprehendent, et in inferiorem locum (si eis visum sit) detrudent, ut et illi laudis præmio remunerati ut progressus indies majores faciendos incitentur, et hi pudore, suffusi desidiam excutiant. Classium vero mutationem, alio modo aut tempore à quocunque fieri vetamus. Quod si in hac examinatione aliquos post secundum admissionis suæ annum non proficientes reperiant, illos, si ex discipulis nostris sint, seriò publicè admoneant (quam admonitionem in collegii commentarios redigi volumus) et nisi ante electionem proximam diligentiæ suæ specimen singulare ediderint, ita ut eos post hujusmodi admonitionem laudabiliter profecisse decanus et reliqui electores perspexerint, judicio decani cum trium electorum reliquorum consensu, absque mora in fine electionis, tanquam fuci à collegio arceantur. Quod si verò aliquos ignavos, desides, et non proficientes reperiant, qui è nostrorum discipulorum numero non sunt, post consimilem admonitionem ludimagister tutoribus puerorum, si pensionarii sint, parentibus si oppidani sint, significabit, monebitque ut dictos pueros intra mensem (ne tempus inutiliter terant) è schola auferant, quod ni fecerint, per ludimagistrum expellantur.

Diebus festis.

Ante meridiem, quandoque catechismo, nonnunquam Scripturis ediscendis detur opera ad unam minimum horam, post meridiem tres superiores ordines versibus, quartus et tertius soluta oratione Latinè, secundus et primus Anglicè concionis summam eodem die ante meridiem in ecclesia collegiata habitæ scriptis ludimagistro exhibeant.

Moderatores è pueris
- Scholæ 4.
- Aulæ 1.
- Templi 2.
- Cubiculi 4.
- Campi 4.
- Oppidanorum 2.

Immundorum et sordidorum puerorum, qui manus et faciem non lavant, et se nimis sordidè abjiciunt, unus, qui etiam sit censor morum.

Statutum de Venia Ludendi.

Nunquam fas erit discipulis ludere absque decani, aut, eo absente, ejus vicemgerentis et ludimagistri venia, idque solum post meridiem, nec sæpiùs quam semel in una hebdomada, ulla de causa: in qua autem hebdomada dies festus inciderit, in ea nulla ludendi venia detur.

De Comœdiis et Ludis in Natali Domini exhibendis.

Quo juventus majori cum fructu tempus Natalis Christi terat, et tum actioni tum pronunciationi decenti melius se assuescat: statuimus, ut singulis annis intra 12^{m} post festum Natalis Christi dies, vel postea arbitrio decani, ludimagister et præceptor, simul Latinè unam, magister choristarum Anglicè alteram comœdiam aut tragœdiam à discipulis et choristis suis in aula privatim vel publicè agendam, curent. Quod si non præstiterint singuli, quorum negligentia omittuntur decem solidis mulctentur.

De Coñeatu in Aula et Stipendiis. Cap. 11.

Decanus (si velit) in aula vel in conclavi aut cœnaculo suo, mensam suo sumptu servet, nisi communi cum præbendariis residentibus mensâ vivere dignetur; quod si fiat, volumus ut præbendariis adjumento potiùs quam oneri sit. Itaque pro se et tribus famulis tantum prestabit, quantum duo præbendarii residentes pro se ac duobus famulis præstare solent.

Præbendarii quatuor suo ordine residentes simul in aula aut in conclavi, si decano visum sit, suis identidem sumptibus semper prandeant aut cœnent. Quorum mensæ alii etiam præbendarii præsentes si velint, et id ipsum procœconomo priùs significent se adjungant: hi tamen pro rata victus ac temporis portione, sumptus suppeditabunt.

Mensa pro numero præsentium juxta poŕcon usitaŧ minimè parca, frugalis tamen, à procœconomo quotidie instruatur. Nolumus enim ut vel sordidè vel prodigè vivant, ne coffio aut dedecori aut detrimento sint. Famulos singulos singuli præbendarii hujus mensœ reliquiis sustentent. Quod si decanus aut præbendarii plures famulos in aula communi mensa alere velint, procœconomo primùm significetur, qui
mensæ providebit, heri autem illorum pro diæta ac convictus ratione œconomo solvent.

Qui peregrinos authoritate privata ad mensam communem invitant, quibus vel collegium, vel commeatus gravetur, sumptus præstabunt diæta condignos: collegium autem et commeatum tunc gravari censemus, cum numerus commensalium ordinariorum exceditur et superatur, vel peregrinorum causa plus solito in victualibus expenditur. Officiarios autem collegii externos, dum collegii negotia hic obierint, jurisperitos qui collegio sint à consiliis, collegii firmarios, reverendos et eruditos viros, qui in ecclesiæ concionantur, si quando accesserint, minimè repellendos, sed humaniter excipiendos, decernimus, pro quibus pro rata poŕcone sumptus et mensæ in qua convivantur collegium solvat. Cavendum tamen ne vel numero vel nimia aut quotidiana illorum frequentia collegium nimis oneretur.

In proxima mensa præceptores grammatici (quos semper, nisi ægrotaverint) commensales esse volumus, sacellani, clerici, et generosi, sedeant.

Reliquas mensas occupent discipuli decenti ordine et pensionarii.

Nemo horum qui in commeatu sunt extra aulam sine licentia decani aut prodecani aut eo absente senioris præbendarii, qui in aula aut conclavi sedeat, prandeat unquam aut cœnet: qui fecerit diario victu careat.

Absens (nisi ægrotaverit) suo commeatu semper careat, præsens pro dierum præsenti ratione commeatum habeat.

Quia omnis Christiani hominis officium est non solùm donis et beneficiis Dei rectè uti, sed etiam cavere ne ullis vel exiguis eorum malè utatur; volumus unum ex famulis à decano assignari ad reliquias mensarum panis, cibi, et potus, quolibet die post prandium et cœnam colligendas, et in vasis ligneis et vimineis ad hoc officium semper accommodatis et præsentibus reponendas, quas bis aut sæpiùs in septimana, juxta assignationem decani, aut eo absente prodecani, pauperibus cum tertio coquo aut lixa distribuet.

De Stipendiis.

Stipendiorum pars debita in singulorum terminorum fine à thesaurario persolvatur.

Decanus collegii habeat pro annuo stipendio	C li.
pro liberatura annua	iiij li. xv s.
pro commeatu diario	vij s. viij d.
Præbendarii singuli pro annuo stipendio	vij li. vj s. viij d.
pro liberatura annua	liij s. iiij d.
pro commeatu diario	xij d.

Magistratus Collegii.

Prodecanus	x li.
Archidiaconus	vj li.
Thesaurarius	vj li.
Œconomus	vj li.
Lector Theologiæ	xl li.

Chorus.

Præcentor	xl s.
Singuli sex sacellani pro stipendio annuo	iiij li.
pro liberatura annua	xxx s.
pro commeatu annuo	vj li. xx d.
Magister puerorum symphoniacorum pro stipendio	iiij li.
pro liberatura	xxx s.
pro commeatu annuo	vj li. xx d.
Singuli duodecim clerici generosi pro stipendio	liij s. iiij d.
pro liberatura	xx s.
pro commeatu annuo	vj li. xx d.
Pueri symphoniaci decem singuli pro liberatura	xiij s. iiij d.
pro commeatu annuo	lx s. x d.

Schola Grammaticalis.

Ludimagister pro stipendio annuo	xij li.
pro liberatura annua	xxx s.
pro commeatu annuo	vj li. xx d
Præceptor pro stipendio	vij li. vj s. viij d.
pro liberatura annua	xxiij s. iiij d.
pro commeatu annuo	vj li. xx d.
Discipuli quadraginta singuli	xiij s. iiij d.
pro liberatura	lx s. x d.
pro commeatu annuo.	

Famuli Collegii.

A commentariis collegii, sive registrarius decani et capituli pro stipendio	liij s. iiij d.
Procœconomus pro stipendio	liij s. iiij d.
Duo item vergiferi, uter pro stipendio	liij s. iiij d.
singuli pro liberatura annua	xx s.
singuli pro commeatu annuo	vj li. xx d.
Sex ecclesiæ administri singuli pro stipendio	liij s. iiij d.
Custos sanctuarii	liij s. iiij d.
Clericus operum	liij s. iiij d.
Cocus primus	liij s. iiij d.
Promus primus	liij s. iiij d.
Secundus cocus	xlvj s. viij d.
Cubicularii duo, uterque	liij s. iiij d.
Procurator hospitii	liij s. iiij d.
Potifex primus	liij s. iiij d.
Pistor primus	liij s. iiij d
Janitor primus, qui et tonsor	liij s. iiij d.

Equiso	liij s. iiij d.
Lotrix	iiij li.
Secundus promus	xlvj s. viij d.
A canalibus et tectis templi purgandis	liij s. iiij d.
Horum viginti famulorum singuli recipient:	
pro commeatu annuo	lx s. x d.
singuli pro liberatura	xiij s. iiij d.
Promus tertius	xl s.
Cocus tertius	xl s.
Potifex secundus	xl s.
Pistor secundus	xl s.
Janitor secundus	xl s.
Hortulanus	xl s.
Horum sex famulorum singuli recipiant:	
pro commeatu annuo	lx s. x d.
singuli pro liberatura	x s.
Lixa pro stipendio	xxvj s. viij d.
pro liberatura	vj s. viij d.

Appendix pro Cõmeatu.

Præter communem commeatum in singulas hebdomadas præscriptum in singulis Christi, Spiritus Sancti, Trinitatis, Purificationis Mariæ, et Petri Apostoli festis, tribuatur à collegio sacellanis, præceptoribus, clericis generosis et eis qui eo genere sunt, commeatus singulis iiij d., discipulis autem et collegii famulis ij d. Ita ut discipuli superiorum classium carmina componant, cæteri sententiam aliquam sacram aut philosophicam describant, et scrinio aulæ nominibus appositis affigant. In cæteris approbatis festis diebus, præceptoribus et reliquis ejus generis ij d., discipulis verò et collegii famulis i d. Sacellani et clerici qui non erant in commeatu ipsi quoque invitentur quinque festis in anno.

De Vestibus.

Vestitus tam decani quam præbendariorum, præceptorum, sacellanorum, discipulorum, et choristarum et ecclesiasticus sit et modestus: discipulorum et choristarum unius modi et coloris ejusdem, famulorum item vestitus coloris ejusdem.

Id thesaurarius procuret faciendum in festum Nativitatis Christi vel Omnium Sanctorum panno pro discipulis, choristis, et famulis collegii quotannis empto; reliquis autem (viz^{t}) sacellanis, præceptoribus, et generosis vel panno empto vel pecuniâ datâ.

Quoniam singuli præbendarii nostræ ecclesiæ magna beneficia ex collegio nostro percipiunt, nec non canonici minores, scholares et pensionarii magnis commoditatibus ex collegii nostri impensis fruuntur, pro quibus nihil satisfaciunt ut potiùs benefici quam ingrati erga ecclesiam à posteris haberentur, volumus decanum ecclesiæ intra mensem post ejus admissionem exhibere collegio in perpetuum illius ecclesiæ usum, poculum unum aut cyphum argenteum et deauratum ad valorem sex librarum, et cochlear unum argenteum deauratum pretii xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.: præbendarios singulos similiter intra mensem ab eorum admissione collegio 2^{l}. 10^{s}. 0^{d}. ad partem poculi emendam et cochlear unum argenteum ad valorem 10^{s}. Singulos verò pensionarios in generosorum commeatum admittendos ante admissionem suam viginti solidos ad partem poculi vel salinaris emendam; alios item singulos in eundem commeatum admittendos similiter vij^{s}. viij^{d}. pro cochlearibus aliisque ejusdem mensæ utensilibus emendis. Pensionarios quoque in commeatum discipulorum admissos singulis anni trimestribus xii^{d}. ad usus mensæ et culinæ necessarios. Decani verò et præbendariorum nomina et insignia in ipsis cyphis, poculis, et cochlearibus cælari et describi volumus.

De Stipendiis 12^{m} Pauperum deque Eleemosyna. Cap. 12.

Singuli è duodecim pauperibus habeant per annum vj^{li}. xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Item distribuatur singulis dominicis diebus per annum in pane, obsonio, et pecunia quadraginta pauperibus xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Id ut summa cum fide semper fiat, decanus, thesaurarius, œconomus aut præbendarius, concionator, vel præcentor providebit, ne vel desit eleemosyna vel ne indignis detur. Dignos solùm judicamus qui coram præbendario tum præsente, vel si absit coram præcentore recitare nôrint Catechismum, Orationem Dominicam, Articulos Fidei, et Decem

Mandata. Qui autem non poterit, eleemosynam non recipiat donec didicerit, nisi fortè justum naturæ impedimentum, judicio dicti decani, præbendarii, vel præcentoris, fuerit.

Officium autem erit sacristarum vel aliorum juxta discretionem decani et thesaurarii singulis hebdomadis pauperes honestos prope Westm̃ incolentes, ordine eo quo illis à decano, thesaurario, aut œconomo præscribetur, convocare, et de eorum mandato omnia diligenter et decenter præparare.

De exitu extra Collegii ambitum. Cap. 13.

Quò meliore judicio collegii negotia pertractentur et præsentia cunctorum meliùs innotescat, nemo nisi honesta et probabili de causâ à collegio abeat. Commentarii apud decanum aut prodecanum semper sint, in quibus discedentes diem exitus, revertentes diem reditus suâ manû conscribant.

Quoniam præbendarii tanquam reipublicæ consiliarii decano adhibentur, statuimus ne quis illorum plus biduo à collegio absit, nisi veniâ prius à decano, aut, eo absenti, prodecano petitâ, ut illorum præsentia et consilio in rebus agendis (si opus sit) priùsquam discedant uti liceat ; vicarium (si magistratus sit) qui ejus munere fungatur, relinquant, simul vicarii nomen et diem exitus manû suâ in commentarios conscribat.

Siquis ex choro aut ecclesiæ ministris exiturus sit, id ne faciat absque licentia à decano et præcentore chori priùs consequuta.

Præceptores non nisi gravissima de causâ à decano, aut, eo absente, prodecano et præbendariis domi præsentibus approbanda, unquam vel unum diem domo absint, nec diutiùs quam ab eisdem præscriptum sit.

Discipuli autem nusquam à sociorum cœtu discedant sub pœna virgæ, nec collegii foribus exeant absque venia prodecani et ludimagistri, idque non sine comite modesto, qui si fecerint acerbissimè virgâ corrigantur. Si verò parentes aut amici, suos è schola nostra ad unum diem vel plures justis de causis avocaverunt, et ita decano vel prodecano et ludimagistro videbitur, tum discipuli priùs nomina suâ manû in commentarios referant, ut si pluribus quam viginti diebus in uno anno abfuerint, suum locum in collegio penitùs amittant, nisi fortè morbus aut grave aliquod impedimentum inciderit, judicio decani et ludimagistri intra decem dies post absentiæ tempus approbandum.

Annus à festo Michaelis ad ejusdem replicationem numeretur.

De vitanda Aeris Contagione. Cap. 14.

Tempus discedendi à collegio propter pestis aut aëris contagionem decanus et præbendarii præsentes dijudicent.

Præceptores cum discipulis in ædes ecclesiæ Cheswici ædificatas, quando et quoties decano expedire videbitur, congregentur. Ibi preces, lectiones, cæteraque exercitia scholastica et commoda consueta habeant, eisdemque omninò legibus ibidem vivant, ac si in collegio nostro Westm^{ri} morarentur.

Et ut hæc nostra voluntas perpetuis futuris temporibus religiosè et inviolabiliter observetur, volumus has prædictas ædes, terras, cum pascuis et pratis, libertatibus et commoditatibus quibuscunque manerio Cheswici prædicto pertinentibus in usum decani et capituli et successorum suorum ac dicti collegii integrè conservari; nec licebit decano, neque capitulo, neque alii personæ cuicunque, quavis de causâ prædictum manerium, ædes, terras, prata, vel pascua, libertates, commoditates vel aliquam partem locare, dimittere, vel quocunque modo ad aliquod tempus alienare. Licebit tamen illis œconomum vel ballivum constituere, qui omnium prædictorum curam habeat, et omnes illorum fructus et emolumenta quæcunque in usum collegii dicti fideliter convertat.

Unus è magistratibus prodecani arbitrio simul cum illis quasi moderator omnium, rus eat, et unus è sacellanis, atque eisdem inserviat promus unus, cocus unus, lixa.

Domi ad minimum hoc tempore maneant decanus, vel ejus prodecanus, thesaurarius, vel unus ex præbendariis, et tot sacellanis, clericis, et ecclesiæ administris, quot ut tempori satisfaciat, decano placuerit.

Quod si decanus vel præbendarius quisquam Cheswici vel alibi unà cum discipulis tempore contagii aut magnæ vacationis degat, illa loca tanquam collegii limites eo tempore censeri volumus, ipsique tanquam in collegio residentes ad omnem juris effectum tamdiu censebuntur, quamdiu sic ut præfertur, cum discipulis commorantur, omnibusque privilegiis gaudebunt, ac si domi essent, et intra collegii ambitum manerent, nec ullam ea de causa non residentiæ pœnam legibus impositam incurrent.

De Custodia Bonorum Collegii. Cap. 15.

Bona collegii sive ad sacra, sive ad sepulchra, sive ad bibliothecam, sive ad aulam, sive ad scholam, sive ad penum, sive ad culinam, sive ad quam aliam partem collegii, spectant, omnia et singula in commentarios particulatim referantur. Hi autem in rationario serventur, et quotannis per prodecanum simul ac designatus fuerit, renoventur. Et quid et quomodo quidque superio e anno amissum aut auctum fuerit (si tale quid accidat) in novos commentarios referatur. Hoc si ante viginti dies prodecanus non perfecerit stipendio suo pro illo anni termino careat, usque dum confecerit, idque cæteri magistratus ut fiat videant.

Syngraphis bipartitis (in hunc usum confectis) singulorum bonorum singuli custodes pro rata parte sua manu subscribant; ubi ea omnia reddiderint, deleantur. Harum altera à prodecano confecta in ratiocinarium referatur, altera apud prodecanum sit.

Si quid bonorum collegii amissum sit, is cujus negligentiâ amittitur, sine tergiversatione præstet: sin intra mensem non fecerit, collegio expellatur.

Vasa aurea et argentea, et si quid præterea pretiosum sit, quod quotidianis usibus non subserviat, in ærario tuto conserventur, nec unquam vel extra collegium deferantur, vel ab ærario deportentur, nisi singulis rebus particulatim descriptis, ad necessarios collegii usus deportentur, tempore etiam eo manibus deportatorum subscriptis harum rerum libellus in ærario relinquatur, eo quo rebus redditis manus eorum deleantur.

Si quis libros è bibliotheca aut quid aliud bonorum collegii mutuatur, idem in prodecani commentariis nomen suum subscribat, et de præstatione promittat; qui non præstiterit, vel duplum solvat, vel collegio excludatur.

Bibliotheca munda servetur, et alternis diebus scopis mundetur; huic decanus et capitulum aliquem è ministris assignent, qui eam bene asservandam curet, cui pro labore viginti solidos collegium solvat.

Collegium viginti solidos in emendis libris et in bibliotheca collocandis quotannis pendat.

Si quis quid bibliothecæ dederit, nomen ejus non modò in principio libri inscribatur, sed etiam tabulæ in bibliotheca affigantur, quæ omnia donatorum nomina, dona, et tempus donationis complectantur. Id quod et de donis quibuscunque collegio donatis (in donatorum memoriam) observari volumus, quorum tabulæ in ratiocinario affigantur.

De Cistis et Sigillo Publico. Cap. 16.

Ratiocinarii ostium duabus seris obseretur, unam prodecanus, alteram thesaurarius habeat.

Ærarium commune in ratiocinario sit, idque tribus [seris] obfirmetur: hujus unam clavem decanus, alteram prodecanus, tertiam thesaurarius habeat. Hic omnis pecunia reponatur, ad quotidianos usus; hinc thesaurarius singulis mensibus quam et quoties opus sit sumat. Libellus quoque in eodem ærario sit, in quo quid pecuniæ inferatur, quid extrahatur, thesaurarii manû inscribatur.

Alterum item ærarium auctarii sit quatuor seris communitum, quarum unam clavem habeat decanus, alteram archidiaconus, tertiam thesaurarius, quartam œconomus. In hoc reponatur anni omnia accepta et minus expensa, vacationes stipendiorum quorumcunque in collegio, quæ pecunia superlata ad majora collegii negotia reservetur. Hoc ærarium auctarii in ærario ommuni reponatur.

Libellus item in eodem sit, in quo quotannis quæ pecunia inducta sit, et quibus rationibus, et per quem thesaurarium describatur. Deinde etiam si quid extractum sit, quo decano, quo thesaurario, quo anno, quibus de causis, tum quæ reliqua pecunia in ærario sit.

Sit præterea cista in quâ reponantur vasa omnia aurea et argentea, cælata et plana, et si quid præterea pretiosum sit, quod quotidianis usibus non subserviat, nec unquam ex ea promatur aliquid nisi singulis rebus in libello eorum manibus qui promunt descriptis. Hujus cistæ tres claves sint: has decanus, prodecanus, et thesaurarius servent.

Sigillum commune in cistula ærea reponatur. Hujus clavem solus decanus servet. Hæc cistula includatur in ærario communi, aut in altera cista cum pretiosis.

Nullum scriptum sigillo communi obsignetur, nisi exemplar ejus priùs in registrum collegii referatur, et coram decano et capitulo cum registro num consentiat conferatur, et à decano et capitulo approbetur, atque ibi coram illis obsignetur, et sigillum in dictas cistas coram eisdem reponatur.

Absit ab ullo clavigerorum contumacia, aut effracta animositas, ut quod consensu decani et capituli ad signandum adducitur, ille solus aut duo illorum impediant, cujus aut quorum contumacia, si quæ fortè erit, pœnâ arbitrariâ per decanum et capitulum assignandâ castigari et coerceri jubemus; quam pœnam subire qui recusaverit, eam statim perjurii crimen incurrere declaramus.

De Evidentiis et Monumentis Collegii. Cap. 17.

Literæ patentes fundationis collegii cæteraque omnia monumenta rotulæ curiarum rentaria et terraria suis quæque distinctis cellulis et capsulis decenter in ratiocinario, vel domo capitulari collocentur. Harum claves decanus et thesaurarius servent. Nihil horum, præsertim charta fundationis, nisi gravissima de causa à decano et capitulo approbanda expromatur, aut cuiquam ostendatur. Et si quid necessario efferatur, ut in commentariis res extracta, nomen extrahentis, tempus et causa extrahendi scribatur, et quamprimùm in suum locum integrum reponatur, decanus et thesaurarius sedulò cavebunt.

Singularum curiarum acta à curiarum senescallo (quem vocant) quotannis in membranos describantur, et ad collegium offerantur; sin minùs, stipendio careant, quod solvi nolumus, antequàm libelli curiales ducantur, et in literis patentibus eorum hanc clausulam impon volumus: ni fecerint munus amittant.

Collegii scriba libellos curiales in unum librum describant, libelli ipsi domi maneant, libellum autem secum habeant, qui progressionem (quam vocant) faciunt, et collegii possessiones perlustrant, ut videant annua singulorum locorum acta, et de collegii statu meliùs judicent.

De Possessionibus Collegii perlustrandis et Visitatione Ecclesiarum. Cap. 18.

Singulis annis, aut ad summum quovis biennio decanus si velit, aut thesaurarius cum uno ex præbendariis ad maneria, rectorias, fundos, agros, omniaque edificia lustranda et dimetienda et ad libellos singulorum jugerum (quos terraria vocant) conficiendos, quibus præstandis (si opus fuerit) supervisorem aliquem peritum adhibeant, quoad terrarium perfectum omnium præmissorum, cum suis metis, limitibus, et bundis (ut vocant) sigillatim conficiatur, quæ unà cum libertatibus, privilegiis et consuetudinibus cujusque manerii et rectoriæ in uno libro conscribi volumus in archivis collegii (nisi aliud necessitas postulaverit) semper reservandum. Præterea ad curias et lectas servandas, ad ecclesias collegio appropriatas visitandas, et in eisdem conciones habendas, iter suscipiant, et illorum sumptus moderatos collegium sustineat; non solum autem in hac terrarum lustratione, sed et aliàs etiam (quoties commodè fieri potest) dictum decanum, præbendarios, et lectorem theologiæ collegii nostri in ecclesiis appropriatis prope adjacentibus concionari volumus. Qua in re conscientias ipsorum in Domino oneramus. Horum autem et cæterorum omnium in collegii negotiis expensa, intra triduum à reditu (si commodè potest) aut cum primùm capitulum habeatur, particulatim scripta decano et capitulo referantur: sin minùs, pro non expensis habeantur. Quibus autem scriptis decani et 4^or^ præbendariorum nomina asscripta sint, hos libellos thesaurarius solvendos curet; cæteros non item, qui fecerit, suo periculo faciat. Et hi libelli à decano et quatuor minimum præbendariis approbati, in rationibus subducendis per thesaurarium producantur; qui producti non fuerint in ipsum thesaurarium rejiciantur.

Qui collegii negotia foris obeunt præter necessarios sumptus quos faciant, quasi domi præsentes omnia sua commoda pro eo tempore percipiant.

De Bonis et Possessionibus Collegii non alienandis, et Locationibus earundem. Cap. 19.

Agri et possessiones collegii locentur, non vendantur, nec commutentur, aut ulla alia ratione à collegio alienentur, nisi alienando uberius annuum commodum evidenter afferre queant, idque non sine consensu decani et capituli.

Domos intra collegii ambitum unà cum pertinentiis, quas decano, præbendariis, aut aliis collegii nostri membris reservavimus, vel ad firmas, vel pro annorum aut vitæ termino, decanus et capitulum deinceps minimè locabunt, nec alio quovis modo concedent aut alienabunt, sub pœna perjurii et locorum suorum amittendorum.

Firmas rectoriarum aut ullarum commoditatum ad easdem pertinentium ultra spatium ac terminum decem annorum quotiescunque vacaverint, aut terminus dictus intra biennium plenè fuerit finiendus, decanus et capitulum ne locent, aut ad firmam dimittant sub pœna perjurii, et suorum locorum in perpetuum amittendorum.

Cætera autem maneria, fundos, agros, ac tenementa cujuscunque generis aut conditionis fuerint ultra spatium ac terminum viginti annorum quotiescunque vacaverint, et terminus prædictus intra terminum plenè finiendus fuerit, ne locent, aut ad firmam dimittant, sub pœnâ prædictâ.

Statuimus etiam et ordinamus, quod in omnibus dimissionibus maneriorum ad firmam, rectoriarum, fundorum, agrorum, et pascuorum, cujuscunque valoris fuerint, tertia pars antiqui reditus, eorundem in tritico ac hordeo sine buna juxta ratam illius pretii quod in statuto pro uberiori sustentatione collegiorum utriusque academiæ anno 18^o^ regni nostri

edito exprimitur, in beneficium communis mensæ, et collegii, solvenda reservetur. Ac etiam tertia pars pecuniæ, quæ nomine finis (ut vocant) pro dimissionibus domorum ac terminorum quibus agri et fundi non ultra decem acras adjacent decano et capitulo solvatur, similiter ad onera commeatus sustinenda convertatur, sub pœna in dicto statuto expressa, tam decano quam præbendariis assentientibus impingenda.

Hujus tamen novæ excrescentiæ mediam partem quæ ex ecclesiis appropriatis reservabitur (antiquo reditu deducto) vicariis seu curatis eisdem ecclesiis appropriatis tunc deservientibus (modò beneficiorum seu vicariariarum suarum annuus proventus summam viginti duarum librarum juxta valorem in regiis scriniis expressum clarè non excesserit) per thesaurarium collegii duobus anni terminis solvi volumus.

In singulis autem indenturis sint hæ clausulæ, nimirùm quod ejusmodi tenentes situs maneriorum, rectorias, tenementa, beneficia, fundos, agros, aut ædes, aut ullam partem aut portionem eorundem non alienabunt, neque terminum aut tempus sit eis concessum, vel partem aliquam illius, aliis personis quibuscunque concedent, seu qualitercunque tradent sine licentia speciali, eaque in scriptis sigillo communi signatis, et consensu decani et capituli sub pœna totum jus suum amittendi, sed et vera terraria et rentalia singulis quinque annis facta in pergameno, et fideliter renovata durante termino indenturæ ad collegium adducent. Deinde et reditus et pecuniæ summas pro illis debitas receptori generali in collegio intra mensem solvant, et pro conditionibus cujuscunque indenturæ firmiter servandis, sit clausula vel reintrandi vel indenturam annihilandi vel utrumque faciendi, prout jurisperiti collegio tutissimum ac commodissimum judicaverint: et singuli tenentes seu firmarii, qui per mortem aut alio modo quasi assignati successerint, suo proprio nomine firmas renovent intra duos menses, pro antiquo more cœnobii Westmonasteř.

Præterea ut singuli tenentes propriis sumptibus omnes reparationes cujuscunque generis sunt, etiam cancellorum ecclesiarum faciant, omniaque sarta tecta ad finem annorum relinquant, omnes expensas et onera tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria persolvant, ut collegium integrè ac plenè suum vectigal absque diminutione recipiat.

Porrò volumus ut indenturis arbores cujuscunque generis, bosci (ut vocant) et subbosci, emolumenta curiarum et cætera ejus generis, quæ ad dignitatem seu dignitatem, seu libertatem regalem dominii pertinent semper excipiantur, et in collegii usum reserventur; fiant præterea tallia et scriptura de numero arborum prostratarum ex assignatione decani et thesaurarii sub eorum chirographis in computo generali per supervisorem nemorum ostendendis, et ad quem usum prostratæ sunt, per ballivum, supervisorem, aut silvæ custodem, ut in computo in fine anni appareat status nemorum, arborum, et silvarum decano et capitulo.

Sic.

Denique volumus ut nulla omninò reversio (quam vocant) ullius possessionis cujuscunque generis unquam concedatur aut dimittatur nisi biennio aut ad summum triennio ante terminum in singulis indenturis expressum, plenè completum, modo quo præfertur, sub pœna perjurii et collegii in perpetuum amittendi. Volumus etiam ne ulla advocatio rectoriæ aut vicariæ ad ecclesiam nostram spectantis ante legitimam illius vacationem alicui concedatur sub pœna perjurii. Similiter etiam sub eadem pœnâ cautum sit, ne aliqua salaria, feoda, pensiones seu annuitates (præter ea quæ ante triginta annos horum statutorum promulgationem præcedentes) pro aliquo munere, functione, aut curatione necessaria obeunda præstabantur, vel in his statutis allocantur, alicui cujuscunque notæ sit per literas (quas vocant) patentes pro termino annorum aut vitæ concedantur vel augeantur.

Inhibemus præterea ne terræ, tenementa, aut alia quæcunque hæreditamenta, vel officia alicui sub collegii sigillo pro novo annorum vel vitæ termino concedatur, nisi in altero generalium capitulorum, quorum duo quotannis esse volumus, unum sub finem generalis computi mense Decembris, alterum feriâ secundâ quæ primùm in termino Paschæ inciderit: his capitulis decanum et omnes præbendarios, si modò intra regnum Angliæ sint, et gravi morbo aut violentiâ non sint detenti, interesse volumus, sub pœnâ amittendi dividentias (quas vocant) et alia commoda, quæ in illis capitulis quovis modo accessere contingent.

De Senescalli Curiarum et Receptoris Officiis.

Sit præterea unus senescallus curiarum, qui cum opus sit per decanum aut thesaurarium admonitus, curiis omnibus ad collegium spectantibus, præcipuè verò tempore supervisionis terrarum, peragendis, intersit, et omnia quæ ad tale munus pertinent sedulò curet. Cui sub pœna annui sui stipendii amittendi, prorsus inhibemus, ne concessiones aliquas secundum consuetudinem (ut loquuntur) manerii, alicui tradat, nisi vel decani, si præsens fuerit, vel eo absente, præbendarii qui curiis tenendis intersit, chirographo subsignatas, in quem finem dictus senescallus in benè grandi pecuniæ summa decano et capitulo obstringetur.

Sit porrò unus receptor generalis, qui omnes et singulos collegii redditus et proventus colligat, et fideliter ad collegium interea deferendos, ac thesaurario in præsentia decani, aut, eo absente, prodecani (ut statim in ærarium reponantur) intra duos menses postquam à collegii tenentibus, firmariis ac officiariis solvi de jure vel consuetudine debeant, tradendos curet.

Quod si dictus reditus ac proventus aut aliquam illorum partem, intra tempus prædictum recipere non possit, illorum tenentium, firmariorum, et officiariorum nomina qui pecuniam sic debitam solvere detractaverint, unà cum summis sic debitis, thesaurario, modo et tempore prædictis (ut si decano et capitulo visum sit in jus vocetur) scripto significabit. Hic cum electus sit, antequam ad officium illud admittatur, sufficientes obsides sub obligatione pro fidelitate sua collegio det.

Horum officiariorum singuli stipendium habeant prout proportio collegii in his statutis declarat, et non amplius.

At in eorum literis patentibus semper provisum sit ut ipsi in propria persona suis officiis fungantur, et nunquam pro se vicarium aut vicarios substituant, sub pœna locorum suorum amittendorum, nisi fortassè morbo laboraverint. Horum eligendorum potestatem habeant decanus et capitulum.

De Rationibus Collegii ducendis. Cap. 20.

In singulorum terminorum fine thesaurarius, œconomus, et prosenescallus decano et reliquis magistratibus qui domi sunt, referant, ut quo in statu ærarium sit cognoscaturi Vicesimo die Octobris omnium ejus anni acceptorum et expensorum rationes decanus et qui domi sunt præbendarii, et ratiocinator (quem auditorem vocamus) à thesaurario et œconomo generalique receptore accipiant. Si quid in his rationibus decano et præbendariis non probetur, is qui deliquerit, satisfacere cogatur, et ante finem proximi mensis sequentis debitum collegio dissolvat, alioquin à collegio in perpetuum expellatur, atque etiam in jus vocetur.

Confectis rationibus ratiocinator singulas particulas et universam summam decano et præbendariis domi præsentibus exponat, et collatis inter se expensis atque acceptis, quæ reliqua summa sit, et quid collegium debeat, quidve ei debeatur declaret.

Singulorum annorum rationes subductæ et confectæ ab auditore in membranas referantur: pecunia defecta (hoc arreragia vocant) et superlata (hoc surplusagium appellant) eodem addatur, et in ratiocinarium cum aliis commentariis reponatur. Et quicquid pecuniæ publicæ receptum sit, id thesaurarius et œconomus ad decanum et magistratus deducant; eaque pecunia, postquam numerata est, in ærarium quod in ratiocinario est, referatur: qui non fecerit collegio ipso ejiciatur, et in jus vocetur.

His ita confectis, decanus et capitulum ad id convocatum ad novos magistratus eligendos procedant. Prodecanus, archidiaconus, thesaurarius, lector theologiæ, œconomus, magistratustatim abeant. Claves munerum suorum sine dilatione decano tradant. Deinde non discedant priusquam statuta singulorum munerum perlegantur, et virtute jurisjurandi accepti, aptissimi, quantum fieri potest, ad singula munera eligantur.

Prodecanum solus decanus, utpote ejus maximè vices gerentem nominabit. Reliquos tres, archidiaconum, thesaurarium et œconomum, quasi collegii negotia curantes, decanus et capitulum eligent.

Atque etiam thesaurarius et œconomus electi teneantur decano et capitulo per obligationes in summa mille librarum cum fidejussoribus pro fideli computo reddendo in fine cujusque termini, si ad id à decano, aut, eo absente, prodecano, requisiti fuerint juxta statuta hujus collegii, et quod residuum est omnium receptorum in fine generalis computi decano et capitulo persolvendo.

Electis statim claves coram decano et capitulo tradantur, et electis jusjurandum faciendi officium suum mandatur. Electus si munus suum recusaverit collegio moveatur.

De Ambiguis interpretandis et Regulis Generalibus. Cap. 21.

Statutorum duo sint scripta exemplaria; unum apud decanum, aut prodecanum sit, alterum in ærario communi reponatur.

Si quid ambigui in his statutis reperiatur, id judicio decani et capituli semper dirimatur, quorum decretis et placitis cæteros omnes et singulos in omnibus dubiis, aliisque, quæ his statutis non repugnant obtemperare volumus.

Magistratus si intra annum vacaverit, intra octo dies aut quamprimùm capitulum convocari potest, novus ad statuti formam eligatur.

De Pœna majorum et minorum Criminum.

Nihil est quod magis homines ad delinquendum incitat quam impunitas, et propterea statuimus et ordinamus ut si quis præbendariorum aut discipulorum, aliorumve intra collegium vitam degentium, hæreseos aut probabilis suspicionis hæreseos, aut simoniæ, aut impiæ et perversæ alicujus opinionis aut dogmatis, aut læsæ majestatis, aut pertinaciæ, aut perjurii, furti notabilis, homicidii voluntarii, stupri, adulterii, incestus, raptionis, injuriosæ ac violentæ percussionis præbendarii cujusquam aut discipuli, aut pensionarii, aut sisatoris, aut subsisatoris convictus sit, aut vulnus grave cuiquam ex prædictis inflixerit, aut si decanum, aut quatuor magistratuum quempiam vel leviter percusserit, quinetiam si res partas collegii furtim reseraverit, aut conjurationes vel insidias contra collegium comparaverit, vel seditiones in collegio aliquando excitaverit, aut damnum grave ei intulerit, aut dedecus infamiamve dicto collegio inusserit, et vel hæc omnia prædicta crimina vel singula eorum se admisisse coram decano et capitulo confessus fuerit, aut eorundem idoneis testibus convictus, decani et capituli consensu, sine ulla monitione collegio omninò privetur; minorum autem criminum pœna de qua in statutis nulla sit mentio, judicio decani, aut eo absente prodecani, et capituli, aut saltem præbendariorum pro tempore residentium semper relinquatur.

De Decani si res exigat Amotione.

Quoniam capite gravi aliquo morbo laborante cætera corporis membra vehementer vexari quæque solent, idcirco statuimus et ordinamus, ut si decanus collegii in suo officio negligens et dissolutus repertus fuerit, aut de inhonesta vitæ ratione aut incontinentiâ suspectus, per prodecanum et reliquos præbendarios, aut per majorem partem eorum, quorum conscientiam quantum possumus in hac re oneramus, sicut Domino Jesu rationem reddituri sunt, cum omni lenitate et modestiâ admoneatur: qui si hoc modo admonitus non se emendaverit, secundo similiter admoneatur; sin autem neque tum quidem se emendaverit, prodecanus et reliqui præbendarii, vel major pars eorum rem omnem visitatori archiepiscopo Cantuar, quem solum visitatorem constituimus ac esse volumus (salvo nihilominus privilegio, jurisdictione omni, ac prærogativâ quacunque ecclesiæ nostræ Westmonasteř debitâ) qui pro tempore fuerit, aperiant, qui et eam diligenter cognoscat et cum æquitate definiat. Cujus sententiæ decanum sine ulla appellatione omninò parere volumus, sub pœna loci sui perpetuum amittendi. Porrò si dictus decanus coram visitatore aliquando examinatus, et vel de hæreseos vel læsæ majestatis crimine, vel de simoniâ, usurâ, perjurio coram judice commisso, furto notabili, homicidio voluntario, incestu, adulterio, fornicatione, dilapidatione bonorum collegii, vel de violatione statutorum ejusdem, vel denique alio quovis consimili crimine notabili, coram prædicto visitatore legitimè convictus fuerit, sine morâ per eundem archiepiscopum, et non per vicarium, officio decani privetur, neque ullam ei appellationem, aut aliud juris remedium permittimus, sed cuncta quæ in hac causa tentaverit, irrita esse volumus et decernimus ipso facto.

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Answers from Chapters to the First Series of Questions.

The following Paper was addressed to the very Reverend the Deans and the Reverend the Chapters of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales.

Cathedral Commission,
1, *Parliament Street, Whitehall,*
January 31, 1853.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

I AM requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches to forward to the Dean and Chapter of a copy of the Commission under which they are acting.

In order to the performance of the duties enjoined on them it will be necessary that they should have correct knowledge of various circumstances relating to the different capitular bodies. They would, therefore, be obliged by your furnishing them with copies of your charters, statutes, and deeds of dotation, or by your informing them of any printed work in which they can be found, or of any manuscript copies existing in other custody than in that of the capitular body.

They would further request answers to the following questions, to be addressed to "The Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street," by the 9th of April next.

The Commissioners also beg to call your attention to that part of the Commission which directs them to receive and consider the suggestions made by the Deans and Chapters as to the means by which the purposes of the Commission may be best attained, and request you to communicate the suggestions of your chapter as soon as may be practicable.

J. B. CANTUAR.
Chairman.

I.—Constitution of the Chapter.

ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?
2. How many and what members and officers has it?
3. What are the duties of each?
4. What residence is required?
5. What is understood to constitute residence?
6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?
7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?
8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?
9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?
10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

II.—Minor Canons.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?
2. How are they appointed?
3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?
4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?
6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?
7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

III.—The Schools.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?
2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

IV.—Lay Vicars and others.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?
2. What are their emoluments?
3. Do they constitute a corporation?
4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?
5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?
6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?
7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

V.—Services.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?
2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?
3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?
4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?
5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

VI.—The Fabric.

1. What is the state of the fabric?
2. What are the funds for its maintenance?
3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?
4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

*VII.—Impropriate Rectories.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

VIII.—Visitor.

1. Who is the visitor?
2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?
3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?
4. What are the powers of the visitor?
5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?
6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

IX.—Relations of the Chapter to the Bishop and the Diocese.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?
2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?
3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?
4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

X.—Library.

1. Is there any library?
2. Of how many volumes does it consist?
3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?
4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

XI.—The City.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

† XII.—Other Benefices in the Patronage of the Chapter.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

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* You are requested, besides answering the questions relating to Impropriate Rectories, to fill up the printed schedule referring to this subject which accompanies this letter and is marked Schedule A.

† Besides answering these questions as to parishes in the patronage of the chapter within and without the city, you are requested to fill up the Schedule referring to these subjects marked B. and sent with this letter.

XIII.—Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?
2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

XIV.—Diocesan Seminaries for Candidates for Holy Orders.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?
2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

XV.—Training Schools.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

If the information sought by any of the above queries has been already supplied by you to other inquiries, and is in public custody, will you be good enough to state to whom it has been supplied, and in what custody it is?

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 494.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

Dean and Prebendaries (or canons) incorporated by charter of King Henry VIII. (8th April, anno regni 32), by name of "The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury," and governed by statutes of King Henry VIII.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

One dean and twelve prebendaries, constituting the corporate body, Of the prebendaries were to be chosen annually on 25th November, a vice-dean, a receiver, and a treasurer. Statute, cap. 16.

3. What were the duties of each?

The duties of the dean are prescribed by statute, c. 4, et alibi passim.

,,	canons	,,	statutes,	c. 10, 11, 12, et alibi.
,,	vice-dean	,,	,,	c. 17.
,,	receiver	,,	,,	c. 18.
,,	treasurer	,,	,,	c. 19.

4. What was the residence required?

The dean and canons were required to be always resident (semper residеant) unless detained by any such lawful impediment as described in the statutes; but the dean was permitted to be absent 100 days and each canon 80 days in the year, to visit their benefices or for private business. And it was further provided, that, except when any of the canons should be absent for the purpose of preaching (one or two days being allowed for this purpose, according to the distance of the place from the cathedral church,) there should be at least one third of the whole number of canons in residence. Cap. 8, 12.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

Generally as opposed to absence; but in treating of forfeitures, called perditions, there is this clause, "Residentes vero interpretamur eos qui dies 21 continuos quotannis divinis officiis juxta normam statutorum intersunt et familiam seorsim ibidem alunt."

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

Dean and chapter, as originally incorporated, but governed by the statutes of King Henry VIII., as corrected, explained, and confirmed by King Charles I.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

Dean and twelve canons (six of the stalls being, however, vacant and suspended).

The officers of the chapter are vice-dean, receiver, and treasurer, elected annually on 25th November.

3. What are the duties of each?

Their duties are set forth in the statutes above referred to, as altered by King Charles I.

4. What residence is required?

The dean is by statute, cap. 8, required to reside ninety days at the least in every year (twenty-one of which to be continuous), and every day of his residence to attend divine service, "habitu gradui et choro competente," unless prevented by such impediment as in the said statute is declared to be "legitimum impedimentum," (as the domestic service of the King or Queen, &c., ill health, &c.) By Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113, section 3, the term of residence to be kept by every dean thereafter appointed is extended to eight months at the least in every year.

The canons by statute, cap. 12, are required to reside each in his own prebendal house with his family, ninety days in the year (twenty-one thereof to be continuous), absence for the purpose of preaching in other churches to be counted as residence, save in the twenty-one continuous days; and it is directed that such course be arranged, and the year so divided amongst themselves, at the general chapter in November, that a fourth part at least of the canons shall be always personally resident within the precincts; and after the term of his residence shall have been completed, each canon is required by the statute immediately to repair (quàm primum convolent) to his benefice or other cure in which his presence is required, if he have any such. By Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113, section 3, the term of residence to be kept by every canon thereafter appointed is three months at the least in every year. By an ordinance of King William IV. (10th November 1836), the dean and chapter are enjoined at every general chapter in November to divide the year into as many equal portions as there should be existing prebendaries; and it is ordained that each of the said prebendaries should be resident during one of the said portions of the year, and should have charge of the service in the cathedral, and preach the sermon on every Sunday which should fall within such portion of the year, unless prevented by some lawful impediment, in which case he should procure some one of the prebendaries to supply his place.

With regard to the vice-dean, by statute, cap. 18, it is strictly prohibited that the dean and vice-dean should be both absent together, except for the most urgent cause; and it is ordered that the vice-dean should reside for three months of the year at least, "conjunctim aut divisim". By the ordinance of King William IV. above mentioned the dean and chapter are authorized in future (if they should see fit) to excuse the vice-dean from all or any portion of the official residence required by 18th statute; and if the dean and vice-dean should happen at any time to be both absent, the prebendary keeping residence is authorized to act as vice-dean, and exercise the powers of the vice-dean.

The receiver and treasurer, cap. 19, 20, are required to be resident three fourths of the year, except "ob aliquod impedimentum," to be approved by the dean and chapter.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Residence of the dean and canons is understood to consist in dwelling in the deanery or prebendal house assigned to the stall, with his family or establishment, attending divine service (at least once every day), and, with regard to the canon in residence, preaching in the cathedral every Sunday during the term of residence, and taking upon himself the charge of the services and all other affairs of the cathedral in the absence of the dean or vice-dean.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The statutes of King Henry VIII. were in several instances corrected and explained by those of King Charles I., and the latter, in respect of the residence

of the vice-dean, and providing for the exercise of the duties of that office during the non-residence of the vice-dean, by the ordinance of King William IV.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The capitular body will consist (as it does in fact now) of a dean and six canons in esse (six stalls being vacant and suspended). As far as the number of canons is concerned the statute has taken full effect.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

They are not.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

The fourth stall is annexed to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, and the ninth to the Archdeaconry of Maidstone.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

Each canon has a house annexed to his stall, and resides in the same.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

There are six minor canons, the offices of substitutes having been merged in the minor canonries with the approval of the visitor (Archbishop Wake) in 1723.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

They are required to be constantly resident in the houses assigned to them within the precincts, except on occasions when they may obtain leave of absence from the dean, vice-dean, or canon in residence. The attendance of one minor canon is required daily at morning and evening service, and of two whenever the Litany is appointed. Each minor canon preaches in his turn on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent.

4. How are they paid?

By the treasurer, out of the general chapter funds.

5. What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

Each of the four minor canons appointed before the passing of the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. receives (instead of the statutable stipend of 5*l.* 2*s.* per annum) 80*l.* yearly, and has an allowance of 1*l.* 1*s.* for each sermon. The precentor receives the additional statutable stipend of 2*l.*, and a further addition of 40*l.* The sacrist receives the additional statutable stipend of 2*l.*, with Easter offerings and surplice fees.

There are two minor canons appointed since the passing of the Act 3 & 4 Vict., and they receive, instead of the statutable stipend above mentioned, 150*l.* yearly, with the like addition for sermons. Each of the six minor canons receives also yearly in money the value of one average acre of underwood.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They do not.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

Of the minor canons appointed before the passing of the Act of 3 & 4 Vict., three hold benefices within twenty-four miles of Canterbury (two having been presented thereto by the dean and chapter, and one by the archbishop). A fourth has been lately presented by a private patron to a benefice at a greater distance, but he has not yet been required by the bishop of the diocese to reside therein, and still retains his minor canonry. The two other minor canons hold no benefice or curacy.

The minor canons were by the statutes of King Henry VIII. (cap. 23.) and those of King Charles I. (cap. 24.) entitled severally to take and hold with their minor canonries any benefice not exceeding in distance twenty-four miles from Canterbury; and by the latter statutes (cap. 6.) it was further provided, that no living should be offered to strangers unless the minor canons should first have declined the same. The original limitation, however, as to distance was still retained; and it was provided by the new statutes that every minor canon, if he resigned his minor canonry without permission of the dean and chapter, should also resign such benefice as should have been conferred upon him. By the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. no minor canon subsequently appointed is allowed to take and hold with his minor canonry any benefice beyond the limit of six miles from the cathedral; but even those who were appointed before the Act are virtually abridged of the privileges given them by the local statutes, by the Act of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 39, by which seven months residence upon the benefice is required, notwithstanding any duties the incumbent may have to perform as minor canon.

7. Have the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

No alteration has been made under the provisions of this Act in respect of the number, but to the two minor canons appointed subsequently stipends of 150*l.* each have been assigned according to the provisions of the Act

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III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools, in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school and choristers' school, no other forming part of the cathedral establishment, though there is another school, called the Grey School, kept in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, which has for many years been supported principally from the chapter funds. In this school thirty boys and thirty girls are educated and clothed.

Grammar School.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid?

They are paid by the treasurer out of the general chapter funds.

What are their stipends or allowances, statutable or other?

The head-master's stipend (statutable 15*l.* 2*s.*) is 97*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The under-master's stipend (statutable 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*) is 60*l.* per annum.

They have, also, the head-master, the value of one average acre of underwood; the under-master, the value of half an acre.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The head-master has a house, and some of the scholars are boarded in it; two other houses, adjoining and within the precincts, have also been given up to him for the purpose, by the dean and chapter, at the ancient reserved rents when let on lease.

The under-master has also a house, but scholars are not boarded therein.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

The king's scholars receive each their statutable stipends of 1*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and 8*s.* 4*d.* yearly for their gowns according to stat. 32.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

No provision is made from the chapter funds for the scholars leaving school; but there are several small exhibitions for scholars going from hence to the universities, derived from various benefactors, by the aid of which and by voluntary subscriptions (to which the dean and chapter contribute annually from their general funds), a society called the King's School Feast Society is enabled to provide four exhibitions of 60*l.* each, to be held for four years by scholars at one of the universities.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The school is open to other boys, both as boarders and as day scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There are at this time eighty-nine, including the fifty king's scholars, but there are in general between ninety and 100. Their ages vary from nine to nineteen.

Choristers' School.

2. The master (one of the lay clerks) is appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. He is paid as magister choristarum 20*l.* yearly, instead of the statutable stipend of 5*l.* 7*s.* Another of the lay clerks has 30*l.* a year for teaching the choristers singing; and the organist gives them instruction in instrumental music.

4. The master has no house, and the choristers are not boarded.

5. They receive the allowance mentioned under the next head.

6. No provision is made on their leaving the choir, except occasionally under circumstances which seem to make a gratuity proper.

7. This school is not open to other children.

8. The ages of the choristers are from 8 to 15.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

There are twelve lay clerks, exclusive of the organist.

2. What are their emoluments?

Their emoluments are as follows: The organist has a salary of 115*l.* (amount of stipend not fixed by statutes). Instead of the statutable stipend of 4*l.* 5*s.*, each of ten out of the twelve lay clerks receives by quarterly payments 24*l.* a year. There is also 2*s.* 6*d.* per day paid from the general funds of the chapter for each of these ten lay clerks. These quotidians they receive if they attend morning and evening services; if only one service in the day, they receive 1*s.* Another of the twelve lay clerks receives an annual stipend of 60*l.* without quotidians, and the other an annual sum of 24*l.* paid quarterly, and 1*s.* if he attends morning and evening services, or 6*d.* if he attends only one ser-

vice in the day. The quotidians forfeited for non-attendance form a fund for the benefit of the lay clerks, at the disposal of the dean and chapter.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are required to attend daily morning and evening service, unless they have leave of absence.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

There are ten choristers, who receive (instead of their statutable stipends of 1*l.* 5*s.*), the two first 12*l.* a year, the four next 8*l.* a year, and the four last 6*l.* a year.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are twelve beadsmen appointed by the Crown, who attend the services on Sundays. On state occasions also, as 29th May, 5th November, the Archbishop's visitation, &c., they attend service, and receive from the chapter funds 1*s.* each. Their stipends as fixed by the statutes are 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* each, and they receive 10*s.* yearly instead of the statutable provision for liveries to that amount, although gowns are in fact provided by the chapter.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

There are six preachers (appointed by the Archbishop), whose duty, as prescribed by stat. 21, is to preach each twenty sermons in the country villages or towns in the vicinity of the cathedral, or in other parishes, &c. where the property of the chapter is situate, or where they may have cure of souls, or in the city of Canterbury. Besides this, they are required to preach in the cathedral on the feast of All Saints and ten other days named in the statute, and also on some other particular days if nominated to that duty by the dean and chapter. The duty of going from parish to parish to preach has become obsolete, but the cathedral duty is performed. Each preacher receives his statutable stipend of 25*l.*, and fixed annual sums (amounting in the aggregate to 32*l.* 10*s.* per annum) are paid to each preacher as compensation for the rent of houses formerly assigned to those offices, but which have long ceased to exist.

The following is a LIST of other statutable Officers, with their statutable Stipends and present Emoluments.

——	Statutable Stipend.	Present Emoluments.
	£ s. d.	
Auditor	6 13 4	£209, exclusive of fees for leases, &c., with a house.
Surveyor	6 13 4	£350.
2 vesturers or subsacrists	3 11 4 each	£6 13*s.* 4*d.* each, with gratuities from strangers, for showing such parts of the cathedral as are not open to the public.
2 virgers	2 18 0 each	£20 each, with small fees for attending audit, and seal fees about 1*l.* 5*s.* per annum.
2 porters	3 11 4 each	First, 25*l.*; second, 15*l.*; with houses.
4 bellringers	2 18 0 each	£20 each if performing duty in person, 1*l.* each for tolling curfew, and small sums for tolling for funerals.

The duties of the above officers have in no case become obsolete. The offices of sacbutteers and cornetteers have become obsolete. The common table,

which it would appear from the language of the statutes was not kept up in the time of Charles I. has not been restored; and the offices connected therewith have become obsolete. The stipends affixed to those offices appear to have been added to the stipends of officers of the choir, in conformity with the statutes.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two services on Sundays and week-days throughout the year. On Sundays and certain festivals, morning prayer at half-past ten, and evening prayer at three. On other days at ten and three. All are choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

All the lay clerks and choristers regularly attend the choir both on Sundays and on week-days. The only alteration in their number within the last twenty years is, that the organist formerly held an appointment as lay clerk, whereas now, according to the statutes, there are twelve lay clerks exclusive of the organist.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

A sermon is preached in the choir of the cathedral at morning service on Sundays, on the principal festivals and fasts, on the Rogation days, and on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent. On the three great festivals two sermons are preached, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

4. How often is the holy communion administered in the cathedral?

The holy communion is administered every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Ascension day.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is no officer whose duty it is to deliver such lectures, and no such lectures are delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere in the precincts.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

It requires some statement of detail to answer this question properly. A complete restoration of the fabric (the interior in the first instance) was commenced in 1823; and in the twenty years next following, as appears from a calculation made in 1841, a sum of upwards of 38,000*l.* was expended thereon, in addition to the ordinary annual outlay on external repairs; besides this, it was found necessary in 1831 to rebuild the north-western tower, which had become dilapidated and dangerous, and on this 25,000*l.* was expended. The work of restoration has been continued up to the present time and is still in progress, the exterior of the nave being now in hand. There still remain many parts which from lapse of time are very much decayed, particularly the roof; and it will require many years to complete the necessary reparation.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

There are no funds statutably appropriated to the maintenance of the fabric, except the produce of timber sold, which is always held applicable solely to the repairs of the fabric, though carried to the general account of domus; but from the year 1846 the dean and chapter have, in order to keep up a regular though limited expenditure in restoring such parts as most require it, independently of the ordinary repairs, appropriated the income derived from sales to railway companies, &c. as a restoration fund, under the immediate direction of one of the canons as treasurer specially entrusted with the administration of this fund.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

There has been expended on the fabric during the last fourteen years, 31,960*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, including interest (with instalments of principal) on 25,000*l.* borrowed of the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty in 1831 and 1839, for rebuilding the north-western tower. Of the sum so expended 29,566*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* has been paid from the general chapter funds, and 2,394*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* from the special fund above-mentioned.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

None are appropriated or let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

For answers to these questions (as far as the dean and chapter are able to give the information sought, see schedule A.)*

Question 2. The value of the rectorial tithe is given according to the sum awarded on the tithe commutation, subject to variation according to the average price of grain, and subject to outgoings. The estimated value of the glebe, if any, is given, except where it is undistinguishable from a manor estate.

Question 4. Where the population under the census of 1851 is known it is given; the population under the preceding census is published elsewhere.

Questions 5, 6, 7, 8. The dean and chapter have no certain information as to the value, number of churches, or augmentations with regard to vicarages not in their own presentation.

Question 8. In the column under the head of "other grants" are noticed, rents reserved to the use of the vicars by the chapter leases of the rectory, distinguished by the letters R. L., and also ancient pensions payable out of the general chapter funds, distinguished by the letter P, though, in fact, all these are permanent endowments.

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* Vide p. 12.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Archbishop.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

There are in the chapter-registers copies of questions and answers at every triennial visitation.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

The questions put at the last visitation are sent herewith.

4, 5. What are the powers of the visitor? Are his general powers modified by any specil custom?

The visitatorial powers are not limited by the statutes or by custom.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

There is no interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

By the charter of King Henry VIII. it was ordained, that the church should be the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church and Archiepiscopal See of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

We know of no right which has ever been claimed by the visitor or disputed by the chapter.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The Archbishop has no portion of the common fund, but receives a pension of 318*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* out of the chapter funds.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for holy orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603 (Canons 35, 122)?

Ordinations do not generally take place in the cathedral, but whenever they do, the dean and chapter assist in the laying on of hands. The dean and chapter do not assist the Archbishop in examination for holy orders, nor in the proceedings of the Archbishop's courts.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there a library?

There is a library.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About 5,000.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is accessible to the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood every Tuesday and Saturday from eleven to two, during which period one of the minor canons, who receives 20*l.* per annum as sub-librarian, attends. By leave, when requested of the dean and chapter, books may be borrowed.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no separate endowment nor any statutable source of support; 30*l.* a year is paid from the chapter funds for keeping up the library, besides certain customary payments from the Archbishop at his visitations, and from the dean and canons on their admission.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter? &c. &c.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter? &c. &c.

To the questions proposed under these heads answers will be found in Schedule B.* as regards all the benefices, of which the chapter are the patrons solely or alternately with other parties. In some instances, where the dean and chapter have no better information, the columns are filled up from the clergy list, but these are distinguished by the addition of the letters C L.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

There has not.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

In the last 14 years the chapter has paid from its corporate revenues (exclusive of charges on their estates, and in addition to the value of lands given for school sites or enlargement of churchyards, &c.)—

	£	*s.*
To the incumbent of Dunkirk, a district in the parish of Boughton, Kent, and to the vicar of Bramford, Suffolk, and for the maintenance of a chaplain in the General Hospital at Canterbury - - - -	1,180	0
For the maintenance of the Grey School in Canterbury -	1,194	2
To the maintenance of a school in Dunkirk above mentioned	120	0
In donations for building, enlarging, or improving churches, viz., St. George and St. Gregory, Canterbury, Seasalter, Dunkirk, East Peckham (Holy Trinity district), Minster, and Tovil, Kent; Icklesham, Ticehurst, and Warnham, Sussex; St. Barnabas, and Walworth, Surrey; Aylsham, Norfolk; and Burstall, Suffolk - - -	1,065	0
Donation to parochial cemetery in Canterbury - -	50	0
Improvement of parsonages, East Peckham (Holy Trinity district) and Faversham - - - -	120	0
Building or enlarging schools in Appledore, Biddenden, Birchington, Brenzett, Boughton, Dunkirk, Eastchurch, Milton next Sittingbourn, Ruckinge, Stone, St. Lawrence, Sutton Valence, Tenterden, and Willesborough, in Kent; Icklesham and Ticehurst, Sussex; Walworth and St. Barnabas, Surrey; Aylsham, Norfolk; and Great Sampford, Essex - - - - - -	381	0
Yearly payments to Diocesan Board of Education - -	1,600	0
Contributions to exhibitions from the King's School -	73	10
	5,783	12

* Vide p. 15.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for holy orders in connexion with the cathedral, and if so, with what success?

No such endeavour has been made. A proposition was made by a member of the chapter to the late Archbishop; but, not meeting with his approval, it was never submitted to the chapter.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There are houses in the precincts that might admit of arrangements being made for such purpose.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

There has not. A training school was established in 1839 by the Diocesan Board of Education in Canterbury, but not in connexion with the cathedral. This was subsequently given up, and arrangements made with the National Society for the training of pupils in its central institutions.

By order of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,

Danl. Finch, Auditor.

Canterbury, April 9, 1853.

VII.—SCHEDULE A.

Parishes.	County.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe.	Population.	Value of Vicarage, &c.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Minster, Isle of Thanet, Alland Grange Portion	Kent	T.C. 1,049 12 0 Gl. 240 2 6	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	Parish of Minster, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Boughton - -	"	T.C. 708 0 0 Gl. 82 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	Since 1841 £10 per annum has been paid to the incumbent of a new church in the extra-parochial district of Dunkirk in this parish	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Brookland - -	"	T.C. 44 5 0 Gl. 315 0 0	448	136 18 0 T.C. -	One -	- - -	- - -	Dean and chapter.
St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, Callis Grange Portion	"	T.C. 737 9 0 Gl. 100 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	10*l.* R.L. -	Parish of St. Peter, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Canterbury, St. Paul -	"	T.C. 76 0 0	See Schedule B. - -		- -	- - -	10*l.* R.L. -	Parish of St. Paul with St. Martin, Archbishop, and dean and chapter, alternately.
Cranbrook - -	"	T.C. 994 0 0 Gl. 221 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	£ s. d. - - -	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Eastry with Word -	"	T.C. 1,533 0 0 Gl. —	- -	685 1 11 T.C. -	- -	Agreed to be sold to Ecclesiastical Commrs	14 13 4 R.L. 5 6 8 P.	Archbishop.
Fairfield - -	"	T.C. 120 17 6	- -	Perpetual Curacy, 50 0 0 R.L.	- -	- - -	50 0 0 R.L.	Lessee of rectory under dean and chapter.
Farningham - -	"	T.C. 434 10 0 Gl. 30 10 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	23 6 8 R.L. 1 qr wheat R.L. 1 qr barley R.L.	Archbishop.
Faversham - -	"	T.C. 745 0 0 Gl. 123 0 0	4,907	264 15 7 T.C. - 15 0 0 Extra T.C. 52 0 0 Becket's endowment 24 13 4 Rents - 11 19 3 Benefactions	One -	- - -	- - -	Dean and chapter.
Godmersham - -	"	T.C. 330 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	10*l.* R.L.	Archbishop.
Halstow, Lower - -	"	T.C. 221 5 5 Gl. 3 0 0	297	219 14 10 T.C. - 1 11 6 Glebe -	One -	- - -	- - -	Dean and chapter.
Littlebourn - -	"	T.C. 400 0 0 Gl. 208 0 0	755	200 12 0 T.C. - 24 18 0 Extra T.C. 50 0 0 Reserved on lease of R. 3 8 6 Pension from the Exchequer.	One -	- - -	50*l.* R.L.	Dean and chapter.

VII.—Schedule A.—*continued.*

Parishes.	County.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe.	Population.	Value of Vicarage, &c.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Meopham - -	Kent	T.C. 800 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	30 0 0 R.L. 5 6 8 P.	Archbishop.
Milton next Sittingbourn	"	T.C. 800 11 0 Gl. 15 15 0	2,381	362 13 0 T.C.	One church, and licensed chapel.	- - -	1 qr wheat R.L. 1 qr barley R.L.	Dean and chapter.
Monkton - - -	"	T.C. 709 0 0 Gl. 52 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	12 1 8 P.	Archbishop.
Birchington, P.C. -	"	T.C. 315 18 0 Gl. 10 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	Archbishop.
St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, Ozingel Grange Portion	"	T.C. 610 0 0 Gl. 67 10 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	Parish of St. Lawrence, Archbishop.
Preston next Faversham	"	T.C. 415 0 0 Gl. 7 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	Archbishop.
Preston next Wingham	"	T.C. 515 0 0 Gl. 15 0 0	523	312 6 9 T.C. - 3 0 0 Pension - 84 0 0 Land -	One	- - -	- - -	Dean and chapter.
East Peckham - -	"	T.C. 914 2 2 Gl. 48 10 0	2,166	935 17 10 T.C. - 40 0 0 R.L. -	Two	- - -	40*l.* R.L.	Dean and chapter.
Seasalter - -	"	T.C. 225 0 0 Gl. 80 0 0	1,242	160 0 0 T.C. - 3 0 0 Glebe - 13 0 0 Q. Anne's B.	One	- - -	- - -	Dean and chapter.
Sheldwich - -	"	T.C. 530 6 0 Gl. 5 0 0	614	195 8 0 T. C. - 27 18 0 Extra T. C. 4 17 1 augmentation (private).	One	- - -	5*l.* R. L. - -	Dean and chapter.
Stone, Isle of Oxney -	"	T.C. 236 2 0	383	330 2 10 T. C. - 7 10 0 Gl. - 10 0 0 R. L. -	One	- - -	10*l.* R. L. -	Ditto.
Tenterden - -	"	T.C. 821 15 8 Gl. 74 1 0	3,782	450 0 0 T. R. -	One, and endowed chapel in Small Hythe	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
Westcliffe - -	"	T.C. 391 0 0 Gl. 11 15 0	129	24 0 0 Out of rectry 10 0 0 Rent -	One	- - -	24*l.* R. L. -	Ditto.
Willesborough -	"	T.C. 192 5 4 Gl. 7 10 0	1,022	180 0 0 T. C. - 6 0 0 Gl. - 10 0 0 L. of rectory	One	- - -	10*l.* R. L. -	Ditto.

VII.—Schedule A.—*continued.*

Parishes.	County.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe.	Population.	Value of Vicarage, &c.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Great Sampford -	Essex	T.C. 517 0 0 Gl. 149 5 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	Parish of Sampford, private patronage.
Hempsted Ch. -	„	T.C. 725 18 0 Gl. 65 2 0						
Aylsham - -	Norfolk	T.C. 716 0 0 Gl. 32 0 0	2,501	680 0 0 T. C. - 1 0 0 Quit rent - and value of 4½ acres of glebe - -	One -	- - -	- - -	Dean and Chapter.
Deopham - -	„	T.C. 377 13 5 Gl. 113 13 0	491	Tithe and glebe 220 2 9	One -	- - -	6*l.* R. L. - -	Ditto.
Bramford - -	Suffolk	T.C. 930 0 0 Gl. 134 12 6	1,104	80 0 0 - -	- -	In addition to 60*l.* rent reserved on lease of rectory to the vicar, vicarage augmented in 1846 with 20*l.* per annum, payable out of reserved rent, and land tax of rectory, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty having on that occasion added a grant of 200*l.*, the proceeds of which are to be added to the annual value of 80*l.*	60*l.* R. L. - Besides which, in the last fourteen years from 40*l.* to 60*l.* per annum has been paid from the chapter funds to the incumbent; 40*l.* thereof as a regular annual payment, and the remainder as occasional gratuities.	Ditto.
Bersted - -	Sussex	T.C. 810 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	20*l.* R. L. -	Archbishop.
Icklesham - -	„	T.C. 464 12 0 Gl. 75 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	Bishop of Chichester.
Ticehurst - -	„	T.C. 453 16 0 Gl. 24 10 0	2,850	780 0 0 T. C. -	One parish church and two district churches -	- - -	- - -	Dean and chapter.
Warnham - -	„	T.C. 461 1 3 Gl. 9 9 0	1,016	316 11 1 T. C. -	One -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.

XI., XII.—SCHEDULE B.

City or County.	Parishes.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
			£ s. d.	
In the city of Canterbury -	United rectories of St. Mary Bredman and St. Andrew	940	75 16 10	House.
„	Vicarage of Holy Cross, Westgate, united with rectory of St. Peter's -	2,276	97 15 6	None.
„	United rectories of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen -	1,650	125 9 0	House.
„	Vicarage of St. Paul's, united with rectory of St. Martin's - -	1,641	270 0 0	Insufficient.
	[The income of the above-mentioned benefices has been injuriously affected by disputes with regard to the payment of tithes in respect of houses.]			
Kent - -	R., Brook, united with V. Hinxhill - -	329 C. L.	368 14 0	House.
„	V., Brookland - -	448	136 18 0 Tithe commutation.	House insufficient.
„	P. C., Fairfield - -	55	50 0 0 Rectory lease.	No house.
„	V., Faversham - -	4,907	368 8 2	House.
„	V., Halstow (Lower) -	297 C. L.	221 6 4	No house.
„	V., Littlebourn - -	755	278 18 6	House.
„	V., Milton next Sittingbourn	2,381	362 13 0	House.
„	R., Orgarswick, no church -	6	31 12 5 Net.	None.
„	V., East Peckham - -	2,166 C. L.	975 17 10	Insufficient.
„	V., Preston next Wingham -	523	400 0 0	House.
„	V., Seasalter - - -	1,242	176 0 0	None.
„	V., Sheldwich - -	614	228 3 1	House.
„	V., Stone - - -	383	347 8 0	House.
„	V., Westcliffe - -	129	34 0 0	None.
„	V., Willesborough -	1,022	196 0 0	House.
Norfolk - -	V., Aylsham - -	2,501	681 0 0	House.
„	V., Deopham - -	491	220 2 9	House.
Suffolk - -	V., Bramford - -	1,104 C. L.	80 0 0	House.
„	V., Exning with Landwade, C.	1,260	380 0 0	House.
Sussex - -	V., Ninfield - - -	563 C. L.	244 0 0 C. L.	House.
„	V., Ticehurst - -	2,850	780 0 0	House.
„	V., Warnham - -	1,016	316 11 1	House.
City of London -	R., Allhallows, Bread Street, and St. John the Evangelist, alternate presentation with archbishop -	371 C. L.	303 9 4	None fit.
„	R., Allhallows, Lombard Street	500	395 0 0	None.
„	R., St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, alternate with dean and chapter of St. Paul's - - -	400	302 16 8	None fit.
„	R., St. Dionis Backchurch -	806 C. L.	459 19 4	None fit.
„	R., St. Michael Queenhithe, and Holy Trinity the Less, alternate presentation with dean and chapter of St. Paul's -	1,280 C. L.	291 0 0	None fit.
„	R., St. Michael Royal, with St. Mary Vintry, alternate with Bishop of Worcester - - -	480	243 6 8	None.
„	R., St. Swithin, with St. Mary Bothaw, alternate with private patron -	527	233 6 8	House.

YORK CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 496.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

The body is of what is commonly called the *Old Foundation*, having no modern code of statutes, but being under a *common law* of usage, founded on ancient ordinances of uncertain origin, and old capitular statutes recorded as acts of chapter. This old law has been corrected in particular points by statutes issued from royal authority. 1st., a statute of Henry VIII.; 2d., a statute of William III.; 3d., a statute of George III.; copies of these are annexed. The chapter originally consisted of secular canons, over whom the archbishop presided. Their revenues were held in common, and were conferred in the name of the church and of the canons therein serving God. The most ancient charters of pious donations made to them run in these or the like words, viz.: Deo et ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Ebor. et canonicis in eadem Deo servientibus. In the statute of Henry VIII. the institution of the cathedral body is stated to be "ad honorem Dei et Divini Cultus augmentum;" the primary object being, since the Reformation as before, to perpetuate a model of Divine Worship for every day of the year.

Soon after the Conquest Archbishop Thomas divided the lands of St. Peter into prebends, by allotting to each canon a particular portion, whereupon they lived no longer in common. This archbishop at the same time instituted a dean and three other dignitaries to assist him in the government of the church, viz., a precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, collated by the archbishop, and so presented to the dean and chapter, to be by them admitted in the chapter house.

The body was increased in number by subsequent archbishops, particularly by Walter Gray, who became Metropolitan in 1216, and the last prebend instituted in the church was that of Bilton by Archbishop Romaine, who was made archbishop in 1285. Between this period and the Reformation the only changes of moment were the annexation of the prebend of Driffield to the precentorship, the prebend of Laughton to the chancellorship, and the prebends of Wilton and Newthorpe to the treasurership.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

The members and officers having stalls in the cathedral were in number forty-six, viz., a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, sub-dean, succentor, and four archdeacons. None of these, except the dean, being in right of their dignities members of the chapter, though capable of being collated to a canonry, in right of which they claimed the privilege of voting in all chapter acts.

The separate prebendal stalls were thirty-six in number, of which six, including the treasurership, were dissolved at the Reformation. The appointment of the prebendaries has always been with the archbishop.

Besides the rectorial estates appropriated with prebendal churches to each prebend, there were others held in common in reserve for the residentiaries and for the fabric, which was entitled to a share equal to that received by a residentiary; these estates were farmed by individual residentiaries, who paid an annual rent to the common account.

The statute of Henry VIII. enacted, that thereafter the proceeds of the common estates should be equally divided among the residentiary body, being no longer let to farm as before, and that one sixth portion should be reserved for the treasurer of St. Peter for the uses of the church, and it affirmed the right of the non-residentiaries who might happen to be in the city of York to appear in the meetings of chapter. The mode of electing the residentiaries was originally this: any person holding a prebendal stall, if desirous of becoming a residentiary, gave notice to the dean, or in his absence to the senior residentiary, that he would appear on a particular day in his choral habit and protest his residence, on which he was admitted to the office and held it for life, or so long as he kept the canonical residence. This irregular method of admission to residence was corrected by the statute of Henry VIII., which, however, still left the number of residentiaries uncertain, but by a statute of William III. their number, including the dean, was fixed at five. A statute of George III., giving to the dean the power of deliberating for three months upon the choice of a successor to a vacant residentiaryship, placed the appointment in his hands within the limits of the prebendal body appointed by the archbishop. The Act of Victoria vests this patronage after the demise of the existing dean in the diocesan.

3. What were the duties of each?

These duties consisted chiefly of attendances on the ceremonial of the church and the performance of Divine Service.

4. What was the residence required?

The term of residence was divided into a major and a minor residence; the former, being the first after protesting, residence was twenty-six weeks, the minor residence twenty-four weeks; the major residence was remitted by the statute of George III., and the minor residence changed to three months.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

Attendance at the services daily at matins and vespers, and constant residence near the cathedral. (See statute of Henry VIII. sent herewith.)

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the chapter?
2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The body now consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, and succentor, three archdeacons, and twenty-eight canons, excluding the two annexed to the precentorship and chancellorship, of whom nineteen have been collated subsequently to the Act of Victoria, and therefore receive no emolument. All these are in the patronage of the archbishop, and are admitted by the dean and chapter in the chapter house according to ancient custom.

3. What are the duties of each?

The only ecclesiastical duty required of the non-residentiary canon is either to preach in person on certain Sundays and holy-days appropriated to his stall, or find a deputy, who must either be a canon or a vicar choral. When required, if present in time of service, he takes part in performing the Communion Office.

The duties of the canons residentiary are to assist the dean in the government and duties of the church and the charge of the fabric. The canon in residence constantly resides within the close of the cathedral, superintends and assists in the daily services of the cathedral, the administration of the weekly Communion and the preaching, and, in the absence of the dean, presides at

chapters. The dean and chapter are trustees of St. Peter's grammar school, and the dean and residentiary canons are in trust for various charities. Upon the dean and residentiary canons the duties which by the ancient statutes were assigned to the precentor and chancellor, who now no longer reside, have devolved; these duties being the superintendence of the organists and choir, and the supervision and control of the scheme of anthems and services. In the vacancy of the see the dean and chapter are the guardians of the archiepiscopal spiritualities and of some of the temporalities.

4. What residence is required?

The residence now required by the statute of George III. is for three months in the year each.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

An actual occupation of the residence house for three months in the year, and during that period attendance upon all the cathedral services, both morning and evening, unless prevented by illness.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The alteration made in the statutes respecting residence, &c. has been already stated. See also the copies of the statutes of Henry VIII., William III., and George III. by which these changes were made, and which are sent herewith.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The body will then consist of the dean, nominated by the Crown, and four residentiaries appointed by the archbishop, and receiving stipends in lieu of their commuted estates from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with twenty-eight unendowed officers and canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

The canonries of Driffield and Laughton were annexed by Archbishop Rotherham in the fifteenth century to the precentorship and chancellorship, as before stated.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

There are no offices or benefices not in the cathedral to which canonries are annexed, but where the canonry or prebend consists of an appropriate rectory the vicarage is in patronage of the canon as a corporation sole. When the 3d and 4th of Victoria has taken full effect all these vicarages will be in patronage of the archbishop.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

The four canons residentiary have one house within the close of the cathedral, which they occupy in turns of three months each, and the dean has the deanery house in his sole occupation.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Five.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

They are to be constantly resident in the city, and take their turns in performing the daily duties of the cathedral; the number required to be in attendance being ordinarily not less than two.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are a corporate body founded in 1252. They possess estates which are leased for lives and terms of years. As they hold these possessions independent of the dean and chapter, the dean and chapter have no means of accurately ascertaining the annual value, but they have reason to believe that the average income arising from fines and rents is from 150*l.* to 200*l.* to each.

The following memorandum has been put in by the vicars choral:—

	£	s.	d.
The vicars choral receive from the dean and chapter of York an annual fixed payment of -	30	0	0
There is statutably due to the vicars choral a payment from the estate of each prebendary, these payments formerly amounted to 70*l.* annually, but the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having repudiated the payment on behalf of those prebendal estates which have fallen into their hands, the amount is now but 43*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and this it appears will be further diminished as the other prebendal estates lapse to the Commissioners - - -	43	2	6
Other fixed annual payments due to the vicars choral -	10	7	0
	£ 83	9	6

The vicars choral are liable to certain annual fixed payments, namely:—	£	s.	d.
The songmen of the cathedral	60	0	0
Fee-farm rent due to the Queen - - -	20	0	0
Other fee-farm rents, &c. -	7	9	0
	£ 87	9	0

The vicars choral also receive fines on the renewal of leases of estates for three lives, for forty years and for twenty-one years respectively, such estates belonging to them in their corporate capacity.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They are a body corporate by virtue of royal charters 1252 and 1269 under the title of "The Subchanter and Vicars Choral of York Cathedral," and they have a common seal.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

Each of the minor canons at present holds a benefice in or near the city. There is no necessary connexion of a benefice with a minor canonry. When a minor canon holds a benefice he is required so to arrange his parochial duty that it may not interfere with the cathedral service. The dean and chapter do not consider the combination of the parochial and cathedral duties desirable as

a general rule, but have been induced to consent to their being united in consequence of the smallness of the stipends both in the cathedral and the parishes.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them, either as respects their number or emoluments?

No.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

Yes, a grammar school, originally founded by royal charter of Philip and Mary, but principally endowed by James I., of which the dean and chapter are perpetual trustees. The endowment is distinct from the property of the dean and chapter, and is wholly applied to the purposes of the school.

There is, strictly speaking, no choristers school, but a master is provided for the choristers by the dean and chapter, who is paid out of the funds of the cathedral.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

Out of the funds of the school.

Head master, 400*l.* per annum, and 3*l.* on each pupil in the school above 100.

Second master, 300*l.*

Third master has a house provided by the trustees capable of holding forty boarders, rent and tax free, in lieu of salary.

Fourth master, 150*l.*

Mathematical master, 150*l.*

Writing master, 100*l.*

French and German master, 60*l.*

4. Has the master a house and, are the scholars boarded in it?

The third master alone has a house provided on the conditions above stated.

The fourth master provides himself with a house, and receives boarders.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

Eight foundation scholars are educated free, and boarded free, for four years each in the house of the third master, who is paid 30*l.* per annum for each out of the school fund.

Eight other scholars are educated free for four years.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

An exhibition of the value of 50*l.* a year, tenable for three years, is annually awarded to a pupil going to one of the Universities (Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham).

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The school is open to all, either as boarders or day scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

Eight foundation scholars, varying from fifteen to nineteen years of age.

Eight free scholars, varying from fifteen to nineteen years of age.

122 other scholars.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

There are fourteen songmen.

2. What are their emoluments?

Six of the songmen receive 45*l.* per annum each; three of them receive 20*l.* per annum each, and five receive 10*l.* per annum each.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation, but are appointed and removable at the will and pleasure of the dean and chapter.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

The six first-mentioned songmen attend daily at the morning and evening service, the remainder attend on special occasions when required, and on Sundays, morning and evening, and on Wednesdays at evening service.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

There are ten choristers; the two seniors receive 14*l.* per annum each, the two next 12*l.* per annum, and the remaining six 8*l.* per annum.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are no beadsmen or almsmen. The receipts of the offertory are distributed among old people who commonly attend the service.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

Chapter clerk, 200*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Clerk of the vestry or sacrist, whose statutable allowance amounts only to 2*l.* 4*s.* per annum; his maintenance is derived from gratuities; and

Three vergers, whose statutable allowances amount only to 11*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per annum each; their maintenance arises from gratuities.

There are no other statutable officers.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours and which of such services are choral?

Two on Sundays, morning at half past ten, evening at four; two on week-days, morning at ten, evening at four; all choral, except Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent and Lent, and the whole of Passion Week.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

Fourteen men and ten boys attend in the choir on the Sundays.

Six men and ten boys attend in the choir on the week-days.

An addition of five men and two boys has been made within the last twenty years.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon every Sunday at the morning service, and on every Saint's day or festival of the church, and on 5th November, Accession, Restoration, Martyrdom; there are also sermons on the Fridays in Lent and Advent. The sermons are always preached in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The Holy Communion is administered in this cathedral every Sunday, and on Ascension and Christmas days.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is no divinity lecturer in this cathedral.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

A detailed report on the state of the fabric, recently laid before the dean and chapter by the clerk of the works, shows that the reparation of the present dilapidations would require an expenditure of 50,000*l.*

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

The total funds applicable to the double purpose of the reparation of the fabric and maintenance of the services of the cathedral choir would if unincumbered, amount to 3,733*l.*,—

	£
Consisting of the one sixth part of the common estates commuted by the dean and chapter with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners - - - -	700
The annual average of fines derived from renewals of leases of properties exclusively belonging to the fabric -	249
Tithes, full rents of properties not on lease, and reserved rents of properties on lease	2,784
	£3,733

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The above-mentioned funds are chargeable with certain fixed payments, annuities, and interest on mortgages for money borrowed on different occasions to meet emergencies arising from the state of the fabric, especially when damaged by the fires of 1829 and 1840, including the repayment annually to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of a fortieth instalment of 15,000*l.* for an estate sold by the dean and chapter from their common property, the proceeds thereof having been applied to fabric purposes, and to the restoration of the part of the cathedral damaged by the fire of 1840; these liabilities together amount at present to 1,589*l.* per annum, thus leaving an annual balance of 2,144*l.*, which will be augmented in the year 1854 to 2,449*l.* by the falling in of an annuity payable to the Yorkshire Insurance Company for monies borrowed for fabric purposes, and in 1882 will be further augmented to 2,811*l.* 10*s.* by the falling in of the payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of 362*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1886 will be still further augmented to 3,066*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* by the falling in of the last annuity payable to the Yorkshire Insurance Company of 255*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Of the annual balance of 2,144*l.* at present available, 1,113*l.* are at present annually expended in the services connected with the choir, and 1,031*l.* on the repairs and sustentation of the fabric, including an insurance against fire for 42,000*l.* There have been expended in the reparation of the minster since 1829 sums amounting to 106,560*l.*, of which 71,590*l.* have been contributed by subscriptions for the restoration of the fabric from the effects of the fires of 1829 and 1840. These sums are independent of a bequest of 3,000*l.* expended on the reparation of the chapter house, and a bequest of 2,000*l.* expended on a peal of bells.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, all the seats and pews in the choir are appropriated either to residents in York, or to the public attending at the cathedral services. They are not let.

VII.—(APPROPRIATE) IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

None, except those held by them as trustees for the fabric and school, the whole of the common property having been commuted with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The appropriate rectories held by members of the chapter as corporations sole have also, as regards the dean and twenty-four prebendaries, been commuted with, or have lapsed by death to, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The dean and chapter have applied to the holders of the appropriate rectories, being corporations sole, not yet lapsed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for answers to the questions relating to the vicarages connected therewith; the replies, when received, will be forwarded to the Cathedral Commission.

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

The patronage of the vicarages remains in the dean and chapter, but its disposal is restricted by the Act 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 113.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

For answers to these questions see replies under heads XI. and XII.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

No augmentation has been made under 1 & 2 William IV., chapter 45, from the common estates.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

When a sum was raised by the sale of the common estate of Bishop Burton in aid of the repairs of the fabric, 1,000*l.* thereof was reserved, by the dean and chapter's suggestion, for the augmentation of the vicarage. Smaller sums have been occasionally granted from the common property, and the members of the chapter have given individual benefactions as occasion seemed to require. Receipts so variable, and in some years so small, as those which have accrued to the residentiary canons of York, have not heretofore admitted of any uniform system of augmentation, but the transfer of the capitular estates to the improved management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would doubtless enable them to provide funds for augmentations where required, and it is much to be desired that their attention should be directed to this object.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The archbishop.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations, or of recent ones?

We have accounts of ancient visitations from the year 1409 to 1715, and of a recent visitation in 1841.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Copies of questions put in some of these visitations can be supplied.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?
5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

The ordinary visitatorial power.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

None.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?
2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The dean and chapter have no peculiar definition of these relations to state.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

No.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The dean and chapter have not been called upon to assist in the examination for Holy Orders, or in the proceedings of the archiepiscopal court; when present at ordinations in the cathedral they assist in the imposition of hands.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is a valuable library in an ancient building within the close of the cathedral which was restored and fitted up as such by the dean and chapter about forty years ago. The principal part of the books comprising the collection formed the library of Archbishop Matthews, who held the see of York from 1606 to 1629, and were the gift of his widow. The collection received great additions from bequests of Dr. Fothergill, who died in 1731, and Dr. Burgh.

It has received also by custom other minor donations.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

It now consists of about 8,000 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is accessible to all persons five days in the week during the time the librarian is present.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is at present an annual sum of about 80*l.* arising from a life lease contributed by the dean and chapter out of their common property which is now nearly expired, and being unrenewable the endowment must shortly fail.

There was also a donation of books customarily contributed by each of the prebendaries on his installation until the recent alterations which alienated the prebendal estates.

At present there is no fund available for the support or improvement of the library.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

Five:—The perpetual curacy of St. Michael le Belfrey.
„ vicarage of St. Martin in Coney-street.
„ „ St. Mary, Bishophill, junior.
„ „ St. Lawrence.
„ perpetual curacy of St. John, Ousebridge.

The dean and chapter have not had, within memory, any beneficial interest in these parishes, with the exception of St. Lawrence, which has now passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

2. What is the population of each?

The population as follows:—

St. Michael le Belfrey	3,200
St. Martin, Coney Street	547
St. Mary, Bishophill, junior	3,700
St. Lawrence	1,536
St. John	926

3. What is the income of the cure?

The income of the respective benefices is as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
St. Michael le Belfrey	139	10	4
St. Martin, Coney Street	83	0	0
St. Mary, Bishophill, junior	140	0	0
St. Lawrence	130	0	0
St. John	163	0	0

4. Is there a house of residence?

There are houses of residence belonging to St. Martin in Coney Street, and St. Mary, Bishophill, junior, but they are insufficient for the accommodation of the incumbents.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No. Individual members of chapter have contributed as they saw occasion to the enlargement or erection of churches.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

Eighteen, viz.:—

The vicarage of	Aldborough in the county of	York and diocese of	Ripon.
„	Askham with E. Drayton	Notts. „	Lincoln.
„	Bishop Burton in county of	York „	York.
„	Brotherton „	„ „	„
„	Bubwith „	„ } Alternately with the Crown. }	„ „
„	Burton Leonard in county of	York „	Ripon.
„	Burton Pidsea „	„ „	York.
„	Helperthorpe „	„ „	„
„	Hornby „	„	Ripon.
„	Kirkby Irelith „	Lanc. ,	Chester.
„	Laneham „	Notts. „	Lincoln.
„	Lissington „	Lincoln „	„
Perpetual curacy of	Misterton „	Notts. „	„
The vicarage of	Stillingfleet „	York „	York.
„	Sturton „	Notts. „	Lincoln.
„	Topcliffe „	York „	York.
The rectory of	Treswell „	Notts. „	Lincoln.
The vicarage of	Weaverthorpe „	York „	York.

The above benefices pertain to capitular tithes and estates which have passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the exception of Helperthorpe and Lissington and Treswell, in the tithes of which the dean and chapter have never possessed a beneficial interest, and of Misterton, Stillingfleet, and Topcliffe, for which they are trustees for the fabric and school.

2. What is the population of each of these?

The population is as follows:—

Aldborough	2,463	Kirkby Irelith	2,000
Askham with E. Drayton	588	Laneham	410
Bishop Burton	520	Lissington	186
Brotherton	1,744	Misterton	1,743
Bubwith	1,361	Stillingfleet	921
Burton Leonard	456	Sturton	630
Burton Pidsea	387	Topcliffe	2,700
Helperthorpe	160	Treswell	236
Hornby	526	Weaverthorpe	640

3. What is the income of the cure?

The income of the respective benefices is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Aldborough	360	0	0	Kirkby Irelith	120	0	0
Askham, with E. Drayton	116	10	0	Laneham	56	0	0
Bishop Burton	115	0	0	Lissington	345	0	0
Brotherton	214	0	0	Misterton	99	18	1
Bubwith	233	0	0	Stillingfleet	430	0	0
Burton Leonard	147	10	0	Sturton	250	0	0
Burton Pidsea	42	0	0	Topcliffe	550	0	0
Helperthorpe	158	0	0	Treswell	350	0	0
Hornby	160	0	0	Weaverthorpe	148	0	0

4. Is there any house of residence?

There are houses fit for residence belonging to Aldborough, Askham with East Drayton, Bishop Burton, Brotherton, Bubwith, Burton Leonard, Helperthorpe, Hornby, Lissington, Stillingfleet, Sturton, Topcliffe, Weaverthorpe.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?
2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Members of chapter have individually contributed as they thought proper to these purposes, whether they have held estates on life leases as corporations sole, or, as in the case of the residentiary members of chapter, as a body corporate.

In connexion with the subject of this question the dean and chapter wish to impress the following statements on the attention of the Commission:

That their common estates as well as the separate estates of the decanal property have all passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. That the separate estates of the prebendaries of this chapter have passed or are rapidly passing into the same hands. That the dean and chapter have commuted their common estates for a sum of 4,410*l.* to be invested in land, one sixth of the rental of which will be held in trust by them for the uses of the minster, fabric, and choir. That the value of these estates in the Commissioners hands is probably threefold that for which they have been commuted, and that the same proportion of advantage is probably accruing on the separate prebendal estates which have been commuted, whilst in due time the entire of these estates, prebendal and decanal, will vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The alienation from this cathedral of so great a mass of property lying chiefly in the county of York, and connected with a great number of poor livings now left without claims on the bounty of the members of the capitular body, appears to form a just ground of expectation that *special* consideration should be paid by those who now hold the property to *the wants of the cures immediately connected therewith.*

The dean and chapter desire also to direct the attention of the Commission to the reduction which the alienation of so many prebendal estates by the Act of Victoria has made in the means of maintaining the cathedral, the fabric of which in cases of emergency has heretofore largely profited by the contributions of its members, and to state a strong opinion in regard to the *right* especially which the fabric of York Minster appears to them to retain to the benefit of one sixth part of whatever *improvement* may take place in the value of the common estates which the dean and chapter have surrendered into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The dean and chapter apprehend that the principle of applying the superfluity of cathedral wealth to the augmentation of small livings cannot have been meant to be carried so far as to interfere with the due maintenance of the fabrics and services of these great public places of worship, and to become the means of their falling gradually into desecration and decay. Above all, the dean and chapter conceive that a bar should be put to the diversion of any funds anciently and legally appropriated to maintaining them. A trust of this kind has rights of a different order from the personal claims of members of a

chapter. The dean and chapter of York endeavoured to insist that the trust fund here referred to should be as scrupulously respected by those into whose hands it has passed as it would have been by the Court of Chancery; but the commutation (as above described) of their common estates, which include the trust fund, has taken place without a *guarantee* on this point. Yet as the commutation has been expressly made on the ground of *past averages*, without any *consideration of the improved value to accrue from the change of tenure*, they think it right to state for the information of this Commission the claim which the fabric of York Minster still has, beyond that which it at present receives, on the improvement of the common property lately vested in the dean and chapter, and now under the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so far as regards one sixth of that property, the portion anciently appropriated to the uses of the fabric and service of the cathedral, and further to specify in particular the remission of the before-mentioned annual payment of 362*l.* 10*s.* (see sect. VI.) with which the fabric fund is encumbered for thirty years to come in redemption of the sale of the common estate of Bishop Burton, as no more than is equitably due to the fabric trust from the Ecclesiastical Commission.

To show the importance of rigorously retaining such funds in a just application to their original purpose, and in general of making a sufficient reserve of cathedral property for similar ends, it may be proper to state that the public have little idea of the large and continual architectural expense of maintaining a great cathedral in repair where the edifice abounds in fine external carving, and is subject to the highly corrosive atmosphere of a populous and smoky city. The west end alone of York Minster was under repair for twenty years in the beginning of the present century at an expense of about 2,000*l.* a year, and was then restored to all appearance with the utmost completeness, yet in the present year the whole of the magnificent and beautifully painted west window has been in danger of being destroyed by the giving way of two of the principal mullions, the restoration of which will not cost less than 150*l.*; and even the new stone with which the exterior was so recently refaced has in many parts perished within memory of existing members of the chapter. It has been already stated that after an extraordinary expenditure in restoring the minster from the effects of fire, and in effecting other extensive reparations, by means of the sale of two of the dean and chapter's common estates and the mortgage of another, in addition to most munificent public subscriptions, there remain at this time dilapidations to be encountered estimated at 50,000*l.*, with the certainty of a great amount of accumulated dilapidations having arisen before those now existing can be repaired. Cathedrals are not maintainable by rate, and by recent legislation those estates are alienated from them from which in emergent cases contributions were drawn, or on which money was borrowed. Before the property is entirely devoted to other objects, however valuable, it deserves to be considered whether the solemnities of cathedral worship are to be preserved, and, if so, whether it ought not to be a primary object to place them in a state of sufficiency and provide for their continued existence out of funds originally designed, first, to maintain the cathedrals, and, secondly, to provide means of public worship in certain localities selected by those who gave or bequeathed the property.

The dean and chapter of York have reason to believe that there is no cathedral in which the work of restoration of the fabric has been so systematically, diligently, and successfully carried on for seventy or eighty years as in York Minster, but they are also sensible that to bring either the building or its choral services to the state in which they ought to be requires a larger command of expenditure than they can hope to possess, unless public attention should be specially directed to those objects by the Commission which they now address.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

There are training schools in York for masters and mistresses for the dioceses of York and Ripon, but not in connexion with the cathedral.

Signed, by order, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of York,

CHARLES ALFRED THISELTON,

29th April 1853. Chapter Clerk.

SCHEDULE.

Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter.

Name.	Population.	Income. £	s.	d.	Any House.
In the City.					
Perpetual Curacy of St. Michael le Belfrey	3,200	139	10	4	None.
Vicarage of St. Martin, Coney Street -	547	83	0	0	A house old and insufficient.
Ditto St. Mary, Bishophill, junior -	3,700	140	0	0	House unfit for residence.
Ditto St. Lawrence - -	1,536	130	0	0	None.
Perpetual Curacy of St. John, Ousebridge	926	163	0	0	None.
Elsewhere and where.					
Vicarage of Aldborough (York) -	2,463	360	0	0	Yes.
„ East Drayton and Askham (Nottingham) - -	588	116	10	0	Yes.
„ Bishop Burton (York) -	520	115	0	0	Yes.
„ Brotherton (York) - -	1,744	214	0	0	Yes.
„ Bubwith (York) - - Alternately with the Crown.	1,361	233	0	0	Yes.
Vicarage of Burton Leonard (York) -	456	147	10	0	Yes.
„ Burton Pidsea (York) -	387	42	0	0	None.
„ Helperthorpe (York) -	160	158	0	0	Yes.
„ Hornby (York) - -	526	160	0	0	Yes, in a very unhealthy situation.
„ Kirkby Irelith (Lancaster) -	2,000	120	0	0	A small old cottage.
„ Laneham (Nottingham) -	410	56	0	0	No house fit for residence.
„ Lissington (Lincoln) -	186	345	0	0	Yes.
Perpetual Curacy of Misterton (Notts.) -	1,743	99	18	1	None.
Vicarage of Stillingfleet (York) - -	921	430	0	0	Yes.
„ Sturton (Nottingham) -	630	250	0	0	An old house of residence.
„ Topcliffe (York) - -	2,700	550	0	0	Yes.
Rectory of Treswell (Nottingham) -	236	350	0	0	House unfit for residence.
Vicarage of Weaverthorpe (York) -	640	148	0	0	Yes.

Note.—Bubwith is the only alternate Presentation.

CHARLES ALFRED THISELTON,
Chapter Clerk.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 498.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

The original constitution is thus described in the statutes:—

"The thirty canons of the church of St. Paul's, with their head, the bishop, "constitute the body and the chapter, and manage the business and secret "affairs of the church. These thirty alone elect the bishop and the dean, and "obtain their canonries and prebends from the bishop."

Every prebendary had his vicar, who represented him in the choir, so that there were originally thirty vicars choral, besides thirty prebendaries.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

The officers of the chapter were,

The Treasurer.
The Precentor.
The Chancellor.
The Almoner.

3. What were the duties of each?

The treasurer had charge of the books, vestments, plate, relics, &c., having under him a sacristan and three vergers; it is presumed, likewise, of the common chest.

The precentor superintended the music of the choir.

The chancellor was the secretary of the chapter, and superintended the school, and the ordination of clerks in the lesser orders, for the service of the church.

The almoner had charge of the children of the choir

4. What was the residence required?

No prebendary, on his admission to a prebend, was required to undertake any duty of residence.

The becoming a residentiary was a voluntary act, followed by a very severe year of probation, accompanied by much outlay of money, at the end of which he became a stagiarius. The number of residentiaries varied, but was at all times but a small part of the thirty prebendaries.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

Residence was defined, in the year 1290, to consist in attending the service of the church, either at the mass or one of the canonical hours on each day.

A stagiarius might be absent for seventeen days in each quarter without losing any part of his share of the common fund, and seven weeks in each quarter, losing his portion of the communa pro rata temporis.

Houses were assigned from time to time by the chapter for the use of the stagiarius.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the chapter?

The present constitution of the chapter is a dean and four canons residentiary, but as to the larger or ancient chapter the recent legislation has introduced so much confusion that it is impossible to say what the constitution is with regard to certain functions,

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

Besides the dean and canons, there are still the precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and almoner.

3. What are the duties of each?

4. What residence is required?

The dean and canons are bound to residence; the dean for eight months the canons for three months each.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Residence is not defined, but by usage it means certain attendances on divine service, and preaching the afternoon sermons on the Sunday.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The original statutes have been modified by the change of religion at the Reformation.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The Act 3 & 4 Vict. has taken full effect as concerns the dean and canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

One canonry is annexed to the archdeaconries of London and Middlesex; the Archdeacon of London being a member of the chapter; the Archdeacon of Middlesex having a certain portion of the revenue.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

There are three houses belonging to the four canons. One of the canons usually resides in his during his months of residence.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Twelve.

2. How are they appointed?

The old usage was, that the minor canons presented two to the chapter, of whom the chapter chose one. The dean and chapter are advised by high legal authority, in confirmation of their own opinion, that by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. the election is absolutely in the chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Three are bound to attend each service on Sundays and litany days; two at other services; the attendance is regulated among themselves.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They are a corporation by royal charter, as old as the reign of King Richard the Second; they hold certain estates as a corporation independent of the dean and chapter; other estate or estates are attached severally to all the minor canonries but one. A schedule of their stipends and allowances from the Chapter Fund is herewith annexed. They share in what is called the Cupola Fund.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

They hold benefices. Those who were minor canons before the Acts limiting pluralities, or otherwise restricting the holding benefices, according to the old law; those subsequently appointed, subject to the recent provisions.

7. Have the provisions of 3 & 4 Victoria been applied to them, either as respects their number or emoluments?

There seem to be insuperable legal difficulties in carrying out the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict., that Act not having abolished the corporation.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a school for the twelve choristers of the church.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The almoner has appointed a grammar master with the approval of the chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances statutable or other?

The grammar master 75*l.* and a house.

4. Has the master a house and are the scholars boarded in it?

The choristers are not boarded.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

To the four senior choristers 15*l.*, the four junior 12*l.*, the four probationers 5*l.* each; each boy has 1*d.* per day, and is provided with books and a surplice.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

30*l.* as an apprentice fee is given on leaving the choir.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

No.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

Does not apply to St. Paul's Cathedral.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Six; but the organist holding one of these places, the dean and chapter provide one extra singer.

2. What are their emoluments?

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation but hold estates which they manage themselves; their emoluments from the chapter are contained in a schedule annexed; they share in the Cupola Fund.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

The regulations are that all must attend on the Sunday services; three on each service during the week.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number of choristers is now twelve; their emoluments are as stated above.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

None.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The four vergers now by an arrangement with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners receive each 100*l.*, in lieu of the very ancient payment of 2*d.* formerly paid for entering the church.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays and how many on week-days, and at what hours and which of such services are choral?

On Sundays, morning and afternoon service (choral); on week-days prayers at eight, not choral, services at quarter before ten and quarter after three, choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

On Sundays the whole choir are bound to attend by themselves, or deputies approved by the dean and chapter; during the last year the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the representation of the dean, placed 200*l.* at his disposal, by which he has been enabled to engage six additional men on Sundays.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

On Sundays sermons are preached at both services in the choir; on great festivals, Saints days, Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, sermons in the morning.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Every Sunday morning, and on the great festivals, Christmas Day, and Ascension Day.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is a divinity lectureship usually held and now held by one of the minor canons; his duties are to preach or read a lecture in divinity, or to be ready and in attendance to preach on all the Saints days and holidays throughout the year, and on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, whenever the honorary canon does not appear.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

It is in good repair, except as to painting and decorations, the restoration of which is in progress.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

About 1,500*l.* per annum, viz., 669*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the dividends of 23,000*l.* old South Sea Annuities, and about 800*l.* part of the yearly rents of leasehold farms at Tillingham, Essex, and of the rentcharges in lieu of rectorial tithes there.

These funds are vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor of the City of London, in trust for the support and maintenance of the fabric. The income is expended by the trustees in keeping the vast pile in repair. No part of the revenues of the church is applied to the repair of the fabric, but the whole cost thereof is defrayed by the trustees.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The trustees have, with the above income, kept the fabric in repair during such term.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

There is a seat appropriated to the Lord Mayor, a pew or closet to the Lady Mayoress; none are appropriated or let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and *from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented unde the powers of the 1st & 2d Will. 4. c. 45., and to what amount?
8. Have any and what annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

See Answers in the following Table

To No. 1.	To No. 2.	To No. 4.	To No. 5.	To No. 6.	To No. 7.	To No. 8.	To No. 3.
Parishes.	Net annual Value of Tithes and Glebe Land.	Population.	Net Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation by Act 1 & 2 W. 4.	Other Grants, viz. by Act Charles 2.	Patronage.
	£	The 4 Districts 9,700. The church district (part thereof)	£		£	£	
MIDDLESEX:							
Edmonton -	1,208	2,835	961	Four -	- -	20	Dean and chapter.
Kingsbury -	681	650 (probably)	89	One -	40	10	
Tottenham -	1,030	9,000 (including districts)	794	Three -	- -	10	
Willesden -	1,281	2,928	163	One -	An acre of land close to vicarage.	20	
ESSEX:							
Aveley - -	365	841	283	One -	- -	- -	Bishop of Rochester.
Barling - -	231	326	198	One -	- -	20	Dean and chapter.
Belchamp, St. Paul	350	735	236	One -	- -	15	
Heybridge -	126	1,177	270	One -	- -	15	
High Easter -	453	1,500	275	One -	30	20	
Horndon - -	296	600	177	One -	- -	12	
Mucking -	266	236	176	One -	- -	30	
Rickling -	186	No return -	- -	One -	- -	20	Bishop of Rochester.
Tillingham -	489	1,048	283	One -	- -	- -	Dean and chapter.
HERTS:							
Caddington -	1,036 (including demesnes)	2,000	233	One -	- -	36	Dean and chapter.
Hemel Hempsted	1,424	No return -	- -	One and one at Boxmoor.		- -	Bishop of Peterborough. The vicar patron of C. Boxmoor.
Bovingdon in do. and Flanden in do. -	583			One -	- -	- -	Hon. H. D. Ryder.
				One -	- -	- -	Hon. C. C. Cavendish.
Kensworth -	544 (including demesnes)	1,033	173	One -	- -	- -	Dean and chapter.
KENT:							
Charing - -	721	1,400	346	One -	- -	22	
Egerton -	486	830	205	One -	85	40	

* Sources not known.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of London.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations, or of recent ones?

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

There are some such accounts of visitations from time to time, out they could not be furnished without very considerable trouble and expense.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The ordinary visitatorial powers.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

No.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The bishop is the visitor.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

No.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for holy orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603 (Canons xxxv., cxxii.)?

When the bishop holds his ordination in the cathedral he is usually assisted by some member or members of the chapter in the imposition of hands.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

The library of St. Paul's contains about 8,000 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is accessible only to members of the chapter, including minor canons. Sion College library may be supposed to supply the city clergy.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no separate endowment for the library.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No.

The following TABLE supplies answers to the four first questions.

To No. 1.	To No. 2.	To No. 3.		To No. 4.
Parishes.	Population.	Gross Income where ascertained.	Net Income where ascertained.	As to House of residence.
St. Alban, Wood Street, with St. Olave, Silver Street	1,200	323 6 8	320 18 7	The incumbent resides in it; but he considers it unfit from its confined and very noisy situation.
St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, with St. John Zachary	696	437 0 0	Not clearly defined.	Unfit.
St. Antholin with St. John the Baptist	500	203 0 0	196 0 0	Unfit.
St. Augustin with St. Faith	between 900 and 1,000	About 400 0 0	382 0 0	Unfit.
St. Benedict with St. Peter, Paul's Wharf	1,026	260 0 0	239 0 0	None.
St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard, Eastcheap	400	294 0 0	280 0 0	Unfit.
St. George, Botolph Lane, with St. Botolph Billingsgate	500 or thereabouts.	335 0 0	Not stated by incumbent.	Fit.
St. Clement Eastcheap, with St. Martin Ongar	No return.			
St. Giles Cripplegate	9,000	1,700 0 0 Subject to great deduction for curates, &c.	- - -	Fit.
St. Helen	659	42 9 10	- - -	None.
St. Lawrence Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen	About 700	300 0 0	285 18 9	None.
St. Mary Magdalen, with St. Gregory	2,227	250 0 0	249 0 0	Unfit.
St. Michael Bassishaw	Between 6 and 700	220 18 8	200 5 6	Unfit.
St. Nicholas Coleabby, with St. Nicholas Olave	685	277 0 10	255 15 10	Fit.
St. Michael Queenhithe, with Trinity the Less	Upwards of 1,200	266 13 4	260 13 4	Unfit.
St. Peter le Poor	942	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	None.
St. Thomas the Apostle, with St. Mary Aldermary	The answers of the incumbent are so confused as in fact to give no information returnable.			None.
St. Vedast or Foster, with St. Michael le Querne	Probably 700	327 6 4	304 6 2	None.

Most of the united livings are only alternately in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

None.

The following TABLE supplies answers to the four first questions.

	To No. 1.	To No. 2.	To No. 3.			To No. 3.			To No. 4.
Parishes.		Population.	Gross Income where ascertained.			Net Income where ascertained.			As to House of residence.
MIDDLESEX:		District of Parish Church.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Edmonton		2,835	1,197	0	0	961	0	0	Fit house.
Friern Barnet		1,000 and upwards	282	0	0	216	0	0	No house.
Kingsbury		650 probably	92	0	0	89	9	8	No house.
Luke, St.		54,000	578	0	0	448	0	0	Fit house.
Pancras, St.*		The whole parish 170,000	1,700	0	0	1,100	0	0	Fit house.
Sunbury		2,070	385	0	0	354	17	0	Fit house.
Tottenham High Cross		9,000 (Including districts.)	884	1	10	794	14	5	Fit house, but too small for family of present Incumbent.
Willesden		2,928	165 Exclusive of surplice fees.	3	4	163	14	10	Fit house.
ESSEX:									
Barling		326	231	0	0	198	19	9	Fit house.
Belchamp, St. Paul		735	304	10	0	236	12	4	Fit house.
Heybridge		1,177	315	0	0	270	5	6	A house but scarcely fit.
High and Good Easter		1,500	327	0	0	275	0	0	Fit house.
Horndon on the Hill		About 600	196	15	2	177	15	8	No house.
Hutton		About 450	362	5	0	Not clearly stated.			Fit house.
Langdon Hills		No return.							
Mucking		236	245	6	0	176	11	6	Fit house.
Tillingham		1,048	325	18	0	283	0	4	Fit house.
Wickham, St. Paul's		425	427	0	0	387	0	0	Fit house.
HERTS:									
Caddington		About 2,000	257	0	0	233	0	0	Fit house.
Kensworth		1,033	180	0	0	173	15	8	Fit house.
Paul's Walden		1,175	179	1	1	177	5	1	No fit house.
Therfield		1,224	1,089	14	8	1,082	10	9	Fit house.
Yardley		654	235	9	0	210	19	0	Fit house.
SURREY:									
Barnes (a peculiar)		1,879	395	0	0	394	1	2	Fit house.
KENT:									
Charing		About 1,400	426	16	0	346	16	0	Fit house.
Egerton		830	205	0	0	205	0	0	Fit house.

* There are fifteen consecrated churches, three now in progress, and eight unconsecrated chapels or temporary churches, accommodating in the aggregate about 27,000 persons. Since the present incumbency, which commenced in July 1846, eight ecclesiastical districts have been assigned by Orders in Council under the Church Building Commissioners, and two under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37., the ten districts containing about 85,000 souls. Applications are before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on behalf of three others; the parish is governed by local Acts, which have proved a great hindrance to the formation of ecclesiastical districts, and it is now in contemplation to apply to Parliament for an alteration and amendment of the local Acts in order to afford facilities for a complete subdivision of the parish. Of the consecrated churches, three are in the patronage of the Bishop of London, one in that of the Crown and Bishop alternately, seven in that of the Vicar, and the rest of private individuals or corporations.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

None.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from the corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The sum of 584*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in the last ten years.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for holy orders in connexion with the cathedral, and if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No.

SCHEDULE referred to Page 2.

PAYMENTS and ALLOWANCES by the Dean and Chapter to the Minor Canons.

Number.	Ancient Stipend.			Augmentation.			In lieu of Entertainment.			Dr. Preston's Allowance.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	19	13	2½	-	-	-	15	0	0	-	-	-	34	13	2½
2	15	13	2½	-	-	-	15	0	0	-	-	-	30	13	2½
3	15	13	2½	-	-	-	15	0	0	-	-	-	30	13	2½
4	11	8	2	3	0	0	15	0	0	0	13	4	36	1	6
Gospeller	6	0	0												
5	16	8	2	17	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	48	8	2
6	16	14	10	-	-	-	15	0	0	-	-	-	31	14	10
7	16	8	2	8	0	0	15	0	0	0	13	4	46	14	10
Epistler	6	0	0												
Sacrist	0	13	4												
8	16	8	2	5	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	36	8	2
9	13	8	2	8	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	36	8	2
10	16	14	10	9	0	0	15	0	0	0	13	4	41	8	2
11	11	8	2	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	13	4	33	1	6
12	11	8	2	-	-	-	15	0	0	-	-	-	26	8	2
£	193	19	9½	56	0	0	180	0	0	2	13	4	432	13	1½

SCHEDULE referred to Page 3.

PAYMENTS and ALLOWANCES by the Dean and Chapter to the Vicars Choral.

Number.	Ancient Stipend.			Augmentation.			In lieu of Entertainment.			Pittance.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	9	14	2¾	12	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	36	14	2¾
2	9	14	2¾	50	Organist		15	0	0	0	2	0	74	16	2¾
3	9	14	2¾	12	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	36	14	2¾
4	9	14	2¾	12	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	36	14	2¾
5	9	14	2¾	12	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	36	14	2¾
6	9	14	2¾	12	0	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	36	14	2¾
	58	5	4½	110	0	0	90	0	0	0	2	0	258	7	4½
7. In 1831 an additional vicar choral was appointed, and has since continued at a salary of - - - - - -													50	0	0
												£	308	5	4½

OBSERVATIONS.

The dean and chapter of St. Paul's further beg to refer the Cathedral Commission to "Dugdale's History of St. Paul's" as containing ample information on the foundation and early history of the chapter.

The commission having requested certain suggestions from the chapter on matters relating to their inquiry, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's respectfully submit the following observations.

The dean and chapter think it their duty to impress most strongly on the commission the very peculiar circumstances in the constitution and position of their cathedral and of their chapter which distinguish them from all other foundations.

As the metropolitan cathedral, St. Paul's is fairly entitled to be maintained with somewhat greater state and dignity than any other in the kingdom; it is a central cathedral of the whole Church of England; is on occasions used for great national ceremonies, annually for certain common and important ecclesiastical purposes; it has peculiar relations to the City of London; it is the great resort of foreigners, especially of Americans, who may derive from this cathedral their first and most lasting impressions of our church and her services.

But the cathedral of St. Paul is not and cannot be encircled by what is commonly called a close, in which the members of the chapter, dean, canons, minor canons, lay vicars, choristers, and other officers reside together, and may maintain a certain corporate or collegiate character. The enormous value of property in the neighbourhood for commercial purposes would alone preclude the possibility of such common residence in the precincts of the church, nor do the dean and chapter possess residentiary houses fit for the purpose. The deanery alone is a large and commodious house. Those which belong to the canons are difficult of access and may very probably be required for public improvements. A college belonging to the minor canons was some time since condemned as unsuited to its purpose, and, under proper authority, pulled down. Even if the dean and chapter did possess houses near the cathedral, the noisy, tumultuous, and ceaseless traffic in the heart of London would make such a situation obviously unfit for a cathedral close. The dean and chapter are patrons of two or three important benefices in the metropolis, two of which are now held by canons; the other two canons residentiary have been appointed, being incumbents (as was the last canon who caused a vacancy) of two of the largest parishes in London; they reside regularly on their benefices. If the Crown should continue to select the canons as heretofore (and the late Sir Robert Peel publicly declared his determination so to advise the Crown, and his views have been adopted by subsequent ministers), the residence of the canons is and will be, as near as circumstances will permit, quite near enough for the full discharge of the ordinary duties of a residentiary. If a canon should be appointed not holding such benefice, it would be easy enough for him to find a house at no inconvenient distance from the cathedral.

The dean and chapter earnestly deprecate the reduction of the number of minor canons contemplated in the Act 3 & 4 Vict. Legal difficulties, insuperable, as they are advised, according to the provisions of the Act, (in drawing which there seem to have been either a want of due knowledge or of due consideration of the constitution of that body, as an ancient corporation of royal foundation,) have fortunately so far prevented such reduction. The dean and chapter are convinced that the diminution in the number of minor canons would be altogether inconsistent with the performance of the services as they ought to be performed in the great metropolitan cathedral. Three minor canons at least ought, as at present, to be in attendance on the Sundays and Litany days.

One effect of such reduction would be in a few years to bring down the minor canons to a small body of clergy, almost as far as their specific duties,

superannuated. The vast size of the cathedral of itself requires, for effectively chaunting the service, more than usual strength and power. On the Sunday it is true the vehicles are prohibited by order of the Lord Mayor from passing with noisy speed; but on the week-days it would be impossible to arrest or retard the endless tide of traffic. Other circumstances appear to facilitate and to render unobjectionable the maintenance of the statutable number of minor canons. They have usually held livings in the city or in the neighbourhood. The dean and chapter are patrons of several such benefices, mostly of moderate value, and small and decreasing population; out of the existing twelve, seven or eight, till very recently another, have held and hold such benefices; the rest have preferments at no great distance. There are obvious advantages in keeping a number of the clergy in connexion with the cathedral; their moderate share of duty in the cathedral need not too much interfere with their parochial ministrations.

It may be a question worthy of consideration whether the present precarious mode of payment to the minor canons might not be improved; they are now remunerated by fines on estates which they hold in common or attached to the separate stalls; of the value of these estates the dean and chapter can give no information; it must be sought from the minor canons. At present the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have no power, even with the consent of the minor canons, of dealing with these estates, and making arrangements for adequate and more regular payments.

If this fluctuating and uncertain mode of payment be objectionable as regards the minor canons, it is much more so in the case of the lay vicars; this is at present the least satisfactory part of the cathedral system of St. Paul's. The lay vicars are an independent body, holding estates from which they derive their chief emoluments, under no control or superintendence of the dean and chapter. As to the actual value of these estates, (one or more held in common with the minor canons), the dean and chapter have no precise knowledge; this too must be furnished by the lay vicars themselves; they are, however, believed to be of considerable value, and otherwise distributed and administered, *with due regard to vested interests*, might in due time maintain a full and efficient choir. St. Paul's ought to be the model for the cathedral services of the country: but at present from its peculiar constitution it is almost impossible to keep up the choir during the ordinary services to decent efficiency. The present dean indeed by strong representations to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has obtained a grant of 200*l.* from the surplus revenues of the church, by which he has been enabled to double the number of voices on Sundays (six on each side). But with six lay vicars (properly only five, the organist holding one place) it is clearly impracticable to secure full and regular attendance on the daily services. There is reason to believe that the lay vicars would acquiesce in any fair arrangement by which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners might be empowered so to deal with their estates as to secure the rights of the present holders, and arrange a better scheme for the future; but an increase in the numerical force is absolutely necessary.

Never was there a time in which it would be more for the interest of the church and of religion that the cathedrals, as far as their services at least, should be maintained, especially the metropolitan cathedral, in the highest state of efficiency; this is demanded by the great and increasing concourse of worshippers, not only of the higher classes and those of more refined education, but of the middle and even of the lowest orders. St. Paul's, in the midst of the city, which on Sundays is comparatively unpeopled, is nevertheless in the morning most respectably attended, in the evening thronged with greater numbers than the present arrangements can conveniently accommodate. The dean and chapter have long been anxious to meet this strong interest on the part of the public, and to render the cathedral more available, and with larger

space for divine worship; this will require careful consideration; they have already made one experiment, and the surprising effect on a recent occasion has furnished some encouragement and some instruction. But with the enlargement of the public accommodation the force and efficiency of the choir must be proportionably enlarged. It is quite clear that with their present contracted and diminished resources no choral service can be arranged befitting their noble building and the metropolitan church of England.

Given under the chapter seal this ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

(L.S.)

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 500.)

Deanery, Durham, March 1853.

My Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,

In reply to your Grace's communication of January 31st ultimo, I have the honour to state, that the charter and deed of endowment of the cathedral of Durham are printed in Hutchinson's History of Durham; as is also a copious and substantially correct analysis of its statutes.

The following are the answers to the questions then addressed by your Grace to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

In attending to that part of your Grace's letter which refers to "suggestions," the Dean and Chapter of Durham have not thought themselves justified in offering to the Cathedral Commission, at this moment, any opinions whatever as to various general projects, for attaining the purposes of the Commission, already before the public. But they have ventured to propose some suggestions on matters on which they are better qualified to judge; and these, as being in their opinion very reasonable, they recommend, with much respect and at the same time with some confidence, to the approbation of the Commission.

I have the honour to be
Your Grace's most obedient servant,
GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Dean of Durham.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

The chapter of Durham was founded by charter of King Henry VIII. for a dean, twelve prebendaries, and other ministers necessary for divine worship. It succeeded a Benedictine priory, which had displaced in the reign of William Rufus a college of secular canons.

The chapter of Durham is governed by statutes given in the reign of Philip and Mary.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

The chapter of Durham had, besides the dean and the twelve prebendaries, one sub-dean; twelve minor canons; one deacon; one sub-deacon; ten clerks (singing men); one master of the choristers; ten choristers; two teachers of boys in the grammar school, whereof one was master, one under master; eighteen boys to be taught in grammar; eight poor men; two sub-sacrists, also vergers; two bell-ringers; two porters; one baker; one under-baker; one cook; one under-cook; one butler; one under-butler; an auditor; a receiver; a treasurer; a precentor; a sacrist; an organist; and a bailiff, or clerk of the courts.

Thus the whole number of offices statutably connected with this cathedral was ninety-six. The sub-dean, treasurer, and receiver were canons.

3. What were the duties of each?

It was the duty of the dean to regulate the places and times of the divine offices; the preaching of stated sermons; the instruction of the boys; alms-giving to the poor; to exercise a frugal hospitality; to take charge and care of the ornaments, gold and silver vessels, charters, muniments, and all other goods belonging to the church. To take part, in person or by proxy, in all granting

of fees, letting land and farms; in the collation of benefices; election of officers; appointment of minon canons, of grammar scholars, of masters, of choristers, and of all officers serving in the church; to view and survey yearly, in person or by deputy, that deputy being a canon, all the manors, lands, tenements, &c. of the said church. To officiate, with the canons, in the cathedral on all festivals. To preach on Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, and Christmas Day in the cathedral, and twice a year at least in different parts of the diocese.

It was the duty of the canons to officiate in the cathedral, with the dean, on all festivals; to preach four times a year each in the cathedral, and at least twice a year each out of it; to be present at two general chapters on July 20th, Nov. 20th; and constantly to advise with the dean in the management of the property, and in the general government of the church.

The sub-dean represented the dean in the absence of the latter, except in regard to those things which required the special consent of the dean, or his proxy.

It was the duty of the minor canons, the deacon, the sub-deacon, the ten clerks, together with the master of the choristers, to assist in the performance of divine service in the cathedral every day.

It was the duty of the grammar scholars, and their masters, to be present in the cathedral on holy days, and on all occasions when high mass was celebrated.

It was the duty of the receiver to collect the rents of the church.

It was the duty of the treasurer to pay all stipends, &c. as well as the payments due at the end of the year for the common dividend; to cause to be repaired, under certain restrictions, ruinous houses within the precincts of the church; to take care of the timber and other materials designed for building; to superintend the sacrist in the preservation of the sacred vessels and garments.

It was the duty of the precentor to regulate the singers, and to preserve order in the choir; to examine and recommend the boys to be introduced as choristers; on festivals to instruct the singers, to assign their parts, to sing before them as the leader of the choir, and to preside over the musical service; to set down at every service the absences, as well of the dean and canons, as of attendants in the choir, and to report the same every fifteen days to the chapter in the chapter house.

It was the duty of the sacrist to take care, under the dean and treasurer, of the temple, the altars, the chapels, garments, vessels, books, chalices, relics, wine, oil, lights, linen, &c., for the celebration of divine service; to visit the sick in the said church, to hear confessions and administer the sacraments; to receive the oblations; to take care of the vestry and the books, of the bells and the clock, and the cleanliness of the church; and to see after the graves for the burying of the dead.

It was the duty of the organist to attend personally at the organ, and to be diligent in instructing the choristers both in music and in general learning—"unless the dean should judge the same to be inconvenient."

It was the duty of the two masters of the grammar school to instruct the eighteen scholars in the latin grammar, and in the speaking and writing of latin.

It was the duty of the vergers and sub-vergers to look after the order, decency, and cleanliness of the church, assisted on certain occasions by the eight poor men.

The duties of the other officers appear to require no explanation.

4. What was the residence required?

The residence required of the dean, unless he were hindered by some lawful impediment, was for the whole year, except one hundred days.

The residence required of the canons, with the same provision, was for the whole year, except eighty days.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

"Statuimus et ordinamus ut decanus semper domi apud ecclesiam suam resideat," except for one hundred days, during which time, though absent, he was to be considered as resident. If he were absent beyond the hundred days, and without lawful impediment, he was to forfeit, according to the time of such absence, the profits which were assigned to him when present. (Stat. xi.) These profits are defined (Stat. xvii.) to be twelve shillings and fivepence per day, being the sum assigned to him for every day on which he was present in his robes at divine service in the cathedral.

The same was the rule for the canons, with these differences, that the forfeit in their cases was one shilling and fourpence halfpenny for every day of absence beyond eighty days.

The following applies to both dean and canons:—In Statute xvi. it is ordained that the "common dividend" be distributed among those who have been resident; and it is prescribed that he who proposes to be resident must come to the chapter, and in the presence of the said chapter declare on what day he will begin his residence. Then the statute proceeds:—"But we interpret those only to be resident who for at least twenty-one days together every year shall, according to our statutes, be present at divine service in our said cathedral church, and keep their families there. But let them give notice to the chapter when those twenty-one days are to begin. And for that whole time let them live more daintily than they used to do at other times in the year, entertaining the choir, and inviting the citizens and strangers, as becomes persons keeping hospitality."

And further (Stat. xvii.) "And as we wish that the canons resident, who, as far as they are able, keep up hospitality (a thing by far the most grateful to God and man), may go prosperously on in their affairs, therefore of the lands, tenements, and tythes belonging to the said church we have given some to the dean and to every of the canons (as in the next chapter will appear), to the end that he who keeps up a family in the manner of a resident shall and may have and keep the said lands and tythes in his own possession. Wherefore we desire and ordain that the dean being resident, and every canon being resident, shall and may keep and retain in his own possession, or of his assigns for his use, without the hindrance of any person whatever, all those lands, tenements, feedings, pastures, or tythes to his deanery or canonry limited in these our statutes for the provision and augmentation of his hospitality."

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The chapter of Durham as at present constituted, consist of a dean and nine canons (three canonries being under suspension).

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The chapter of Durham has, besides the dean and the nine canons, one sub-dean (a member of the chapter); six minor canons (Act 3 & 4 Vict.); ten singing men; two masters of the choristers, one for music, the other for general instruction; ten choristers and five supernumeraries; four teachers of boys in the grammar school; eighteen scholars in the same school; eight poor men; thirty poor women, called church widows; two vergers; eight bell-ringers; eight sub-vergers; one porter; one cook (occasional); a receiver; a deputy receiver; a treasurer; a deputy treasurer; a precentor; a sacrist; an organist; a librarian; a registrar; a clerk of the works; a bailiff for holding courts; a land agent; a colliery agent; an agent for the estates of South Shields, Westoe, and Monk Wearmouth; a constable; a gardener; a woodman.

Thus the whole number of offices at present connected with this cathedral is one hundred and forty-one; or, deducting those of the third and fourth masters of the grammar school as only indirectly connected, one hundred and thirty-nine.

3. What are the duties of each?

During the eight months of his legal residence (Act 3 & 4 Vict.) the dean is always present in the cathedral twice on all Sundays, Saints' days, and other solemnities; also twice every day during the twenty-one days of his statutable residence; and generally once on every other day. He officiates on Sundays and Festivals when there is no canon in statutable residence. He weekly administers or assists in the administration of the Holy Sacrament. He preaches in the cathedral on Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, and Christmas Day, and on other Sundays when, through the suspension of stalls, necessary absence of canons, or additional service, it may be proper for him to do so. He has preached occasionally in some of the principal churches in the diocese. He has a general superintendence over the conduct of all the officers, and is principally responsible for the proper execution of all the religious, educational, and charitable obligations imposed upon the cathedral. He has charge of the gold and silver vessels, charters, muniments, and all other goods belonging to the church. He takes part in person in all collations of benefices, elections of officers, appointments of minor canons, of grammar scholars, of masters, of choristers, and of all officers serving in the church or out of the church. He presides in person at the two general statutable chapters. And he holds chapters in the chapter house at least once every week; at which (subject to the authority of the two aforesaid general chapters) the business of the church is transacted; at which representations from incumbents of the chapter and others respecting the wants and interests of their parishes and parishioners, or of others in any way connected with the chapter, are considered; at which the officers and agents for the various estates regularly or periodically, or as occasion may require, attend in person to make reports on all matters relating to those estates, and to receive instructions from the chapter as to all important particulars affecting the interests of the property, and the welfare of those who reside on it.

The canons are always present at the aforesaid general chapters. During the time of their residence (and two of them at least are always in residence) they compose the weekly chapters, and assist in the general management of the property and government of the church. They preach their four statutable sermons in the cathedral, and those among them who are most in residence considerably more than that number. Most of them preach occasionally, some of them frequently, in other churches in the diocese. One of them at least is daily present at one at least of the services of the cathedral during the whole year. They assist in the administration of the Holy Sacrament, and during the time of their statutable residences they officiate on Sundays and festivals.

It may be proper, perhaps, to mention, that of the actual nine canons of this cathedral seven are besides engaged in the discharge of important duties not capitular. One is the bishop of Exeter, one is the archdeacon of Durham and warden of this university, one is the archdeacon of Northumberland, one is the divinity professor of this university, one is the classical professor of the same, and two hold livings of consequence in the diocese.

The sub-dean represents the dean in the absence of the latter, except in regard to those things which require the special consent of the dean.

The grammar scholars have places assigned to them in the cathedral, and are present with their masters on Sundays and on various other occasions.

The principal duties of the receiver and the treasurer are performed by the deputy receiver and the deputy treasurer respectively.

Of the duties of the other officers and persons above enumerated, the greater part, as of vergers, sub-vergers, bell-ringers, porters, &c., appear to require no explanation. The rest, those of minor canons, singing men, choristers and their masters, grammar scholars and their masters, poor men, precentor, sacrist, organist, and librarian belong to Nos. II., III., IV. and X. of these questions, rather than to this place, and will be described under those several heads.

4. What residence is required?

The residences required of the dean and of those of the canons who were appointed under Act 3 & 4 Vict. are eight months of the dean, and three months each of the canons.

The other canons are subject only to the original statutes, the principal provisions of which, as regards residence, have been already recited.

An additional residence of ten weeks is required by the byelaws, as will be explained below.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

What is understood to constitute residence is this: the dean and all the canons alike observe the three appointed weeks of statutable residence, as far as residing in their houses, attending daily the services of the church, and almsgiving. But as the ancient "hospitalities" were connected by the statutes with the possession of the separate estates, and as those estates, as regards the dean and the new canons, were "severed" under Act 3 & 4 Vict., these last were dispensed from the obligation of "entertaining the choir and inviting the citizens and strangers."

The other canons retaining their separate estates still carry out the original statute in its spirit,* and, as far as may be, to its letter.

Beyond this, the byelaws of this cathedral require, that there shall be always two canons in residence. And to that end all the canons alike are bound to keep in succession, two at a time, what is called an "ordinary residence" of seventy days, over and above the twenty-one statutable days, during which one of them at least is invariably present in the cathedral at divine service. Those who may be prevented from keeping this residence, either in whole or in part, are subject to forfeits, which are received by other canons who perform the duty for them.

The dean is bound by the same laws to keep this same residence, during which he is present in the cathedral at least once every day.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The date of the original statutes is 1554, A.D. They received some modifications in 1556, and others in 1841 under Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 13.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The capitular body, under Act 3 & 4 Vict., will consist of a dean (who will also be warden of this university), and of six canons, two of whom will be respectively the archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland, and other two respectively the professors of divinity and of classical literature in this university.

Two canonries are unannexed to any office.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

None of the canonries are in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral.

* The "entertaining of the choir" was some time ago commuted for a money payment, which forms part of their stipends.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

None of the ancient canonries are in whole or in part annexed to any office not in the cathedral. Of those retained under Act 3 & 4 Vict. four are annexed to offices not in the cathedral.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

The canons have houses annexed to their stalls and reside in them.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

The number of minor canons is six.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by the dean and chapter at a general chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Two at least are expected to be in attendance in the cathedral at divine service every morning and afternoon during the year, and it is very seldom that this rule is broken.

From the precentor (a minor canon by statute and annually appointed by the chapter) it is further required, that he be present on all Sundays and festivals, and generally at the daily services of the church, in superintendence of the choir; that he select the music for the church, subject to revision by the chapter; that he recommend to the chapter boys proper to be appointed by them to the choir; that he undertake the religious and moral instruction of the choristers; that he examine them twice a year in general learning, and give classical and other additional instruction to such of them as may desire it, subject to the approbation of the chapter, on a small additional payment.

It is the office of the sacrist (also a minor canon) to assist weekly at the communion service, to collect the oblations, to distribute them and other alms, subject to general regulations, among the poor, to officiate at funerals, and to perform other ministerial duties.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The minor canons are paid out of the general funds of the church.

Their statutable stipends are 102 shillings a year each, with 40 shillings additional to the precentor, and 40 to the sacrist. The precentor besides received 3*s*. 4*d*. on the installation of every new canon.

They now receive as follows: the whole sum annually divided among them amounts to 1,420*l*. This makes an average of 236*l*. each, but the sums actually received by each vary according to circumstances, from 80*l*. to about 360*l*. a year.

The distribution is as follows: 80*l*. a year, the minimum, is paid to one of them who by infirmity is incapacitated for the performance of any part of his cathedral duties. He has for many years held a benefice very near to Durham.

The other five receive, as minor canons, about 1,150*l*. amongst them, the receipt varying to each according to the times of his attendance in the cathedral, with this difference, that four of them being unbeneficed receive as such 50*l*. a year each, not paid to the other who is beneficed.

Of these five, one receives an additional allowance of 100*l.* a year as precentor. Another receives an additional 50*l.* a year as sacrist. The precentor received besides from the dean and chapter 16*l.* 16*s.* last year for classical instruction given to some of the choristers, the parents paying him an equal sum. There are, moreover, small payments to the precentor and sacrist for sermons preached in the cathedral on Good Friday and Ash Wednesday, and there is an allowance of 26*l.* 5*s.* a year to the reader at the summer evening service (see V.), who is always a minor canon.

If the one first mentioned were in a condition to perform his cathedral duties his stipends would, of course, be increased, and those of the other five who now perform his duties somewhat diminished.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They do not jointly constitute a corporation.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

Two of them hold benefices with their minor canonries, one in the city, the other very near it.

It is regulated that they shall reside upon their benefices, and they do so. If not prevented by infirmity, they are likewise expected to take some share in the weekly duty of the cathedral.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

The provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. have been applied to them as respects their numbers, not as respects their emoluments, which are higher than the Act requires. But at the same time the dean and chapter cannot refrain from expressing their conviction that the present salaries are not at all higher than the nature of the duties demands, and of exhorting the Cathedral Commission not to be parties to any arrangement by which those salaries would be reduced.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school and there is also a choristers school in connexion with the cathedral church.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The masters of both are appointed by the dean and chapter at a general chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid from the general funds of the church.

Their statutable stipends are as follows:

	s.	*d.*	
Chief master of the grammar school - -	102	0	a year.
Usher of the grammar school - - -	59	2	„
Master of the choristers, also organist - -	107	0	„

Their actual payments are as follows:—

Head master of the grammar school - - -	£200	a year.
Second master of the grammar school - -	80	„
Master of the choristers, also organist - -	209	„

From the organist the choristers receive their musical instruction only. Their general instruction is given by one of the singing men (lay vicars), to whom an additional salary of 25*l.* a year is paid as schoolmaster.

There are likewise two other masters (not statutable) in the grammar school, one classical, one mathematical. They are appointed by the head master, and are not paid from the capitular funds.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The head master of the grammar school has a very good house rent-free, and capable of accommodating thirty-seven boarders.

The foundation scholars are not necessarily boarded there.

The second master has also a good house capable of accommodating about twenty-five boarders, and lately built by the chapter for that purpose, but this is not rent-free.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

The foundation scholars, eighteen in number,—appointed by the chapter after a strict examination, which takes place annually in the chapter house in presence of the dean and some of the canons, and at which the best scholars statutably eligible are always elected,—receive 30*l.* a year each, paid quarterly from the general funds of the church. They are, besides, exempted from the payment of fees amounting to 9*l.* 9*s.* a year each, so that the scholarship is worth to each of them 39*l.* 9*s.* a year.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

At Oxford and Cambridge there are a few very small scholarships varying from 10*l.* to 15*l.* a year, and at Durham there are three scholarships varying from 15*l.* to 40*l.* a year, attached to the grammar school, though not particularly appropriated to the foundation scholars. But with these insignificant exceptions, there is no provision, statutable or other, made for the foundation scholars, or for any other of the boys of this school, on their leaving the school. However, it is very desirable that there should be some such provision. And on this subject the dean and chapter of Durham take the liberty of suggesting to the Cathedral Commission, as by the terms of the Commission they are permitted to do, that a certain number of moderate exhibitions (suppose twelve of 40*l.* a year each) should be founded out of the funds of this cathedral to assist deserving boys educated at this school in pursuing their studies at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.

They venture to suggest, besides, that the payments of 30*l.* a year each to the foundation scholars, being now entirely arbitrary and at the discretion of the chapter for the time being, ought to be imposed as a permanent obligation upon the funds of the cathedral. At the same time the salaries of the two statutable masters should also be secured to the offices, with the power, if expedient, to augment them.

If these suggestions, which are justified by the flourishing condition of the school, should be approved by the Cathedral Commission, the details may be easily arranged hereafter.

The dean and chapter beg further to remark that there is an inconsistency in their statutes regarding the boys proper to be elected as foundation scholars, which leads to occasional misapprehension. And they respectfully suggest that the statute in question ought to be amended.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The grammar school is open to other children, without any restriction, both as boarders and as day scholars.

To the chorister's school the boys are appointed by the dean and chapter on the recommendation of the precentor.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

The present number of the foundation scholars is the statutable number, eighteen. They vary in age from thirteen to eighteen years.

The other boys in the grammar school are about ninety in number, varying in age from seven to eighteen years.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

The number of lay vicars or clerks is ten.

2. What are their emoluments?

The total annual amount paid to them for service in the choir is 1,147*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

A lay vicar on his appointment is considered on probation for three years, during which time he receives only 100*l.* a year. One of them is now in that condition.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

It is required of all of them to be in attendance and performing their duties in the cathedral every day, both at morning and afternoon service, during the whole year. But special leave of absence for short periods is, of course, occasionally granted.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number of choristers is ten. There are besides five supernumeraries.

The latter receive a gratuitous education, but no money payments.

The payments which are made to the choristers while such, the provision which is made for them after they leave the choir, and the attention which is paid to their education, are described in the following paper, which was printed some years ago for private circulation:

The choristers of the cathedral church of Durham.

The sum of 17*l.* a year is paid to the parents or guardians of every boy under twelve years of age, and 27*l.* to those of boys of twelve years or more. But the boys so promoted must be efficient and well conducted members of the choir, otherwise their promotion is deferred until they become so. Every other expense, except the providing and washing of the surplices, remains with the parents.

Some instrumental will be added to their vocal instruction. They are examined at the end of two years after their admission into the choir, and, if then found inefficient, are removed.

The precentor, if resident, and if the dean and chapter require it, if not, some other minor canon or other clergyman appointed by the dean and chapter, superintends their religious and moral education, and also examines into their general learning twice a year. If any boy

desire to receive classical or other more general instruction at times not interfering with the hours set apart for the instruction and learning above mentioned, the dean and chapter advance 1*l.* 1*s.* a quarter in each instance towards the cost of such instruction, if it appear to the dean and chapter to be profitable, provided it be given by the precentor or other superintending clergyman appointed by the dean and chapter, and provided an equal quarterly payment be advanced by the parents or guardians.

When a boy leaves the choir on the breaking of his voice, and after constant good conduct, the dean and chapter allow him 15*l.* a year for two years in case he go to their grammar school and remain there so long, and this is not withdrawn if he become a foundation scholar.

They allow the same sum, to be paid in three years at the rate of 10*l.* a year, in case he go to the diocesan training school, and remain there for the period of one, two, or three years.

They allow the same sum in case he be apprenticed to the organist of the cathedral, or to any other master of music approved by the dean and chapter.

If he be otherwise provided for to the satisfaction of the dean and chapter, he receives 20*l.*

The result is, that in every instance 20*l.* at least is paid by the dean and chapter to boys leaving the choir, in the stipulated circumstances.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are eight beadsmen or almsmen, according to the statutes, appointed by the Crown.

They attend the service of the cathedral on Sundays and festivals.

They receive 10*s.* a week each, paid weekly, out of the general funds of the church. They receive besides some small payments amounting to 2*l.* 12*s.* a year each.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The other statutable officers now existing and the payments made to them are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A sub-dean (a canon by statute) - -	2	13	4
A receiver (a canon by statute) - -	6	13	4
A treasurer (a canon by statute) - -	10	0	0
Two sub-sacrists or vergers (under various heads), about - - - -	160	0	0
Bellringers - - - -	47	7	0
A porter (certain fees included), besides a house, about - - - -	35	0	0
A cook (occasional) - - -	60	0	0
An auditor or registrar (besides fees) -	135	0	0
A steward, or clerk of the courts, and other bailiffs - - - -	44	8	0
An organist - - - -	209	4	0

The duties of the deacon and the sub-deacon, of one of the porters, of the baker and the under-baker, of the under-cook, of the butler and the under-butler have become obsolete, and the offices no longer exist. And it seems scarcely probable that the office of cook will be continued much longer.

The minor canons too have been reduced under Act 3 & 4 Victoria.

But the numbers thus lost have been much more than replaced by the adoption of many other persons now connected with the cathedral by educational, charitable, or literary objects, or for the maintenance of the order and decency of the service of the church, or for the management and improvement of its extensive estates; and these will be found enumerated in the answer above given to question 1. under the head of "Present Constitution."

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

On Sundays there are three services in the cathedral from Easter to Michaelmas, and two during the rest of the year.

On week-days there are two.

All of these are choral, except the third service during the summer months, and begin every morning at ten, every afternoon at four. The summer service begins at six in the evening, and is not choral.

The students of the university also attend prayers in a chapel of the cathedral at a quarter before nine every morning during term, Sundays and certain festivals excepted.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

The number of men and boys actually attending in the choir is always the same, being the whole number of singing men and boys connected with the cathedral.

Two additions were made to the men, and the supernumerary boys were added, about eleven years ago. No diminution has taken place during the last twenty years.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon every Sunday at the morning service, also on 30th January, on Ash Wednesday, on Good Friday, on Holy Thursday, on 29th May, on the day of Her Majesty's accession, on 5th November, and on Christmas-day. All these are preached in the choir, and, with three exceptions, by members of the chapter.

There is also a sermon preached by some member of the chapter on every evening during the summer half year in the chapel called the Galilee.

The afternoon service during the winter half year, when there is no second sermon, is numerously attended, there being no organ screen in this cathedral, by inhabitants of the city, many of whom afterwards attend an evening service in their parish churches.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The Holy Communion is administered in the cathedral every Sunday during the year, also on Christmas-day and Holy Thursday.

The number of communicants during the last capitular year (from Michaelmas to Michaelmas) was 2,285.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is no officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, nor are any such lectures delivered in the cathedral. But the divinity professor delivers such lectures in the university lecture room on every week-day during term and on Sundays, except during the summer term, when there is the evening service in the cathedral.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric is in very good substantial repair.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

The woods of the chapter have been understood to be appropriated by the statutes to the repairs and sustentation of the cathedral and the capitular buildings, and also to those of the collegiate houses and certain farm-houses and buildings, as far as the supplying these last with "principal timbers." And to all these purposes the proceeds of the woods, of which a separate account is kept, have been invariably applied. There is no fund except this set apart for these objects.

About seventy years ago the chapter cut down much timber on their estates at Muggleswick and sold it, and in consequence of this sale there is now invested, chiefly in the funds but partly in lands and houses, property worth about 22,000*l.* The gross income derived from this amounts to about 740*l.*, but as the necessary expenses of keeping up the woods exceed the receipts from the same by an average of about 80*l.* a year, the clear income of the wood fund, available for the above-mentioned statutable purposes, is not more than 660*l.*

There has been no considerable fall of timber for several years, and that which was felled, as above stated, was judiciously replaced at the time by young and thriving plants, chiefly oaks.

It may be said, then, that the available produce of the wood fund during the last fourteen years has not exceeded 9,240*l.*

The gross charge upon the wood fund during the same period amounts to 28,958*l.*, or deducting from this the amount expended on the preservation of the woods, to 27,838*l.*, which sum has been expended on the objects to which the woods are by statute applicable.

Thus, deducting the total available produce of the wood fund from the whole amount which has been actually expended, there appears a balance against the wood fund on the last fourteen years of 18,598*l.* This sum, however, is not considered as a debt by the wood fund to the general funds, but has been year by year defrayed out of the general funds as a part of the annual expenditure of the chapter.

Again, it is proper to explain more in detail, as nearly at least as may be possible, on what objects the above sum of 27,838*l.* has been expended.

The outlay on the cathedral has exceeded 16,000*l.*

In 1843–4 the grammar school was entirely rebuilt, on a much larger than its former scale, at the expense of at least 3,600*l.*, without including the value of the house assigned as a private residence to the head master, or of a large playground attached to the school, or the house built for the second master; and some considerable further augmentations are intended.

In 1847 some restorations took place in the chapter house, and during the last three years about 3,000*l.* have been expended by the chapter on the resto-

ation of the dormitory of the ancient monastery,—a magnificent and well proportioned room of 197 feet in length, the greater part of which had for several years been occupied as a canonical residence, and which it is intended forthwith to dedicate to general uses as a library and museum.

These objects have consumed more than 23,000*l.* The rest has been expended on insurances, timber for general use, "principal timbers" for the repairs of collegiate and farm buildings, and other matters contemplated by the statutes.

It is here the duty of the dean and chapter to remark, that the fund assigned by the statutes for the sustentation of the cathedral, and of the capitular, collegiate, and other buildings, is not at present nearly sufficient for those purposes. Indeed, it appears that the available produce of that fund during the last fourteen years has not amounted to one third part of the sum actually expended upon them. And as the dean and chapter cannot accuse themselves of any extravagance in this matter, but, on the contrary, are convinced that they should have failed in their duty to the objects confided to their trust had they materially curtailed the outlay, they venture earnestly to suggest to the Cathedral Commission that in any permanent arrangement which may result from these inquiries a very considerable addition should be made to the wood or fabric fund of this cathedral. In their opinion the addition (to the present 660*l.*) ought certainly to exceed 1,200*l.* a year; for though the grammar school will not soon require to be again rebuilt, nor is there another dormitory to restore, yet the becoming maintenance and adornment of the cathedral, and the proper sustentation of the buildings connected with it, chance of accidents included, cannot fairly be calculated at an average of less than 2,000*l.* a year.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, there are stalls assigned to the bishop, to the archdeacon of Lindisfarne, to the chancellor of the diocese, to the chancellor of the palatinate, to the statutable masters of the grammar school, and to the minor canons. Stalls are also provided for the honorary canons whenever they may be present.

There are also pews appropriated to the families of the bishop and of the dean, one to each; three to the families of the canons; one to those of the minor canons; one to those of the masters of the school; one to those of the principal officers of the university; one to that of the organist; one to that of the deputy treasurer.

There is no stall or pew that is let; and, as there is no organ screen in this cathedral, the transept and the nave are consequently employed as places of worship, and the parts of them nearest to the choir are on Sundays and whenever else required filled with numerous benches, which are left entirely open to the public without any restriction or reservation.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

The several parishes in which the chapter holds tithes, either in whole or in part, are specified in Schedule (A.)

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

The annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe, as nearly as can be ascertained, in each of these parishes is mentioned in the second column of the same schedule. But as the tithes are for the most part let on leases for terms of

twenty-one years, on payment of septennial fines with nominal reserved rents only, the annual amount received by the chapter on an average of years is stated in the third column of the same schedule.

It is right to add, that as these several estimates were made at or previous to the commutation of tithes, some deduction must now be made owing to the decrease in the value of the tithe rentcharges.

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

The name of the patron of the vicarage or perpetual curacy is stated in the last column of the same schedule.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

The population of each of these parishes is stated in the fourth column of the same schedule.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from wha sources derived?

The value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy, as nearly as it can be ascertained, is stated in the fifth column of the same schedule. But here, as in the case of the value of the impropriate rectories, some deductions must be made for the same reason, namely, the depreciation of tithe rentcharges.

In almost all the cases the income is derived from tithe rentcharges and fees, there being no glebe land of any extent, except at Bedlington, Billingham, Bossall, and Northallerton.

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

The number of the churches in each of the parishes is stated, and those with districts are separately mentioned, in the schedule.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

The augmentations of each of the vicarages or curacies under 1 & 2 Will. IV. cap. 45. are also mentioned in the seventh column of the schedule. The values there stated are of course the annual values of the property by which the benefices have been augmented. From that statement it appears that the total annual amount of augmentation made to these benefices amounts to 4,425*l.* Thus the value in fee of the property transferred to them may be calculated at about 133,000*l.*

There are besides three benefices, not connected with impropriate rectories, which have been augmented by the chapter; viz.—

Castle Eden, by a grant of land worth 25*l.* a year.
Edmond Byers, by a grant of land worth 43*l.* a year.
Muggleswick, by a grant of land worth 110*l.* a year.

Of these grants the value in fee may be called 5,250*l.*

Two or three other benefices in this diocese have been augmented out of the capitular property, but not by the chapter.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

In the eighth column of the same schedule is specified the amount of occasional grants in money which have been made for building parsonage houses, for sites, glebe, &c. in the several vicarages or perpetual curacies. This enumeration is confined to such grants as may be considered in augmentation, direct or indirect. No grants made for churches are placed under this head, as they more properly belong to XII. 5. and XIII. 2.

The amount of the grants enumerated exceeds 8,000*l.*

PARISHES.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Annual Value received by the Dean and Chapter on an Average of Years.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Annual Value of Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
Saint Oswald's (containing)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Parish of Saint Oswald's	3 4 0	3 4 0	4,330	372 0 0	1	15 0 0	15 0 0 donation	The dean and chapter of Durham.
Chapelry of Saint Margaret	91 5 0	49 12 4	5,159	429 0 0	1	20 0 0	100 0 0 for a house	Ditto.
Chapelry of Witton Gilbert	- - -	- - -	1,700	307 10 0	1	4 10 0	- - - - -	Ditto.
Chapelry of Croxdale	- - -	- - -	438	283 0 0	1	80 0 0	100 0 0 for a house	Ditto.
Parish of Shincliffe	15 15 8	15 15 8	1,300	287 0 0	1	189 0 0	1,446 0 0 for endowment, purchase of land, and for house.	Ditto.
Jarrow (containing)								
Parish of Jarrow	- - -	- - -	3,840	150 0 0	1	73 0 0	50 0 0 for a house	C. Ellison, T. Brown, and Sir J. Clavering, Bart.
Chapelry of Heworth	- - -	- - -	6,581	185 0 0	1	125 0 0	- - - - -	Ditto.
Chapelry of Saint Alban's	- - -	- - -	2,288	135 0 0	1	- - -	50 0 0 for house and site	Ditto.
Chapelry of Wallsend	8 16 8	8 16 8	5,720	289 0 0	1	- - -	306 0 0 for glebe and site of house	The dean and chapter of Durham.
Chapelry of Saint Hilda	- - -	- - -	10,263	430 0 0	2	100 0 0	1,200 0 0 for purchase of a house	Ditto.
District of Trinity Church, South Shields.	- - -	- - -	12,513	220 0 0	1	220 0 0	290 0 0 for site and for building a house.	Ditto.
District of Saint Stephen's, there	- - -	- - -	6,467	236 2 0	1	236 2 0	400 0 0 for a house	Ditto.
Pittington (containing)								
Parish of Pittington	2 0 0	2 0 0	3,178	559 17 0	1	12 1 0	1,050 0 0 for a house (about 200*l.* yet unpaid).	Ditto.
District of Shadforth	- - -	- - -	2,750	242 0 0	1	242 0 0	482 0 0 for a house and purchase of land.	Ditto.
Parish of Monk Hesledon	30 15 1	30 15 1	2,711	268 0 0	1	90 0 0	- - - - -	Ditto.
Parish of Dalton le Dale	6 17 5	6 17 5	1,586	300 0 0	1	140 0 0	30 0 0 for purchase of land	Ditto.
Billingham (containing)								
Parish of Billingham	56 4 0	56 4 0	1,030	240 0 0	1	- - -	- - - - -	Ditto.
Chapelry of Wolviston	- - -	- - -	871	225 0 0	1	125 0 0	25 0 0 for the improvement of house.	Ditto.
Rectory of Monkwearmouth	All the tithes	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	81 7 0	- - - - -	Sir H. Williamson, Bart.
Parish of Southwick	given for endowment and augmentation.	- - -	3,884	289 6 4	1	289 6 4	50 0 0 for a house	The dean and chapter of Durham.
All Saints district		- - -	3,527	150 0 0	1	- - -	100 0 0 for a house (yet unpaid)	The Queen and the Bishop of Durham alternately.
Parish of Aycliffe	23 16 10½	23 16 10½	1,362	295 0 0	1	70 0 0	- - - - -	The dean and chapter of Durham.
Merrington (including)								
Parish of Merrington	- - -	- - -	955	349 0 0	1	50 0 0	- - - - -	Ditto.
District of Ferryhill	9 1 4	9 1 4	1,934	276 0 0	1	276 0 0	400 0 0 for purchase of land and for a house.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE (A.)—Impropriate Rectories—*continued.*

PARISHES.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Annual Value received by the Dean and Chapter on an Average of Years.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Annual Value of Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,119 10 0	481 5 8	10,288	489 0 0	1	200 0 0	50 0 0 annual grant to assist the incumbent in procuring the services of a curate.	The dean and chapter of Durham.
Norham (including)								
Parish of Norham, with Duddo Chapel.	- - -	- - -	3,316	579 0 0	2	50 0 0	240 0 0 for rebuilding glebe house	Ditto.
Chapelry of Cornhill	3,045 8 5	769 8 5	974	256 0 0	1	50 0 0	- - - - -	Ditto.
Parish of Branxton	- - -	- - -	268	200 0 0	1	50 0 0	508 0 0 for building parsonage house.	Ditto.
Holy Island (including)								
Chapelry of Holy Island	- - -	- - -	860	257 0 0	1	50 0 0	40 0 0 towards rebuilding parsonage house.	Ditto.
Chapelry of Tweedmouth	- - -	- - -	5,714	283 0 0	1	183 0 0	- - - - -	Ditto.
Chapelry of Ancroft	- - -	- - -	1,384	325 0 0	1	194 0 0	- - - - -	Ditto.
Chapelry of Scremerston	1,745 0 1	417 7 8	1,136	80 0 0	1	50 0 0	120 0 0 towards the building a house of residence.	Ditto.
Chapelry of Kyloe	- - -	- - -	988	307 0 0	1	207 0 0	50 0 0 for repairs of house of residence.	Ditto.
Chapelry of Lowick	- - -	- - -	1,940	300 0 0	1	200 0 0	440 0 0 towards building a house of residence.	Ditto.
Parish of Ellingham	713 19 0	174 19 9	937	538 0 0	1	- - -	- - - - -	Ditto.
Parish of Edlingham, with Bolton Curacy.	514 12 5	119 8 0	740	483 0 0	2	- - -	- - - - -	Ditto.
Bedlington	17 12 0	17 12 0	5,101	454 0 0	1	- - -	- - - - -	Ditto.
Bewell Saint Peter's (including)								
Bywell Saint Peter's	982 17 5	281 10 10	1,305	292 0 0	1	192 0 0	100 0 0 towards building house of residence.	Ditto.
Whitton Stall	- - -	- - -	392	180 0 0	1	135 0 0	- - - - -	Ditto.
Fishlake (containing)								
Parish of Fishlake	1,246 1 8	295 7 4	1,246	299 0 0	1	128 0 0	100 0 0 for a house	Ditto.
Parish of Sykehouse				100 0 0	1	- - -	- - - - -	The vicar of Fishlake.
Parish of Bossall, with the Chapels of Flaxton, Sandhutton, and Buttercrambe.	1,214 0 0	279 0 0	1,174	495 0 0	4	50 0 0	- - - - -	The dean and chapter of Durham.
Brantingham								
Parish of Brantingham, with Elleker.	1,024 14 7	243 11 5	555	226 0 0	2	100 0 0	162 0 0 towards the building of a house.	Ditto.
Chapelry of Blacktoft	- - -	- - -	521	198 0 0	1	150 0 0	175 0 0 towards the building of a house.	Ditto.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop of the diocese is visitor.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

The visitations recorded in the registrar's books are as follows:

By Bishop Cosin, 30 June 1668.
By Bishop Crewe, 15 Aug. 1685.
„ 25 Aug. 1703.
„ 19 July 1707.
„ 12 Sept. 1710.
By Bishop Talbot, 13 Sept. 1725.

In the library are the following particulars respecting visitations, some of them the original papers, others copies:

1577. 23 July. The dean and chapter's letter to Bishop Barnes, desiring his protection and legal visitation. MSS. Hunter, No. 11, 5. (For particulars of Bishop Barnes' visitation, see the proceedings of that bishop lately published by the Surtees Society.)

1637. Articles to be inquired of in the trienniall Visitacion of the Reverend Father in God, Tho. Lord Bpp. of Durham, of the Cathedrall Church of Durham, Anno Domini 1637. *Copy.* (These articles or questions are thirty-seven in number and are indorsed, *For the Petty Canons.*) Ib. No. 40.

Queries relating to y^e^ Statutes of y^e^ Cathedral Church of Durham, with answers. Ib. No. 74.

1662. Articles to be enquired of in the primarie visitacion of the Reverend Father in God John Lord Bpp. of Durham, of the Cathedrall Church of Durham, Anno Domini 1662. *Orig.* (The questions are thirty-six in number, but the bishop has drawn his pen through the title, and has added in the margin, "July 16, 1662. I have brought these articles into a more convenient forme and method, altering and augmenting many of them.") Ib. No. 77.

1662. 19 July. Articles of Inquiry exhibited to the Deane, prebendaries, minor canons, clerks, and other ministers of the Cathedrall Church of Durham in the first Episcopal visitation there made by the Rt. Reverend Father in God John Lord Bishop of Durham, July 19th, in the second yeare of his Consecration, and in the yeare of our Lord 1662. Ib. No. 78.

(Articles thirty-four in number. *Original*, with the bishop's signature.)

1662. 19 July. Articles of inquiry exhibited to the minor canons, clerkes, and other ministers of the Cathedrall Church of Durham, in the first episcopall visitation there made by the Rt. Reverend Father in God John Lord Bpp. of Durham, July the 19th, in the second yeare of his consecration, and in the yeare of our Lord 1662. (Nineteen in number. Original with the bishop's signature.) Ib. No. 79.

1665. Of the visitation in this year the following *articles* only are preserved in the library. Ib. 95.

"Articles of inquiry exhibited to y^e^ minor canons, clerkes, and other ministers of y^e^ Cathedral Church of Durham, and to every one of y^m^ respectively, in the second episcopall visitation there made by y^e^ Rt. Reverend Father in God John Bp. of Durham, July 17, in y^e^ fifth yeare of his consecration, and in y^e^ year of o^r^ Lord 1665." *Copy.*

In connexion with this visitation we have

1. Part of Dr. Basire's answer to Bp. Cosin's articles. No. 81.
2. Bp. Cosin's remarks concerning the privileges of the Church of Durham. No. 82.
3. Comforts and considerations upon y^e^ answeres of y^e^ dean and prebendaries to y^e^ articles of my second visitation. No. 83. 17 July 1665.
4. Dr. Basire's extract out of y^e^ Episcopal Injunctions to y^e^ minor canons, 21 Aug. 1665. No. 84.
5. Dr. Grenville's answer. 17 July 1665. No. 85. Orig.
6. Dr. Basire's answer. 17 July 1665. No. 86. Orig.
7. Dr. Dalton's answer. 25 Aug. 1665. No. 87. Orig.
8. Mr. Wrench's answer. 25 Aug. 1665. No. 88. Orig.
9. Dr. Wood's answer. 25 Aug. 1665. No. 89. Orig.
10. Mr. Neile's answer. 25 Aug. 1665. No. 90. Orig.
11. Dr. Carleton's answer. 25 Aug. 1665. No. 91. Orig.
12. Articles agreed upon at a meeting between Bishop Cosin and the deane and prebendarys of the same church. 12th Sept. 1665. *Original* signed by the bishop. No. 92.
13. Injunctions to be made. Draft. No. 93.
14. Presentment of the minor canons and other ministers in answer to y^e^ articles above, subscribed by them together. No. 95. Orig.
15. Elias Smith's presentment (minor canon). No. 97. Orig.
16. James Green's presentment (M.C.) No. 98. Orig.
17. Matthew Cooper's presentment (M.C.) No. 99. Orig.
18. Sam. Bolton's presentment (M.C.) No. 100. Orig.
19. Nic. Joyce's presentment. No. 101. Orig.

1668. Articles of enquiry exhibited to the deane, prebendaries, minor canons, clerks, and other officers of the cathedrall church of Durham in the third episcopal visitation of the Rt. Reverend Father in God John Lord Bishop of Durham, in the 8 yere of his consecration, and in the yere of our Lord 1668. (*Copy.*) Ib. 109.

Articles of enquiry exhibited to y^e^ second prebendary of y^e^ cathedrall church of Durham in the third episcopall visitation of y^e^ Rt. Rd. Father in God John Ld. Bishop of Durham, Anno Domini 1668. (*Copy.*) Ib. No. 110.

Articles of enquirye exhibited to the minor canons, lay singing men, and others, the sworn members of the cathedrall church of Durham in the third episcopall visitation of the Right Rd. Father in God John Lord Bishop of Durham, Anno Domini 1668. (*Copy.*) No. 111.

Dr. Basire's answer to y^e^ bp.'s articles. 21 Aug. 1668. *Orig.* No. 112.

Die Jovis, viz., Vicesimo septimo die mensis Augusti anno dm̃. millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo octavo in domo capitulari ecclesiæ cathedralis Dunelmensis.

Injunctiones et monita quæ sequuntur tradata sunt decano et capitulo dictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis per reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum dominum Johannem Epm̃. Dunelm̃. qui dictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis suæ visitationem eodem die determinavit et finivit. (Ten in number.) *Copy.* Ib. 108.

1671. Articles of enquiry exhibited to the seaventh præbendary of the cathedrall church of Durham in the fourth epall visitation of the Rt. Rd. father in God John Lord Bp. of Durham, Anno Dom̃. 1671. (*Copy.*) No. 116.

The answer of Isaac Basire, D.D., the seventh prebendary of the cathedrall church of Duresme, unto the articles of enquiry exhibited unto the deane and chapter, &c., upon y^e^ 10th day of July 1671, at the 4th trienniall visitation of the Rt. Rev. Father in God John Lord Bishop of this see, by his commissary, Thomas Burdwell, Dr. of Lawes, chancellor of this diocese. (*Copy.*) No. 117.

Adversaria relating to the said answer (*in Dr. B.'s hand.*)

1696. Articles of enquiry exhibited to the minor canons, lay clerks, and others the sworne members of the cathedral church of Durham in the episcopal visitation there made by the Rt. Reverend Father in God Nathanael Lord Bishop of Durham, August the twenty-fifth 1696, in the six and twentieth yeer of his consecration and in the twenty-second of his translation. (*Orig.* with bp.'s signature.) Ib. No. 138.

The presentment of the minor canons, lay clerks, and others the sworn members of the cathedral church of Durham to y^e^ articles exhibited to them (&c. as above). Orig. No. 139.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Copies can be supplied of the above questions if the Commission shall desire it.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

If summoned by the dean or two canons, or, if not summoned, once in three years, the visitor has power to visit, in person or by his vicar, to examine on oath the dean, the canons, the minor canons, and all the officers of the church, to punish and reform, and to do all such things necessary for the rooting out of vice as are known to belong to the office of visitor; and all the abovementioned are, as to all the premises, bound to obey him.

His interpretation and declaration of the statutes (so that it be not repugnant to our statutes) is to be accepted and obeyed by all. But he is prohibited from making any new statutes, contrary to these present statutes, or from dispensing with any of these.

"But we reserve to ourselves and our successors full power and authority to change, alter, or dispense with these statutes, or, if it seem fit, to make new ones." (Statute 40.)

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

His general powers are not modified by any special custom.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

There is not any interpreter of the statutes named in the statutes other than the visitor.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes or composition?

The relations of the chapter to the bishop are not expressly defined by charter, statutes, or composition. They are considered indeed to be the relations of a body, having certain duties to perform, and living under certain statu-

table rules and regulations, to the authority appointed by the Crown to secure the performance of those duties, and the observance of those rules and regulations. But even these are relations to the bishop as visitor rather than as bishop.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church are:—To appoint the canons and the honorary canons, to receive the pre-eminence in honour and dignity before the dean, the canons, and all the officers of the church, to officiate in the cathedral whenever it may please him to do so, either in the service, or in preaching, or in the burial of the dead, and to deliver the benediction whenever he may be present.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop has no portion of the common fund, nor any pension or payment, except a nominal payment from the chapter.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The dean and canons do not assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders and the imposition of hands, nor in the proceeding of the bishop's court. It is not recorded that they ever did so. The bishop usually holds his ordinations in his chapel at Bishop's Auckland.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is a library.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

It consists of about 11,000 printed volumes, and about 520 MSS.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is accessible to all persons, without any distinction, religious or other, who are in such a position as to be deemed fairly responsible for the safety of the books entrusted to them. Such persons make an application to the chapter for leave to borrow books, and the permission once given continues valid as long as the rules are not broken, nor other reason given to revoke it.

The following are the regulations by which the library is managed and protected:

General Regulations.

1. The librarian is required to attend in the library on every Tuesday and Saturday morning.
2. On the first Tuesday in every quarter he shall receive back all books that have been borrowed, and insist on the return of such as are not forthcoming, that he examine their condition; he shall present a report in writing to the chapter at its next weekly meeting, and such reports shall be kept.
3. He is required to make an entry in the catalogue of all new books as soon as they shall be received, to replace all books lying about the room, and see that the library be frequently cleansed.

4. During absence or illness he shall provide a deputy who must in each instance be previously approved by the dean, or in his absence by the sub-dean, and he shall entrust his keys to no one else.
5. Leave to borrow books from the library may be granted to persons applying for it by the weekly chapter, subject in each instance to the confirmation of the July chapter next following; and the list of all persons having such leave shall be presented by the librarian at every July chapter.
6. The number of volumes which may be borrowed by any such person at the same time shall be limited to five, without the express permission of the chapter.
7. Maps and prints shall not be taken out of the library by such persons except by special permission, and shall not then be kept longer than seven days.
8. No member of the chapter shall take any books out of the college; no stranger shall take any books out of Durham; no member of the chapter shall take any MS. out of the MSS. closet, without the express permission of the chapter.
9. No stranger is permitted to take any MS. out of the closet.
10. No member of the chapter shall lend his keys except to persons of his own family.
11. The sum of 200*l.* shall be granted every year to form a library fund for the purchase, binding, and repairing of books; and a committee consisting of four members shall be annually appointed at the July chapter to consider the suggestions offered for the purchase of books, and to recommend for order by the general chapter such as they approve.

    This committee shall have authority, with the approbation of the weekly chapter, to purchase books in the intervals between the great chapters, provided they do not in such manner spend in any year more than 50*l.*

    This committee shall have authority to give directions for the binding or repairing of books or MSS.

    A separate account of the disposal of this fund shall be kept by the sub-treasurer.

    This committee, together with any other members of the chapter who may choose to assist them, shall visit and examine the library at least twice a year, at the conclusion of the quarters ending respectively at Lady Day and Michaelmas, and generally see that the duties of the librarian are properly performed.
12. The above regulations shall be strictly enforced by withdrawal of the use of the library in case of violation by strangers, and by fine in case of violation by members of the chapter.
13. A copy of these regulations shall be sent to every member of the chapter and to the librarian.

The following is the amount of fines to which members of the chapter are liable:—For not returning books at the appointed times, five shillings for each book not returned.

For every violation of rule 8, ten shillings.

For every violation of rule 10, twenty shillings.

On the Manuscripts.

The manuscripts in the possession of the dean and chapter, except such as shall be hereafter specified, may be lent to any persons applying for them, in case the borrowers shall give such security for the safety of the same as shall be satisfactory to the great chapter next following

the several applications; and a certain time shall in each instance be specified within which the said manuscripts must be returned to the library.

On the Access granted to Members of the University.

The divinity students, bachelors of arts, and men of higher degree, resident in the University of Durham, may have access to the library, on the usual applications being made to the dean and chapter, not more than two volumes being allowed to be taken at one time from the library by each applicant.

The same privilege is granted to undergraduates, provided they shall in each instance of their requiring books present to the librarian a recommendation from a member of the chapter, or from a tutor or other officer of the university, specifying the books required; the person so recommending making himself thereby responsible for the books which may be taken out in consequence.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no endowment, except the interest of 188*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* invested in the funds, and producing 5*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* a year. But the chapter have for many years voted an annual grant of 200*l.* from their general funds for the support and improvement of their library. This sum has been hitherto not insufficient. But it is now respectfully suggested to the Cathedral Commission, that a permanent charge, to some considerably greater amount, should hereafter be imposed, for the same and similar objects, upon the estates of this cathedral. Because the new and very extensive library and museum which will presently be opened by the chapter (as stated in answer to question VI. will demand a considerable and certain income for their sustentation in such manner as shall become the building, the objects, and the wealth and dignity of the cathedral with which they are connected.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

Strictly speaking, there is only one parish in this city in the patronage of the chapter, that of St. Oswald. But it comprehends the ancient parochial chapelry of St. Margaret, the church of which is also in the city.

It comprehends, besides, the ancient parochial chapelries of Croxdale and Witton Gilbert, situated each at about four miles distance from Durham.

It comprehends also the parish of Shincliffe situated about two miles from Durham.

All these are in the patronage of the chapter; but in fact only two of them, St. Oswald's and St. Margaret's, are in the city.

2. What is the population of each?

The population of	St. Oswald's is	4,330
„	of St. Margaret's	5,159
„	of Croxdale	438
„	of Witton Gilbert	1,700
„	of Shincliffe	1,300

3. What is the income of the cure?

The income of	St. Osward's is	372
„	of St. Margaret's	429
„	of Croxdale	283
„	of Witton Gilbert	307
„	of Shincliffe	287

But in consequence of the depreciation of tithe rent-charges, deductions must be made from the above sums to ascertain the present income. The estimate of the above incomes is founded for the most part on the annual sums for which the tithes were commuted.

4. Is there a house of residence?

There are houses of residence in all of them.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

The church of St. Oswald's was restored, and in a great measure rebuilt, fifteen years ago, at the expense of about 700*l.* to the chapter. The churchyard also was considerably enlarged at the expense of the chapter ten years ago.

In the parish of St. Oswald's the church and parsonage house of Croxdale were rebuilt six years ago, the chapter contributing towards both. Also Shincliffe was made a separate parish by the chapter twenty-two years ago, and endowed from the capitular funds. About 750*l.* was then contributed for the erection of a parsonage, and a building was provided for the church. This church has very lately been rebuilt, the chapter contributing about 350*l.* towards the cost, besides 120*l.* for the enlargement of the churchyard.

No church or chapel has yet been erected by the chapter in the chapelry of St. Margaret's, though the churchyard has been much enlarged. But in the year 1845 a correspondence took place with the sanction of the chapter between the incumbent of St. Margaret's and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in which the former represented the necessity of founding a new chapelry in his parish, and solicited the co-operation of the Commissioners for that purpose, but unfortunately with no result. The negotiation with that body has been lately resumed by the dean and chapter, it is trusted with better prospect of success. Undoubtedly such a chapelry is required. And if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be not in condition to furnish a sufficient endowment for it, the chapter venture confidently to suggest that such endowment should be provided from the property of this church.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

The other parishes in the patronage of the chapter are mentioned in Schedule (B.)

2. What is the population of each of these?

The population of each is stated in Schedule (B.)

3. What is the income of the cure?

And the income of each as nearly as can be ascertained. But as the estimates of the whole or part of the several incomes were made before or at the period of the commutation of tithes, some deduction must be made in calculating their present value, owing to the depreciation of tithe rentcharges.

Respecting the income of Scremerston, which is only 80*l.* and is too small, the dean and chapter have been long engaged in a correspondence with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, having first declined to make a further endowment from their own funds, in deviation as it would appear from their implied intention, and having next refused to

allow the chapter to make an additional endowment of 140*l.* from capitular tithes within the parish from which Scremerston was formed, have at length sanctioned an annual payment of 50*l.* to be made out of the general funds of the chapter. This payment will be made retrospectively from Michaelmas 1852, so that the income of the benefice does now in fact amount to 130*l.*

The correspondence between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the dean and chapter shall be laid before the Cathedral Commission if they desire it.

4. Is there any house of residence?

There are houses of residence in all these, excepting only Meldon, Tweedmouth, and Southwick. Respecting the last two explanations are given in the Schedule. In the one case the incumbent occupies a house rent-free; in the other, a new incumbency, measures have been taken to provide a house. And the dean and chapter are in communication with the incumbent of Meldon on the same subject.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

The dean and chapter have opened for divine worship within about twenty-five years at their own cost, or with some slight assistance, the following new churches or chapels:—

(A.) Shincliffe Church, St. Oswald's, also endowed by them.
Trinity Church, South Shields, also endowed by them.
St. Stephen's Church, South Shields, also endowed by them.
Harton Oratory, in the same parish.
Westoe Chapel, in the same parish.
Southwick Church, Monk Wearmouth, also endowed by them.

(B.) They have also contributed largely to the building of the following new churches or chapels:—

All Saints in the parish of Monk Wearmouth, and not in the patronage of the chapter.
Shadforth in the parish of Pittington, also endowed by them.
Ferry Hill in the parish of Merrington, also endowed by them. This church, as well as that of Merrington, has been just rebuilt, the chapter having subscribed more than 700*l.* to the two.
Duddo in the parish of Norham, also endowed by them.
Scremerston in the parishes of Ancroft and Tweedmouth, also endowed by them.

(C.) Besides the new churches and chapels above mentioned, the chapter have, since the year 1800, contributed sums, larger or smaller, towards the re-construction, or repairs, or enlargement, or adornment of the following pre-existing churches and chapels: — Bedlington; Billingham; Dalton-le-Dale; Aycliffe; Gateshead; Heighington; Whitworth; York Cathedral (twice); Gilesgate; Pittington; Wolviston; Wallsend; Hetton; Whittonstall; Ancroft; Northallerton; St. Andrew's, Auckland; St. Hilda, S. Shields; Holy Island; Edmond Byers; Witton Gilbert; Branxton; Lowick; Cornhill; Berwick; Tweedmouth; Hexham Abbey; Bolton Chapel; Ellerker; West Rainton; Seaham Harbour; South Hetton; Collierly; Windy Nook; Walker; Norham; Monkwearmouth; St. Anne's, Auckland; Wolsingham; Blacktoft; Bywell St. Peter's; Esh; Merrington; Alwinton; Flaxton; Muggleswick.

Some of the above, however, are not in the patronage of the chapter.

SCHEDULE (B.)—Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter.

——	Name.	Population.	Income. £	s.	d.	Any House.
In the City:						
Saint Oswald's	Vicarage of Saint Oswald's	4,330	372	0	0	Yes.
Saint Margaret's	Chapelry of Saint Margaret	5,159	429	0	0	Yes.
Witton Gilbert	Curacy of Witton Gilbert	1,700	307	0	0	Yes.
Croxdale	Curacy of Croxdale	438	283	0	0	Yes.
Shincliffe	Curacy of Shincliffe	1,300	287	0	0	Yes.
Elsewhere and where:						
Northallerton, with Deighton Chapel, in the county and diocese of York.	Vicarage of Northallerton	3,397	806	0	0	Yes.
Brompton, ditto	Curacy of Brompton	1,500	118	0	0	Yes.
Bossall, with Sand Hutton, Flaxton, and Buttercrambe chapelries, ditto.	Vicarage of Bossall	1,174	495	0	0	Yes.
Brantingham, with Ellerker Chapel, ditto.	Vicarage of Brantingham	555	226	0	0	Yes.
Blacktoft, ditto	Curacy of Blacktoft	521	198	0	0	Yes.
Fishlake, with Sykehouse, in the county and diocese of York.	Vicarage of Fishlake	1,246	299	0	0	Yes.
Dinsdale, in the county and diocese of Durham.	Rectory of Dinsdale	146	224	0	0	Yes.
Muggleswick, ditto	Curacy of Muggleswick	688	203	0	0	Yes.
Edmondbyers, ditto	Rectory of Edmondbyers	480	221	0	0	Yes.
Aycliffe, ditto	Vicarage of Aycliffe	1,362	295	0	0	Yes.
Monk Heseldon, ditto	Vicarage of Monk Heseldon	2,711	269	0	0	Yes.
Pittington, ditto	Vicarage of Pittington	3,178	559	17	0	Yes.
Shadforth, ditto	Curacy of Shadforth	2,750	242	0	0	Yes.
Dalton-le-Dale, ditto	Vicarage of Dalton-le-Dale	1,586	300	0	0	Yes.
Merrington, ditto	Vicarage of Merrington	955	349	0	0	Yes.
Ferryhill, ditto	Curacy of Ferryhill	1,934	276	0	0	Yes.
Heighington, ditto	Vicarage of Heighington	1,739	268	0	0	Yes.
Billingham, ditto	Vicarage of Billingham	1,030	240	0	0	Yes.
Whitworth, ditto	Curacy of Whitworth	825	243	0	0	Yes.
Saint Hilda's, with Westoe Chapel, in the county and diocese of Durham.	Curacy of Saint Hilda	10,263	430	0	0	Yes.
Trinity Church district, ditto	Holy Trinity, South Shields	12,513	220	0	0	Yes.
Saint Stephen's, ditto	Curacy of Saint Stephen's	6,467	236	2	0	Yes.
Southwick, ditto	Curacy of Southwick	3,884	289	6	4	No; but a site given, and money invested for the purpose.
Wolviston, ditto	Curacy of Wolviston	871	225	0	0	Yes.
Meldon, in the county of Northumberland and diocese of Durham.	Rectory of Meldon	200	260	0	0	No.
Bywell, St. Peter's, ditto	Vicarage of Bywell Saint Peter's.	1,302	292	0	0	Yes.
Whittonstall, ditto	Curacy of Whittonstall	392	180	0	0	Yes.
Tweedmouth, ditto	Curacy of Tweedmouth	5,714	283	0	0	No; but a house held and occupied by the clergyman, free of rent, in right of a school.
Ancroft, ditto	Curacy of Ancroft	1,384	325	0	0	Yes
Scremerston, ditto	Curacy of Scremerston	1,186	80	0	0	Yes

SCHEDULE B.—Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter—*continued.*

——	Name.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
			£ s. d.	
Kyloe, in the county of Northumberland and diocese of Durham.	Curacy of Kyloe	988	307 0 0	Yes.
Lowick, ditto	Curacy of Lowick	1,940	300 0 0	Yes.
Cornhill, ditto	Curacy of Cornhill	974	256 0 0	Yes.
Ellingham, ditto	Vicarage of Ellingham	937	538 0 0	Yes.
Edlingham, ditto	Vicarage of Edlingham	740	483 0 0	Yes.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, ditto	Vicarage of Berwick-upon-Tweed.	10,288	489 0 0	Yes.
Branxton, ditto	Vicarage of Branxton	268	200 0 0	Yes.
Wallsend, ditto	Vicarage of Wallsend	5,720	289 0 0	Yes.
Bedlington, ditto	Vicarage of Bedlington	5,101	454 0 0	Yes.
Norham with Duddo, ditto	Vicarage of Norham	3,316	579 0 0	Yes.
Holy Island, ditto	Curacy of Holy Island	860	257 0 0	Yes.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?
2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The chapter have contributed to the maintenance of curates:—

To the incumbent of Berwick-on-Tweed, 50*l.* a year since the year 1841.

To the incumbent of Monk Heseldon, 25*l.* a year since the year 1842.

To the incumbent of Westoe Chapel, 20*l.* a year (in addition to a previous payment of 30*l.* a year) since the opening of Harton Oratory in 1839.

In 1852 a grant of 50*l.* was made to the same for providing aid.

To the sub-curate of Shincliffe, 30*l.* a year from 1845 to 1850, when it was raised to 50*l.* a year.

In answer 5 to question XII. eleven new churches or chapels (A. and B.) are enumerated which have been erected within about twenty-five years entirely or partly through the exertions of the chapter, and most of which have been endowed by the chapter. These have resident incumbents or curates.

The sums expended on them by the chapter amount to about 8,300*l.*, besides the endowments.

In the same answer (C.) several other churches are mentioned, to which the chapter have contributed more or less largely during the present century.

The sums thus expended were about 5,694*l.*, making a total of nearly 14,000*l.*

But this statement may seem to comprehend too distant a period, and it is entirely confined to churches. Therefore it is proper to mention more particularly, that during the last eleven years, viz., from 1842 to 1852 inclusive, the chapter have expended in the building and repairing of churches and parsonages about 10,300*l.*, including some monies paid for sites, churchyards, and other necessary purposes.

Moreover, it has been stated in the answers to question VII. that many of the chapter's livings have been augmented, and this has been in almost all cases effected by the cession of property in lease, to be transferred to the livings at the expiration of the several leases. But the chapter have thought fit in very many of those cases to make the augmentation immediate, by advancing the amount, or some part of it annually, out of the general income of the church. The whole sum thus paid to the incumbents of the augmented livings during the said eleven years amounts to about 25,730*l.*, or at the rate of about 2,340*l.* a year.

Thus the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects during the last eleven years has been about 36,000*l.*, or at the rate of about 3,270*l.* a year. And this does not include the small sums above mentioned as contributed for the maintenance of curates.

At the same time it is proper to remark, that the payments made in immediate augmentation of benefices are gradually diminishing as the leases fall in and the permanent augmentation takes effect, and that in less than twenty-one years they will have ceased altogether. On the other hand, the permanent income of the chapter has, of course, suffered diminution, in consequence of the alienation of so large an amount of property.

Almost the whole of the above sums have been expended on parishes connected with the capitular body, either by patronage or by property, or by both. Among the exceptions may be mentioned donations to the Diocesan Church Building Society, to the Sons of the Clergy, for the restoration of York Cathedral (700*l.*), and of Hexham Abbey.

The above does not, of course, include various grants for purposes of religious education; these have generally been made to schools with which the chapter are similarly connected, and they amount, on an average of several years, to about 365*l.* a year.

But the chapter of Durham cannot part with this subject without expressing their strong opinion, that, notwithstanding the considerable sums which they have now for many years been expending on the augmentation of their numerous small livings, some of these are not yet raised to a condition corresponding either with the wants of the parishioners and the position of the incumbents, or—and this should also be considered—with the extent of the property possessed by the church in this diocese. And while they most earnestly invite the attention of the Cathedral Commission to this subject, they promise their own cheerful acquiescence in any reasonable scheme for the further endowment, out of their property, of those benefices connected with them which may still appear to require it.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?
2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There is no seminary in connexion with the cathedral established exclusively for the training of candidates for Holy Orders, but an university was founded, in connexion with the cathedral, in 1833, by Bishop Van Mildert and the dean and chapter, in which, under the authority of royal charter, June 1, 1837, besides the ordinary academical education, special provision was made for a course of theological study. This course is designed not only for graduates of Durham and other universities, but also for persons who have not been educated at an university. These prove their competency for entering on the theological course by passing an examination appointed for the purpose. Such students, after a residence of two years, and after the requisite examinations, are admitted to the academical rank of "licentiate in theology," and are allowed by the university to present themselves to the bishop as candidates for ordination.

The university, at its foundation, received an endowment from the capitular estates, which is valued at about 130,000*l.*

In fulfilment of the engagements of Bishop Van Mildert it received (June 4, 1841) a farther endowment under Order in Council, issued on the recommenda-

tion of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. By this Order it was settled that the office of warden should on the first vacancy be permanently annexed to the deanery; that the third and eleventh canonries should in like manner be annexed to the professorships of divinity and classical literature respectively; that professorships of mathematics and astronomy should be founded with salaries, and that eighteen fellowships should be added to six already founded by the chapter.

This further endowment is also derived from the capitular estates.

The dean and chapter are governors of the university.

The university at present maintains one college and two halls in Durham, containing together 126 resident members.

The total number of members resident and non-resident is 770.

It has also lately received into connexion a college of medicine at Newcastle, and has established in that town a hall, under a principal, for the reception of students.

The foundation of an university was an act peculiarly befitting the dean and chapter of Durham, since they possess academical property formerly belonging to Durham College in Oxford, which was dissolved by Henry VIII. in consequence of its connexion with the Durham monastery; and as the new institution has proved manifestly useful both in training candidates for orders and promoting the cause of sound secular education, and as its organization is still, through want of funds, incomplete, both as to some branches of general knowledge, and as to others specially required in a populous mining district, the dean and chapter venture to express their hope that in the plans of the Cathedral Commission some means may be suggested for supplying the deficiency.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

A training school for masters of parochial schools was opened in this city eleven years ago by various friends of popular education, among whom were some members of the chapter.

All the members of the chapter are ex officio members of the committee which governs this school.

Three members of the chapter, namely, the dean, the archdeacon of Durham, and the divinity professor of the university, are at present members of the subcommittee of management, the dean being the chairman.

The chapter gave the site, and have, from the time of its foundation, been subscribers to the institution.

It is now quite full, containing twenty-five young men in course of instruction, and it is in contemplation immediately to enlarge it.

And here again the chapter of Durham venture to suggest, that their annual contribution of 100*l.* to this important institution, being at present entirely dependent on the opinions and feelings of the existing body, might advantageously be converted into a permanent charge upon the capitular property—permanent so long as the school shall continue to be connected with the cathedral.

Before they dismiss the very important matters treated in their answers to the questions of the Cathedral Commission, it may be proper for the dean and chapter of Durham to return more particularly to some of the suggestions which are embodied in those answers, and also to submit one or two other considerations to the attention of the Commissioners.

It is, in their opinion, essential to the honour and even to the safety of the church, that the cathedrals of this kingdom should be brought, by such methods as the Cathedral Commission may devise, into closer connexion and more intimate co-operation with the parochial system of the several dioceses. It is also most essential that they should be made, as much as possible, attractive for spiritual purposes, and while the preaching, under altered regulations, may be made more effective, that the choral services to which they are best adapted should be generally conducted with augmented power and splendour. If this be not brought to pass,—at least, if the cathedrals be hereafter subjected to any parsimonious or otherwise restrictive arrangements, while the very reverse is now demanded to save them,—first will come their degradation, then will follow the triumph of that often repeated calumny, that those magnificent buildings are unsuited to the uses of a reformed church, and their appropriation to other, certainly not Protestant perhaps not even sacred, purposes.

It was, moreover, principally for the maintenance of religious services within their walls that they received their endowments. And if any large portion of those of this cathedral should be hereafter diverted to extradiocesan purposes, it may be reasonably argued that respect for their origin requires them to be consecrated to the religious uses of cathedrals insufficiently endowed in preference to any other object. Thus much, at least, the dean and chapter do most confidently maintain, viz., that it would be an injustice to this church and a violation of its charter and statutes if any part of its funds should be alienated for any object whatever until a liberal provision shall have been secured for all the purposes for which they were bestowed, and chiefly for the efficient performance of the cathedral service.

To this end they recommend as follows:

1. That no reduction should be made in the salaries of the minor canons of this cathedral.
2. That the salaries of the lay vicars should be continued as at present. It might be expedient to increase their number from ten to twelve. But if this should be thought unnecessary, it is at least reasonable to suggest that an additional sum (say 200*l.* a year) should be set apart to provide retiring pensions for those who, being well conducted yet through advance of years or change of circumstances, have become inefficient, or little efficient, members of the choir.
3. That the provision to be made for the singing boys ought not in any case to be less than the amount now expended on them (about 300*l.* a year). If it should be thought advisable to board them in a separate house, the provision must be considerably greater.

Next stand the educational requirements of the charter and statutes, in regard to which it is suggested:

4. That, besides securing the present stipends of the two statutable masters of the grammar school, with means to increase them should it be thought expedient, the allowances now made to the foundation scholars should be fixed as a permanent charge upon the capitular funds.

Further, that a certain number of exhibitions should be founded out of the same funds to assist deserving boys educated at this school in pursuing their studies at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.

5. That the university of Durham, notwithstanding the endowment already bestowed on it, has still further claims on the capitular funds, which can scarcely be overlooked without disrespect to the ancient history of the cathedral, to the intentions of the founders of the university, and to the merits and promise of a rising institution.

6. It has been further suggested that the present annual donation to the training school should be charged upon the capitular property so long as that school shall continue to be connected with the cathedral.

7. Under the head of fabric it has been shown that the fund appropriated to that object (now amounting to 660*l.* a year) does not supply one third of the sums annually expended upon the purposes to which it is statutably applicable. It is therefore further suggested that there be made a permanent charge upon the property of 2,000*l.* a year, the present fund included, to be entirely applied to the sustentation and adornment of the cathedral and the buildings connected with it.

8. The dean and chapter of Durham possess a copious and valuable library, which is open, without any needless restriction, to the use of all who may wish to profit by it. They are also just completing the restoration of a very spacious room or hall, one of the noblest in the kingdom, which they propose to convert into a library and museum. For this object additional officers, with salaries, will be required. The annual outlay on books and objects of art and curiosity ought to be considerable. The mere necessary expenses will not be small.

The dean and chapter have at present no fund specially appropriated to this purpose.

It is therefore with perfect confidence that they recommend to the Commissioners to establish out of the capitular property a separate fund of not less than 500*l.* a year, to be exclusively applied to the support and improvement of the library and museum belonging to this cathedral.

9. When the Commissioners shall have considered the answers given to questions VII., XI., and XII., they will not fail to observe that, though the dean and chapter have for many years been engaged in improving the condition of the numerous livings connected with them, there remains yet much to be done in this legitimate application of their property. One particular instance they have mentioned in its place. And they earnestly request that at a proper season they may be permitted to specify the benefices which may seem still to require augmentation, since they have very little hope of being enabled to augment them, except through the co-operation and authority of the Cathedral Commission.

10. The dean and chapter have further to remark tnat their statutes are, in many instances, wholly inapplicable to present circumstances, and in other instances only partially applicable, which is practically worse, as leading to occasional misapprehension. Upon the whole, however, they are of opinion that it would be wiser to give them entirely new statutes, composed on the principles of the old, than to endeavour to revise those which now exist.

11. Of course, the dean and chapter of Durham are not unacquainted with various schemes of a general nature which have been projected "for attaining the purposes of the Commision." But as the views of any capitular body on this subject must be more or less partial, and as the Commission, when it shall have considered the answers of all the chapters, will be in a much better position than themselves for coming to sound general conclusions, they are desirous to refrain from offering to the Commission any opinions on these questions, unless indeed the Commission shall hereafter express a special wish that they should do so.

Still there is one suggestion which they think themselves justified, as well by local circumstances as by the very large extent and peculiar nature of their

property, in submitting to the considerate attention of the Commission. It is this:—

That a portion of the capitular property should be set apart to form a diocesan fund, to be applied, under the direction of a Board of Local Commissioners,—of which the bishop should be president, and some parochial clergymen members,—to spiritual purposes within the diocese.

The tithes of the church might with great propriety be assigned as a part of this fund. The Local Board might be so far under the control of the Central Board in London that, while grants for temporary purposes might be made by the former, no permanent endowment should take effect without the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. However, in this as in several of the other suggestions, if the Commissioners shall admit the general propriety of the application, the details may be regulated hereafter.

At all events it is the duty of the dean and chapter to represent that some such arrangement as this is especially necessary in this county, not only owing to the unequalled * increase of its population, but also because, from the peculiar nature of this increase, it has not been able to receive its full amount of assistance from the funds at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. According to their rules a population of 2,000 is, in many instances, necessary to obtain a grant. Now the mining villages seldom reach that amount, though they very frequently approach it, and thus many populous places are excluded from benefit. Again, those villages often spring up very rapidly in remote and destitute situations, thus especially requiring immediate spiritual aid; yet their duration is so uncertain, often so short, as not always to demand a permanent endowment.

To relieve those necessities would be the principal object of the proposed "Local Board." It might at the same time have power to supply additional curates to other populous parishes in the diocese, or to parishes where the incumbents might be inefficient, and perhaps to provide retiring pensions in certain cases of hopeless disability; and other local duties might properly be assigned to it.

And since the question of pensions has been mentioned, it is, in conclusion, suggested to the Commission that they should take measures to bring, as far as may be possible, into immediate operation any Act that shall be founded upon their report. The reasons for this are manifest. The method will be, to empower the authorities constituted under such Act to grant moderate retiring pensions to dignitaries and others whose offices may be affected by the Act, in regard to whom, personally, its provisions could not without injustice be enforced, but who might be willing to facilitate its operation by resigning their offices.

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* 1801. 160,361 | 1811. 177,625 | 1821. 207,673 | 1831. 255,910 | 1841. 324,284 | 1851. 390,854

The above is the population of the county of Durham. Rate per cent. of increase during 1841–51:—

For all England - -	12·8
Middlesex - -	19·7
Lancaster - -	21·9
Durham - -	26·9

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 502.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

One dean and twelve canons.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

Thirteen members, of whom three were officers, viz., vice-dean, receiver, and treasurer.

3. What were the duties of each?

The duties of the dean to preside, govern, admonish, and reprove the canons and all others, both in and out of Divine Service, take charge of the fabric and all other property of the church, the library, and the distribution of alms to the poor. The vice-dean to act for him in his absence, and in the vice-dean's absence the senior canon present. The receiver's office is to receive and collect all money and rents due to the church and deliver them to the treasurer, who has to pay the monthly and quarterly stipends to the choir and others, the yearly dividends, and for the repairs of the fabric and the houses.

4. What was the residence required?

The canons to be always resident, and attend the service properly habited, unless lawfully hindered; one fourth part to be always in the close.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

'Canonicus, domi suæ præbendariæ at non conductitiæ nisi aliter ab episcopo indultum faciet se continere, et in ecclesiâ nostrâ residere et quolibet die sacris interesse," &c., ut supra.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The dean and twelve canons, of whom four are suspended.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

Nine members, of whom three are officers, as stated above.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duties have not varied from those stated above.

4. What residence is required?

Ninety days at least (of which twenty-one must be continuous), so that one fourth of the canons at least might be always in the close.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

" Sacris interesse (ut supra) familias seorsim alere et domi suæ prebendariæ et non conductitiæ se continere."

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

There was no chapter before the Reformation.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The dean and five canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

None.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral

No.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

They all have houses, which they choose by seniority, and in which they reside.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Six; of which two are suspended.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Arranged by course, so that two are always present.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

By stipend out of the general fund.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

Two of them, appointed previously to the Cathedral Act, hold benefices with their minor canonries; the other two do not, and the acceptance of a benefice vacates them.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them, either as respects their number or emoluments?

Yes.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a choristers' school.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

By the dean and chapter. Not statutable

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

No.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

Yes. The choristers receive 4*l.* in money annually, two suits of clothes, and, when they leave the choir, an apprentice fee of 30*l.*

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

A few boys are admitted as day scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There are no foundation scholars.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

By statute, ten; but the same has been increased to sixteen, six additional vicars being engaged to attend on Sundays and special occasions.

2. What are their emoluments?

There are three classes; the three seniors receiving 73*l.* 18*s.* per annum, the three next 69*l.* 18*s.* per annum, three others 57*l.* 8*s.*, one 37*l.*, the super numaries 5*l.* each per annum.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

Arranged so that all attend on Sundays and festivals, not less than four on litany mornings, and not less than six at other times.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

Eight, and two supernumeraries. See 5 and 6, under Schools.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

Twelve beadsmen, generally attendant on service; they receive 3*s.* weekly, and a quarterly stipend of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

One organist, 150*l.* and 20*l.* per annum for an assistant in instructing the choristers; chapter clerk, privilege of making out leases, and paid for business actually done; a steward or registrar, profits of copyhold business.

One sub-sacrist, two vergers, three bellringers, one porter.

Vergers, 20*l.* each; sub-sacrists, 12*l.* each; bellringers, 24*l.*; porter, 30*l.*

Their duties have not become obsolete.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Four services on Sundays; hours, ½ past 7, 10, ½ past 3, and 4 o'clock Week-days, two services; hours, 10 and 3 o'clock. All choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

Vide Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Lay Vicars.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

A sermon at 10, preached by the dean or canon, a lecture at ½ past 3 by a minor canon, preached in the choir. A sermon also is preached on the chief festivals and state-prayer days.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Every Sunday and the principal festivals.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

No.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

In good repair.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

The general revenues, with the exception of any sums arising from the sale of timber, which is a very small annual amount.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what other sources, specifying the amount from each?

Sum expended during the last fourteen years, 7,809*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*
Received from the woods, 2,788*l.* 5*s.*
From the general fund, 5,021*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*
A considerable sum was received on account of woods purchased by a railway company, and other part on the enfranchisement of copyholds.
The proceeds from woods will in future be but trifling.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

None are let. When the mayor and corporation of Winchester attend, certain seats are appropriated for them, also for the archdeacons of Winchester and Surrey, the boys of Winchester college, and the matrons of Bishop Morley's college.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

Alton, Holybourn, Binsted, Kingsley, Albourn, Barton Stacey, Newton Stacey, Brandisbury, Bulkington, Keevill, Collingbourne, Durrington, Gresford, Hursley, Letcombe Regis, East Challo, Littleton, Wootton St. Lawrence, Preston Candover, Nutley, Piddlethrenthide, Quidhampton, Romsey, Titchfield, with Crofton chapel and Sarisbury chapel, and Wanborough.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

£19,279 1*s.* 11*d.*

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

Vide Schedule marked A.*

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

The dean and chapter have not the returns under the last census.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

Vide Schedule marked A.*

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

Vide Schedule marked A.*

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st and 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

Vide Schedule marked A.*

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

Vide Schedule marked A.*

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

No.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

No.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

To take care that the statutes and ordinances of the church be inviolably observed, and to punish and reform all faults and crimes whatsoever when discovered and proved, and the general duties of visitation, and in case of doubt of the true and genuine meaning of the statutes to declare the same.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

No other than the bishop.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

See answer 4, Visitor.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

None, except as visitor.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

No.

* Vide p. 84.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv., cxxii.)

The bishop has been invariably assisted at his ordinations by canons of the cathedral; by two generally; sometimes by three and, very rarely, by only one.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

Yes.

Of how many volumes does it consist?

3,500.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

Yes, to all the clergy of the diocese, on an application to the canon in residence.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

No.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

None.

The chapter have assisted in building of churches within the city generally.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

Alton, with the chapels of Holybourn, Binsted, and Kingsley, Barton Stacey, Christchurch, with Holdenhurst, Littleton, Preston Candover, with the chapelry of Nutley, Romsey, Wootton St. Lawrence, Blandford Forum, Collingbourn Kingston, Crewkerne, Durrington, Holt, Is-y-coed, Keevill, Lescomb Regis, Laugharne, Misterton, Piddlethrenthide, Wanborough.

2. What is the population of each of these?

The chapter have not the returns since the last census.

3. What is the income of the cure?

Vide Schedule B.*

4. Is there any house of residence?

Vide Schedule B.*

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

The chapter have contributed to all that have been built or restored in them.

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* Vide p. 86.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

Yes.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

For augmentations of clerical stipends, see Schedule A, p. 84.

Within the last seven years the following sums have been given to places either in the diocese or connected with the chapter:

	£	s.	d.
For churches - - -	982	0	0
For schools - - - -	1,115	0	0

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for holy orders in connexion with the cathedral, and if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

Yes, with success.

The connexion between the training school and the dean and chapter is indirect and moral, more than direct and legal. In 1839 the bishop appealed to the diocese through the dean and chapter, and the first meeting of the friends of diocesan education was held in the chapter house. Hence arose the Diocesan Board of Education.

The choristers' school, together with the college choristers, became the lower school of the training school. The dean and chapter voted 200*l.* out of their corporate resources to the object, and have since granted another 100*l.*, while each member individually subscribes to the board. The dean and chapter are ex-officio members of the board. The dean has given prizes for the best pupils annually, and members of the body have from time to time delivered lectures in the training school. The training pupils attend the cathedral service at stated times. All the meetings of the board are held in the chapter house, and one of the canons is treasurer and secretary of the Diocesan Board of Education.

SCHEDULE A.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
		£		£ s. d.		
Alton	Rentcharge, 770*l.*	728	4	6 13 4		Dean and chapter.
Holybourn	Ditto, 260*l.*					
Binsted	Ditto, 760*l.*					
	Glebe, 9*l.*					
	House and buildings, 16*l.* 10*s.*					
Kingsley	Rentcharge, 262*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*					
Albourn	Ditto, 1,475*l.*	367	1			Bishop of Salisbury.
	Glebe, 183*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*					
	Glebe house and cottages, 60*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*					
Barton Stacey, including Drayton Tithing	Rentcharge, 686*l.*	266	1	16 8 0 3 quarters of wheat 3 quarters of malt		Dean and chapter.
Ditto, Newton Stacey tithing	Ditto, 185*l.*			8 6 0		
Ditto, Brandisbury tithing	Ditto, 97*l.*			5 6 0		
Bulkington	Ditto, 145*l.*	250	1	25 0 0		Dean and chapter.
Keevill	Ditto, 217*l.*					
Collingbourne	Ditto, 1,230*l.*	261		20 0 0		Dean and chapter.
	Glebe, 155*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*					
Durrington	Rentcharge, 560*l.*	130	1	70 0 0		Dean and chapter.
	Glebe, 220*l.*			4 bushels of wheat 4 bushels of malt		
Gresford	Rentcharge, 2,403*l.* 15*s.*	714	3	15*l.* to Iscoyd; to curate of Holt, 20*l.*; to curate of Gwersylt, 40*l.*		Originally given by Archbishop Cranmer to the dean and chapter, but now claimed by the bishop of St. Asaph.
	Glebe, 472*l.* 10*s.*					

Hursley	Rentcharge, 1,341*l.* Glebe, 192*l.* 6*s.*	440	3	40*l.* to Ampfield	—	Sir Wm. Heathcote.
Letcombe Regis	Rentcharge, 650*l.* Glebe, 13*l.*	200	1	15 3 4	—	Dean and chapter.
East Challo	Rentcharge, 360*l.* Glebe, 63*l.*	80	1	30 0 0	—	—— Ferard, Esq.
Littleton	Rentcharge, 103*l.* Glebe, 12*l.*	76	1	39 0 0	—	Dean and chapter.
Wootton St. Lawrence	Rentcharge, 570*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*	271	1	8 quarters of wheat 4 quarters of barley 4 quarters of oats	—	Dean and chapter.
Preston Candover	Rentcharge, 255*l.*	228	2	7 0 0	—	Dean and chapter.
Nutley	Ditto, 200*l.* Glebe, 16*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*	—	—	16 10 0	—	Dean and chapter.
Piddlethrenthide	Rentcharge, 420*l.*	211	1	15 0 0	—	Dean and chapter.
Quidhampton	Ditto, 250*l.* Glebe, 20*l.*	—	—	—	—	—
Romsey	Rentcharge, 1,114*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*	300	—	13 6 8	50*l.* annually for a house.	Dean and chapter.
Titchfield, with Crofton Chapel and Sarisbury Chapel	Ditto, 2,886*l.*	230	3	150 0 0 50 0 0 30 0 0	—	Dean and chapter.
Wanborough	Land, 643*l.*	375	1	—	—	Dean and chapter.

The returns under the last census are not in the possession of the dean and chapter.

The returns of the above vicarages are taken from the amounts stated in the Clergy List.

Blandford Forum.—This rectory did belong to the dean and chapter, as well as the vicarage. In the year 1846 it was annexed to the vicarage by the dean and chapter.

Christchurch with Holdenhurst Chapel. See Schedule B. Since the erection of the chapel at Holdenhurst, the dean and chapter have paid 30*l.* per annum towards the stipend of the minister. In the year 1851 the dean and chapter increased the original payment to the vicar to 100*l.* per annum

Payment to Christchurch, per annum, 100*l.* Payment to Holdenhurst, per annum, 30*l.*

SCHEDULE B.

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER

—	Name.	Income.	Any House.
In the City - -	None.	—	—
Elsewhere and where ?	Alton, with chapels of Holybourn, Binsted and Kingsley - -	£ 728	Yes.
	Barton Stacey, vicarage - -	266	Yes.
	Christchurch, with Holdenhurst chapel	236	Yes.
	Littleton, perpetual vicarage - -	76	No.
	Preston, Candover, with chapelry of Nutley - - - -	228	Yes.
	Romsey, vicarage - - -	300	No.
	Wootton St. Lawrence, vicarage -	271	Yes.
	Blandford Forum, rectory -	200	Yes.
	Collingbourn Kingston, vicarage -	261	Yes.
	Crewkerne, perpetual curacy - -	158	Yes.
	Durrington, perpetual curacy -	130	Yes.
	Holt, perpetual curacy - - -	101	Yes.
	Is-y-coed, perpetual curacy - -	79	Yes.
	Keevill, vicarage - - -	250	Yes.
	Letcombe Regis, vicarage - -	200	Yes.
	Laugharne, vicarage - -	411	Yes.
	Misterton, rectory - - -	162	One is about to be erected.
	Piddlethrenthide, vicarage - -	211	Yes.
	Wanborough, vicarage - -	375	Yes.

Population. The returns under the last census are not in the possession of the dean and chapter.

BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The earliest authentic information as to the original constitution of the chapter, and the number of its members and officers, is that derived from a return made by Bishop Meyrick to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 1561, from which return it appears that the body then consisted of twelve members, namely, the dean, the archdeacon of Bangor, the archdeacon of Anglesey, the archdeacon of Merioneth, the prebendary of Penmynydd, the treasurer of the cathedral, chancellor of the cathedral, precentor, and three canons. The duties of the members do not seem to have been defined by any statutes, nor any residence required, but in the year 1661 the chapter seem to have agreed upon and settled a scheme or cycle of "Orders and Turns of Preaching in Bangor Cathedral."

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?
2. How many and what members and officers has it?
3. What are the duties of each?
4. What residence is required?
5. What is understood to constitute residence?
6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The chapter at present consists of the dean, the archdeacon of Merioneth, the prebendary of Penmynydd, and the treasurer. The archdeacon of Bangor, who was appointed after the passing of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77, by which the dignity and office of archdeacon of Bangor and archdeacon of Anglesey were dissevered from the bishopric of Bangor, and the archdeaconry of Anglesey incorporated with that of Bangor, also claims to have a seat in the chapter, but it is the opinion of the dean that he is not entitled to one, inasmuch as no residentiary canonry has yet been annexed to such archdeaconry.

The duties of the members are not defined by any statutes, nor is any residence required. The members perform duty in the cathedral in certain order according to a scheme or cycle prepared and agreed upon among themselves. There are no statutes whatever relating to the government of the chapter.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect.

The Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. does not apply to the cathedral of Bangor, but by the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. it was enacted that all the provisions of the Acts of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. should apply to the diocese and cathedral church of Bangor, and to the dignities, offices, canonries, and prebends of the same church, and the holders thereof, and that in the chapter of the cathedral church of Bangor there shall be four canonries residentiary and

no more, and that such canonries should be in the direct patronage of the bishop of Bangor, and that as soon as conveniently might be arrangements should be made for permanently annexing two of such four canonries residentiary to two archdeaconries, and that the dean should be the head of the chapter, and have precedence over all the other members, and that the dean and canons should possess all the like rights, power, and authority as or might be possessed and exercised by the dean and canons respectively of any cathedral church in England founded by King Henry VIII., and that the dignity and office of archdeacon of Bangor and archdeacon of Anglesey should be dissevered from the bishopric of Bangor, and be no longer holden by the bishop of Bangor, and that the archdeaconry of Anglesey should be incorporated with that of Bangor.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?
9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?
10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

No.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Two.

2. How are they appointed?

By the bishop.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

To none as to residence. They are bound to read the prayers on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral church.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are endowed with the tithes of the parish of Bangor, amounting to about 800*l.* a year, and with five twenty-fourths of two thirds of the tithe rent-charge arising out of the comportions of the rectory of Llandinam in the county of Montgomery, amounting to about 140*l.* a year. They have no other stipends or allowances.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They do not jointly constitute a corporation.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

One of the said minor canons holds, in addition to his minor canonry, the rectory of Llanbedr-y-cenin, and the vicarage of Caerhyn, in the county of Carnarvon.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

No.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?
2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There is no grammar school, or choristers school, or other school in connexion with the cathedral church.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

There are six lay vicars.

2. What are their emoluments?

Their emoluments are from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per annum each, arising from the comportions of the rectory of Llandinam.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are not subject to any regulations, except such as are from time to time made by the dean and chapter.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number of choristers is ten, receiving an allowance of from 6*l.* to 8*l.* a year each.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are no beadsmen or almsmen.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

And no statutable officers, but there is a sacrist whose duties are those of a parish clerk, and who is endowed with lands in the parish.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

On Sundays there are two choral services in English in the choir, one at half past 11 A.M., the other at a quarter past 4 P.M. There are also two parochial services in Welsh in a different part of the church, one at a quarter past 9 A.M., the other at 6 P.M. There is a parochial service every Wednesday and Friday at a quarter

past 10 A.M., and a choral service every Saturday at a quarter past 3 P.M., and a choral service every Saint's day and holiday, and on all eves of Saints days throughout the year.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

Six men and ten boys attend in the choir on Sundays and at the choral services on Saturday, and at the morning services on Saints days and holidays. The boys only attend the afternoon service on those days. The number of men has been increased by two in the last twenty years; the number of boys has been increased to the same extent.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon at each of the four services; two in English are preached in the choir, and two in Welsh in another part of the church.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Monthly, and on the four great festivals.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

No.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric is in decent repair.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

60*l.* a year, arising out of the tithes of the comportions of the rectory of Llandinam.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The whole of the said sum of 60*l.* has been expended every year during the last fourteen years, together with occasional sums given by the dean to make up deficiencies and contributions in the form of pew rents given by the occupiers of pews in the cathedral, the particulars of which cannot be given with any degree of accuracy.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

There are several seats in the cathedral appropriated to houses in the parish of Bangor; they are occupied by the owners or tenants of those houses, and are not let. The occupiers of the other pews in the cathedral pay an annual sum to the dean in the way of rent, which goes to augment the fabric fund.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

The chapter does not hold the tithes in whole or in part of any parishes, except the tithes arising from the comportions of the rectory of Llandinam, before referred to, which are vested in them upon certain trusts, but the capitular body derives no benefit whatever from them; the particulars of the said rectory of Llandinam are given in the Schedule (A.) returned herewith.—(*Vide* p. 94.)

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

There is no visitor.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?
3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

No.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?
5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

The powers of the visitor are not defined by any statute nor modified by any custom.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

No.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes or composition?

The relations between the bishop and the chapter are not defined by any charter, statutes or composition.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

All the ordinary rights, and moreover he is patron of all the offices.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The church has no funds except the fabric fund before alluded to, and the chapter has no funds at all.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

In the imposition of hands when present.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is a library.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

Consisting of about 800 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

Accessible to any person with the permission of any member of chapter.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no separate endowment or other source of support for the same.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

There are no parishes in the city in the patronage of the chapter.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes

There are no parishes whatever in the patronage of the chapter.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?
2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The chapter has no funds whatever for spiritual or other purposes

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XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

An endeavour was made by the present dean to have the Powis testimonial fund applied towards establishing such a seminary, but without success.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There are no such houses.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No such endeavour has been made, there being already a training school for the purpose at Carnarvon, a distance of nine miles from Bangor.

J. H. COTTON, Dean.

SCHEDULE (A.)

IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£		£				
Llandinam - -	730	1,732	270	Two.	$\frac{20}{36}$ths of one third of the rectorial tithes.	None.	The Bishop of Bangor.
Llanwnog - -	420	1,716	262	One.	$\frac{3}{36}$ths of do.	„	Ditto.
Llanidloes - -	290	4,261	151	„	$\frac{9}{36}$ths of do.	„	Ditto.
Township of Llysyn in the parish of Carno.	100	995	100	„	$\frac{2}{36}$ths of do.	„	Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.
Township of Bodaioch in the parish of Trefeglwys	76	1,853	166	„	$\frac{2}{36}$ths of do.	„	Lord Mostyn.

WELLS CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 504.)

In obedience to the letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, I beg leave to forward the accompanying answers to the questions proposed by the Cathedral Commission relative to the church of Wells. There is every readiness on the part of the Dean and Chapter to afford facilities for the inspection of their charters, statutes, and deeds of dotation, and to allow copies of them to be taken; but it is apprehended that this latter work would be unnecessary, as no important information would be thereby given in addition to that contained in the following answers. And of the ancient documents themselves, many of very remote date and dispersed in various parts of a bulky volume are written in a manner so difficult to be deciphered even by an experienced eye, that copies of them could not be obtained without considerable labour and expense. A fair and legible copy of the charter, by which the Dean and Chapter have been wholly regulated since the time of its publication in the 34th of Elizabeth, may be sent for the inspection of the Commissioners, should they deem its production necessary for their purpose.

With respect to the invitation given by the Commission to the Chapter, for offering suggestions as to the means by which the purposes of the Commission may be best attained, much doubt and difficulty is felt. The subject is wide and indefinite, and even among the members of the same body there will be found a great difference and contrariety of opinion. The Dean and Chapter, therefore, are anxious for a little further delay, in order to obtain better information than they at present possess, but will be ready at some future time to submit their suggestions to the Commissioners.

Wells, Somerset,
April 8, 1853.

R. JENKYNS, D.D.,
Dean.

1.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

A collegiate church existed at Wells at the beginning of the 10th century, in the time of King Edward the Elder, A.D. 909.

It consisted of a Bishop, and Canons or Prebendaries, the latter of whom were afterwards placed under a head or superior, distinguished sometimes by the name of *provost*, sometimes of *dean*, and they were conjointly called dean and chapter, forming a capitular body. The canons or prebendaries varied in number and in office; were mostly, but without any definite rule, resident within the cathedral precincts, performing as their chief duty the several services of the church. This constitution, subject to frequent changes, continued till the Reformation.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?
2. How many and what members and officers has it?

No important change was made till the 1st of Edward VI., when the deanery was resigned by the then dean William Fitz-James, or Fitz-Williams, in order that it might be remodelled, and augmented by attaching to it the offices and the estates hitherto belonging to the chantor and sub-chantor. This alteration was subsequently confirmed by a new charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in the thirty-fourth year of her reign. The effect of this charter was to supersede the statutes which were then in existence, and the charter itself has always been considered the code by which the capitular body is governed, no alteration having been made in its enactments till the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, by which the number of canons was reduced, and the estates of the dean and non-residentiary prebendaries were transferred and vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

Under the charter (34th of Eliz.) are appointed one dean, forty-nine prebendaries, of whom not more than eight nor less than six were to be elected canons residentiary, the dean being always (if he pleased) one of that number. The forty-nine prebendaries, as well as seven dignitaries, (specially named in the charter, viz., *precentor*, *treasurer*, *chancellor*, *three archdeacons*, *sub-dean*, and each possessing certain corpses or sources of emolument very different in amount), were to be in the appointment of the bishop.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duties of the dignitaries or officers specifically mentioned in the charter have (with the exception of the three archdeaconries) fallen for the most part into desuetude.

4. What residence is required?

The residence of the dean is eight months, kept by him at such portions of the year as he may choose. The residence of each of the four canons, wholly independent of the dean's residence, is three months, fixed according to a private arrangement among themselves.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

By residence is understood to mean continuous abode in the official house belonging to the dean or canon, attendance at the daily services, and preaching on Sundays and certain holy-days in the cathedral.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

There appear to have been several codes of statutes before the time of the Reformation, chiefly relative to the services of the church. But these statutes underwent no important change till the 34th of Elizabeth, when the *present charter* was granted, which, together with *decrees or orders of chapter*, issued from time to time, has been the standing rule ever since its promulgation.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The capitular body is already reduced to the number of canons prescribed by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, and is now such as the Act contemplates, with the exception that it is still elective. The canons are elected by the body, which mode of election will continue so long as any canon remains who received that preferment before 1840. The body now consists of a dean and four canons residentiary.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

None of the canonries, either in whole or in part, are annexed to any office in the cathedral.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

No; such annexation does not exist.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

Each of the canons residentiary has a canonical house appropriated to his sole use, in which he resides whenever he is at Wells, either for his own statutable residence or otherwise.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Four minor canons, commonly called priest vicars.

2. How are they appointed?

They are nominated by the dean and chapter, who ascertain their qualifications, and recommend them to the college of vicars, who elect them as probationers, and after the expiration of a year's approval, confirm them in their office.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

They generally reside in the city of Wells, but not always in the houses appropriated to them. They are required in turns, i. e., one week out of four in the month, to take the services at the cathedral on Sundays as well as on week-days.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

Their payments (with the exception of a small quarterly stipend of 1*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* out of the capitular fund, a fee of two guineas for preaching in the turn of any absent prebendary, and some other small incidental profits,) are derived from estates which the corporation of vicars holds as a separate foundation, and in the proceeds of which the priest vicars or minor canons share alike with the lay members of the same college.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They, jointly with the lay vicars, constitute a corporation, are regulated by their own statutes, have their common or corporate seal, their own officers, and a hall, library, and chapel, formerly in common. The bishop is their visitor.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

They hold benefices (but not as a matter of right) and curacies with their minor canonries, being presented to the former by the dean and chapter when a suitable benefice in the capitular patronage becomes vacant, and taking curacies according as their own convenience and other circumstances may allow, but being always subject to the necessary attendance on their cathedral duties.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school or choristers school or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar or choristers school.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The master, being one only, is appointed by the chancellor of the church.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

He is paid 25*l.* per annum out of the capitular fund. For this payment he gives instruction to the eight choristers. He is allowed (which is the chief source of his income) to educate other pupils without any limitation of number.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

There is no house appropriated to the master, but he has chambers sufficient for the accommodation of an unmarried man, at the end of a spacious school-room over the west cloisters. He cannot, however, accommodate boarders without occupying a house at his own cost (as usually has been the case) in the city.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

Yes. The choristers are allowed, according to a graduated proportion, the following stipends:—

10*l.* per annum for the four senior choristers.
6*l.* „ for the two next.
4*l.* „ for the two junior choristers.

A gratuity of 10*l.* is given to each on leaving the school, which takes place on his ceasing to be a chorister.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes; the master is allowed to open his school to other boys, either as boarders or day scholars, who are educated in the same manner and conjointly with the choristers.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

The number of the chorister or foundation boys is at present eight, who vary from seven to fifteen years of age. The number of the other scholars is about thirty, varying in age.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

At present there are seven; and more, according to the statutes, may, if the revenues admitted, be added to that number.

2. What are their emoluments?

Their emoluments arise from small quarterly payments from the capitular fund, from the rents of houses, and the fines paid on the renewal of the leases of their corporate estates. (See answers to questions 4 and 5, under the head of Minor Canons.) It is extremely difficult to state the just average of their income, arising, as it chiefly arises, from fines on the renewal of the leases of

their estates which are held almost entirely on lives. The amount is therefore very variable. If in a long course of years the average may be computed at 80*l.* per annum, in some years the amount is very small. Owing to this precariousness of income and the class of men who generally hold the office of lay vicar, some of them are in painful and straitened circumstances.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

The lay together and equally with the priest vicars constitute a corporation or college (see answer to question 5, under the head Minor Canons,) founded by Bishop Hugo de Salopia, A.D. 1349, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in the twenty-fourth year of her reign, A.D. 1582.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are all required to be present at the morning service in the cathedral on Saturday, and at morning and evening service on Sunday. Half only of the lay vicars are required alternately to attend and take their part in the service on every week-day.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number of choristers is eight. (See answer to questions 5 and 6 under the head Schools.)

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are no beadsmen or almsmen immediately attached to the cathedral, but there is an almshouse, founded by Bishop Bubwith, A.D. 1436, to which the dean and chapter, being with the mayor and corporation of the city of Wells joint trustees, appoint pensioners.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

There are three sacrists or clerks, one of whom officiates as verger to the dean, another to the canons, and a third is employed in closing the doors, preserving order, &c.; there is also an organist and bellows-blower. None of the duties of the above-mentioned officers have in any case become obsolete.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two services, morning and evening, on every day of the week

At 11 and 3 o'clock on Sundays.

At 10 and 3 o'clock on week-days.

All these services are choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

The number of men attending in the choir on Sundays is seven, of boys eight.

The number of boys has within the last twenty years been increased from six to eight, and a supernumerary lay vicar has been added.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon as part of the service at morning and evening prayer on Sundays, and a sermon in the morning service on all holy-days. It is always preached from the pulpit in the choir, unless the bishop preaches, when the sermon is delivered from the throne.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The Holy Communion is administered in the cathedral on the first Sunday in every month, and on all the great festivals of the year.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

The chancellor of the church is required to deliver a lecture or sermon on every Saint's day, in person or by deputy.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric is for the most part in a good and sound state, a very large sum having recently been expended on its internal repairs and decoration, and on the necessary and substantial reparation of the roof. The exterior of the building presenting very rich and elaborate sculpture, and of high antiquity, is from the action of the atmosphere in a constant state of decomposition, and discharges from its surface heavy fragments of stone. A very large sum of money would be required to put it into proper order, or complete its restoration.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

Unfortunately there are none. The sums required for the purpose have from time to time been taken from the income of the dean and chapter, except of late years, when a large sum has been raised by subscription for the specific object of restoring the choir.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The sums expended on the fabric for the last fourteen years are as follow: (C. denoting money from the capitular fund, and S. money raised by subscription):

	£	s.	d.	
1839	699	10	10	C.
1840	200	11	9	C.
1841	171	1	6	C.
1842	400	12	9	C.
	1,120	10	0	S.
1843	380	7	2½	C.
	1,000	0	0	S.
1844	617	15	6	C.
1845	390	13	4	C.
1846	296	7	0	C.
1847	242	19	8	C.
	1,000	0	0	S.
1848	205	8	1	C.
	1,322	0	0	S.
1849	312	17	0	C.
	1,712	12	0	S.
1850	405	0	5	C.
1851	169	8	4	C.
	2,000	0	0	S.
1852	303	16	0	C.
Total expenditure for fourteen years	12,951	11	4½	

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

There are certain stalls assigned to the various members of the cathedral. When not occupied by the persons to whom they are appropriated, they are filled, as well as the other seats, by persons connected with the cathedral, or living in its precincts. A preference is given to the inhabitants of the liberty of St. Andrew, in which the cathedral is situate, as they have no parish church of their own. No pews or seats have ever been let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

Burnham.
Cheddar.
Congresbury
Dulverton.
Lovington.
Bishop's Lydeard.
North Curry.
Pucklechurch, with Westerleigh, Wick, and Abson.
Stoke St. Gregory.
Stogumber, with Elworthy.
Bicknoller.
West Hatch.
Wells.
Whitchurch.
Winscombe.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish, with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d Will. 4. chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

1. Parishes.	2. Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	3. Population.	4. Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	5. Number of Churches.	6. Augmentation.	7. Other Grants.	8. Patronage.
Burnham	Tithe 190*l.*, Glebe 40*l.*	See Census	596*l.* net	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Cheddar	Tithe 400*l.*, Glebe 15*l.*	Do.	333*l.* net	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Congresbury	Tithe 191*l.*, Glebe 31*l.*	Do.	800*l.* gross	Two	None	None	W. Stuart, Esq., Bristol.
Dulverton	Tithe 300*l.*, Glebe 20*l.*	Do.	317*l.* net	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Lovington	Tithe 215*l.*, Glebe 20*l.*	Do.	71*l.* net	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Bishop's Lydeard	Tithes 729*l.*	Do.	235*l.* gross	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
North Curry	Tithes 650*l.*, Glebe 132*l.*	Do.	320*l.* net	Two	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Pucklechurch, cum Westerleigh, Wick, and Abson	Tithe 480*l.*, Glebe	Do.	523*l.* net	Four	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Stoke St. Gregory	Tithe 388*l.*, Glebe 20*l.*	Do.	153*l.* net	One	Augmented by Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Stogumber and Elworthy with Bicknoller	Tithes 728*l.*	Do. Stogumber	251*l.* net	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
	Do. 139*l.*, Glebe 14*l.*	Do. Bicknoller	121*l.* net	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
West Hatch chapelry	Tithes 174*l.*, Glebe 1*l.*	Do.	Annexed to North Curry.	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Wells	Tithes 1,080*l.*, Glebe 10*l.*	Do.	433*l.* net	One church, 3 chapels, and a licensed rooms	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.
Whitchurch	Tithes including Glebe 300*l.*	Do.	500*l.* net	Five, and a licensed room	None	None	Bishop of Bath and Wells or Salisbury.
Winscombe	Tithes 200*l.*, Glebe 185*l.*	Do.	250*l.* gross	One	None	None	Dean and chapter of Wells.

VIII.—VISITOR

1. Who is the visitor?

No visitor is especially appointed; but the bishop of the diocese, from his episcopal office, is generally understood to possess visitatorial authority.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

There are on record notices of visitations of ancient date, but none of a recent period, with the exception of that held in the year 1825, when a visitation was held by Bishop Law.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Copies can be supplied of the questions proposed at the visitation held in 1825, but of the earlier visitations there is no distinct account.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

Such as belong to any bishop in the discharge of his episcopal office.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

Not to the best of our knowledge.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

No.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

To the best of our knowledge no such distinct and defined relations exist.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

We know of no absolute rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church, but we are on every occasion ready to pay every deference to his wishes.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop receives a small annual pension from the capitular fund.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603 (Canons xxxv., cxxii.)?

The dean and canons have never been accustomed to take any part in the examination of candidates for Holy Orders. They always assist in the imposition of hands at the ordinations when held in the cathedral; but they have no concern and never interfere with the proceedings of the bishop's court.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is, to a certain extent, a good library, consisting of a fair collection of classical and theological works down to the middle of the last century, but with very few publications of modern date.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About 2,348 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

The members of the chapter only possess keys of the library, but they are ready on every occasion to afford facilities to the clergy of the diocese, or any other persons who may wish to avail themselves of the use of the books.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no endowment for the support or augmentation of the library.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

Exclusively of a town district called the liberty of St. Andrew, in which the cathedral dedicated to that saint is situate, there is one parish in the city of Wells (St. Cuthbert's). The patronage of that parish is vested in the dean and chapter.

2. What is the population of each?

The population of the liberty of St. Andrew is 346.
Of St. Cuthbert's,—

The in-parish - - - -	3,635
The out-parish - - - -	3,080
Total of St. Cuthbert's - -	6,715

3. What is the income of the cure?

£828 per annum, gross amount; £433 per annum, net amount.

4. Is there a house of residence?

A good and substantial house near the church of St. Cuthbert.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

The vicarage of St. Cuthbert, including both the in and the out, parishes, extends for several miles around Wells. It comprises many hamlets, in three of which chapels have been built during the incumbency of the present vicar, and by his exertions, the money having been raised partly by contribution from the dean and chapter and partly from other sources. But still a strong and painful necessity exists for building a church or chapel, and forming a new district, at the further and eastern extremity of the city, in the suburb called East Wells. This suburb is a part of the extensive parish of St. Cuthbert, but at a distance from the church, situate at the other and western extremity of the city, and inhabited wholly by a numerous, ignorant, and poor population, whose spiritual destitution it is beyond the power of any vicar with his other avocations effectually to relieve.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

1. Name of Benefice.	2. Population.	3. Income.	4. House.	5. Chapels erected.
SOMERSETSHIRE:		£		
St. Cuthbert's, Wells	6,715	Gross 828 - - Net 433 - -	Yes	3 chapels and licensed room.
Allerton	See census -	223	No	No.
DORSETSHIRE				
Buckland Newton	„	496	Yes	One chapel.
SOMERSETSHIRE:				
Burnham	„	596	„	No.
Bishop's Lydeard	„	235	„	„
Bicknoller	„	121	„	„
Cheddar	„	333	„	„
Dulverton	„	317	„	„
Lovington	„	71	No	„
Lambrook	„	157	„	„
Mudford	„	180	Yes	„
North Curry and West Hatch	„	320	„	„
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:				
Pucklechurch, with Westerleigh, Wick, and Abson.	„	523	„	One chapel.
SOMERSETSHIRE:				
Stoke St. Gregory	„	153	„	No.
Stogumber	„	251	„	„
Shipham	„	157	„	„
Sutton, Long	„	229	„	„
Winscombe	„	250	„	„

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

The dean and chapter within the last few years have annually contributed towards the increase of curates in three places connected with their body, and, till the Ecclesiastical Commissioners objected to the payment, an annual donation was made to the general fund for providing for additional curates in populous places.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The following aid is annually afforded out of the capitular revenues:—

	£	s.	a.
To the perpetual curate of Easton - -	30	0	0
Ditto East Wells - -	30	0	0
Stoke St. Gregory - - -	40	0	0
Lecturer at St. Cuthbert's - - -	10	10	0
Wells National School - - -	14	14	0
Diocesan Education Board - - -	21	0	0
	£146	4	0

Exclusively of occasional donations for churches and schools, as necessity may suggest.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

A theological institution was established in the year 1840 under the superintendence of the Rev. J. H. Pinder, M.A., precentor and prebendary, and lately elected by the dean and chapter a canon residentiary of the cathedral. This institution has worked usefully and successfully in preparing young men, graduates of the Universities (none other being admitted), for Holy Orders. The institution is in no way connected with the capitular body, except that it at present happens to be conducted by one of its members, and enjoys the advantage of a spacious and convenient room belonging to the dean and chapter over the cloisters for the purposes of a lecture room, and is also accommodated with sittings in the cathedral.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

Attempts have been made by the Diocesan Board of Education, largely assisted by the dean and chapter, to establish a training school for educating masters for parochial schools, but wholly without success.

Wells, April 9, 1853. R. JENKYNS, Dean.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 506.)

At a Special Chapter holden at the Chapter House, 16th day of March 1835.

PRESENT.

The Very Reverend A. C. Tait, D.C.L., Dean.
The Reverend C. G. V. Harcourt, A.M.
The Reverend Henry Gipps, A.M.

Agreed and ordered,—

That the dean and canon in residence be empowered to forward to the Capitular Commission the answers to their queries, of which answers a rough draft has this day been approved by the chapter.

(Signed) A. C. TAIT, Dean.
C. G. V. HARCOURT, Canon.
H. GIPPS, Canon.

Answers of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle to the questions addressed to them by the Cathedral Commissioners.

The chapter clerk has been instructed to give every facility to the Commissioners to enable them to have copies made in Carlisle of the charter and the statutes of King Henry VIII., and of the deed by which an estate is secured to the grammar schoolmaster; also of the questions and answers of the several visitations 1707, 1710, 1716, 1753, and of any other papers which the Commissioners may think it advisable to require.

With respect to the force of the statutes of King Henry VIII., the degree in which they are limited by the Act 6 Anne, cap. 21, as well as by other laws of the land, must be considered.

A copy of the Act 6 Anne, cap. 21., is prefixed to the copy of the statutes which is in the dean's custody.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

On the dissolution of the monastery of Saint Mary, Carlisle, the monastery became the cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, to be governed by a dean and four canons.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

Original number of the members and officers:—By the statutes of Henry VIII. there is to be always in the cathedral one dean and four canons (statute 2); out of the number of canons three officers are annually to be elected, Vice-Decanus, Receptor, and Thesaurarius (statute 17).

The dean and four canons alone are to constitute the chapter. The body corporate includes the inferior members who are not members of the chapter. These are to be:—

8 Minor Canons.
1 Deacon.
1 Sub-deacon.
4 Lay clerks.

1 Master of the choristers.
6 Choristers.
1 Grammar schoolmaster.
6 Almsmen.
1 Verger.
2 Sub-sacrists.
1 Porter, who is also to be barber.
1 Butler.
1 Cook.
1 Under-cook.

The seneschallus vel clericus terrarum is spoken of in the statutes.

3. What were the duties of each?

Duties of the members and officers according to the original institution:—

I.—The dean.

"Quoniam decanum vigilantem esse decet, veluti oculum in corpore qui reliquis corporis membris haud negligenter prospiciat, statuimus et ordinamus ut decanus qui pro tempore fuerit cum omni solicitudine cæteris præsit: canonicosque et ministros ecclesiæ omnes moneat, increpet, arguat, obsecret, opportune importune instet, tanquam excubias agens in reliquum gregem suæ curæ commissum; curet autem ut divina officia cum decore celebrentur, ut conciones præscriptis diebus habeantur, ut pueri cum fructu instituantur, ut elymosynæ pauperibus distribuantur, ut in universum concredita sibi munera singuli fideliter obeant.

"Præterea decani interesse debet, ut cum præsens fuerit honestam et competentem familiam alat. Pauperibus panem frangat, quâ in re ipsius in Domino conscientiam oneramus, ut honestè et frugaliter in omnibus se exhibeat. Decanum autem sordide parcum castigabit episcopus. Canonicos vero similiter delinquentes castigabit decanus, qui etiam malos et in officia tardos per statuta corriget et puniet. Præterea thesaurum jocalia, ornamenta ecclesiæ, vasa aurea et argentea, supellectilem omnem, utensilia, chartas et munimenta rotulos curiarum et scripturas, aliaque bona et res quascumque ad ecclesiam prædictam spectantes diligenter ac fideliter in ærario ac locis aliis ad ea specialiter deputatis servet ac custodiat, atque ab aliis quorum interierit illud agere servari et custodiri faciat, ut ea omnia successori suo integra relinquat. Statuimus etiam et volumus ut in omnibus causis gravioribus, veluti in feodi concessione, terrarum et firmarum dimissione, ac beneficiorum collatione aliisque id genus rebus, decani si præsens sit consensus obtineatur, sin absens fuerit (modo intra regni nostri Angliæ limites degat) consensus ejus requiratur."

In statute 14, the dean is ordered to preach on Easter Sunday, Corpus Christi, and Christmas Day in English. This duty may be performed "per se vel per alium." He is also charged generally to be diligent in season and out of season in spreading the Word of God, both elsewhere and especially in the cathedral church. Also statute 33 says, "Volumus ut omnibus principalibus "festis decanus (nisi legitime impeditus fuerit) in divinis officiis celebrandi "executor sit."

As to attendance in church—the dean is to receive 5*s.* for each day if he is present, "vel integris matutinis, vel missâ, vel vespertinis officiis"—Statute 16. and also as much for those days during which he is legitimately absent. Also, with reference to the statutable dividend, residence is thus interpreted for both the dean and canons, statute 16, "Residentes interpretamur eos qui et dies "viginti continuos quotannis divinis officiis juxta normam statutorum "intersunt," &c.

The dean, if absent without good reason from the November chapter, is to lose the corpus decanatus, 29*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, statute 17, cf. statute 16.

Statute 16, which assigns the stipends, enjoins the exercise of hospitality.

II.—The canons.

The duties assigned to the canons are, (statute 12)—To defend the property and rights of the cathedral, and obey the statutes, and faithfully to perform the duties of any office of the cathedral which is committed to them.

Statute 14.—To be diligent in season and out of season in spreading the Word of God, both elsewhere and especially in the cathedral church. Wherefore they are charged to preach four times at least each year in English (ad populum) in the cathedral. This duty they may perform "per se vel per alios."

Statute 33 says, "Volumus ut omnibus majoribus duplicibus festis canonici, "quisque suo ordine (nisi legitime impeditus fuerit) in divinis officiis celebrandis "executor sit."

The canons, if absent from the November chapter, lose the corpus prebendæ, 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*—Statute 17, cf. statute 16.

As to attendance in church, each canon is to receive 10*d.* for each day, if present, "vel integris matutinis, vel missâ, vel vespertinis officiis." And also as much for those days during which he is legitimately absent.—Statute 16.

Also in reference to the statutable dividend, residence is interpreted as in the case of the dean, "qui dies viginti continuo s quotannis divinis officiis intersunt," &c.

The canons are ordered (statute 15) to have each a separate house and establishment, "familiam," of his own; but if at any time a canon be not resident for a longer time than one week, he is not required to maintain a separate establishment.

Also, if any canon be not possessed of a certain income of 40*l.* of his own, independently of what he receives from the cathedral, he is not required to support a separate establishment.

If there be several canons without such an income of their own they are to mess together, and to receive for their common establishment the same allowance as would be given to each resident who had a separate establishment of his own. Unless they thus mess together, or maintain each a separate establishment, they are not to have a share of the dividend.

Statute 16, which assigns the stipends, enjoins the canons to exercise hospitality.

The statutable office-bearers (officiarii), viz., the vice-decanus, receptor, and thesaurarius, are to be elected by the dean and canons on the 23d of November each year.

The vice-dean is in the dean's absence to preside, and to regulate the affairs of the church. During a vacancy of the deanery, he is to exercise the full and entire authority of dean.

The receiver is to collect the rents, &c., and hand them over to the treasurer; he is to see that the buildings on the estates (ædificia exteriora), are kept in proper repair, and he is to assist the dean in the visitations of the estates.

The treasurer is to pay their stipends &c. to all the officers and others; with the advice of the dean he is to see that the church and the dwellings of the various members, except those of the dean and canons, are properly repaired, and to provide what is necessary for the ornament of the choir and church; and he is to see that proper materials are reserved for building purposes. Also, if the dean and canons fail to keep their houses in good repair, he is to see that such houses are repaired at their charges. He is also to see that the vestments and sacred utensils are properly kept.

The following is the account of the statutable duties of the inferior officers and others who are members of the body but not of the chapter:—

The eight minor canons, the four lay clerks, the deacon, and the subdeacon are appointed "ad Dei laudes in ecclesiæ nostræ templo assidue decantandum."

—Statute 21 They are required to swear that they will obey the statutes, and pay due obedience and reverence to the dean and canons, and endeavour to promote the interests and honour of the cathedral. One of the minor canons, "ætate maturior et moribus et eruditione insignior," is to be appointed precentor by the dean and canons. He is to preside over the choir. He is to note the absence of all members of the body, dean and canons as well as others, and report thereon once a fortnight to the chapter. He is also to take care that the books of the choir be kept in good order.

One of the minor canons ("vir industrius et fide multâ") is to be chosen sacrist by the dean and canons. He is to have the care of the altars, vestments, chalices, &c. &c. He is to visit the sick members, and hear their confessions. He is to administer the sacraments of the church "tam infirmis quam sanis;" to receive the oblations in the cathedral, and see that they are kept for the use of the church.

Under him the two subsacrists are to have charge of the vestments, lights, altars, &c. to sweep the cathedral, and ring the bells.

The verger is to walk before the dean (or the bishop if he be present,) in all processions, &c.

The six choristers, "pueri teneræ ætatis et vocibus sonoris et ad cantandum apti," are to assist the choir. A person "honestæ famæ, vitæ probæ, cantandi et organa pulsandi peritus," is to be chosen by the chapter to instruct the choristers. He is to act as organist; and is to attend to the morals as well as the musical training of the boys.—Statute 26.

The grammar-school master is to be chosen by the dean and chapter. He is to be learned in Greek and Latin, a man of pious life, well skilled in teaching. His duty is thus defined: "pueros quoscunque grammaticam discendi gratiâ ad scholam nostram confluentes pietate excolat et bonis literis exornet." He is to follow the rules laid down for him by the dean and canons.—Statute 27.

The duty of the almsmen is, as far as their infirmities allow, to be present daily in church at the time of divine service, to wait upon the ministering priests, and to assist the subsacrists in ringing the bells, and in the care of the lights.—Statute 28.

The "inferiores ministri" are to perform the duties of servants especially in connexion with the common table.

4. What was the residence required?

Of the dean.—Statute 9.

He was required to reside for the whole year, except a hundred days. Additional absence was, however, permitted if there was any "legitimum impedimentum" to his residence; and "legitimum impedimentum" is defined to be "servitium regis aut reginæ domesticum, quod vocant ordinarium; servitium etiam eorum qui in principis aulâ decani sacelli eleemosynarii seu principis in grammaticâ informatoris officio fungunitur; ad hæc, negotia regis ultro oblata et demandata, adversam corporis valetudinem; procurationem negotiorum nostræ ecclesiæ; violentam detentionem; vel denique ecclesiæ nostræ nomine ad parliamentum seu provinciale consilium profectionem et ibidem moram." Absence for a day is not to be counted if the dean preaches within fifteen miles of Carlisle; nor absence for two days if he preaches at a distance greater than fifteen and less than twenty-four miles.—Statute 13.

Of the canons.—Statute 13.

The canons were required to be in residence the whole year, with the exception of eighty days. "Legitimum impedimentum" was allowed as a reason for longer absence. "Legitimum impedimentum" is defined similarly as in the case of the dean.

Absence for a day is not to be counted when a canon preaches within fifteen miles of Carlisle, nor absence for two days if he preaches at a distance greater than fifteen and less than twenty-four miles.

But a third part, at least, of the whole number of canons is to be always resident.

Of minor canons, and all inferior officers or members.

The minor canons are forbidden to be absent for a day or night without leave first obtained from the dean. Their presence in church at every service is enforced by fine; and, generally, it is laid down (statute 23,) "minorum canonicorum clericorum cæterorumque omnium in ecclesiâ nostrâ ministrantium residentia perpetua sit." Powe is given to the dean (statute 28) to allow the almsmen to be absent for any good cause for twenty days in the year.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The only definition of residence seems to be that which is to be derived from the expressions of the statutes quoted in the answers to the third and fourth questions.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The cathedral is governed by a dean and four canons.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

Present number of members and officers,—

The chapter consists of a dean and four canons. There are the following members of the body not in the chapter:—

3 Minor canons.

By Order in Council, dated 7th November 1850, the number is in process of being reduced to two.

1 Grammar-school master.

1 Organist and master of the choristers.

2 Subsacrists, who are required to act as singing men.

4 Lay clerks, who are required to act as singing men.

1 Deacon, who is required to act as singing man.

1 Sub-deacon, who is required to act as singing man.

6 Choristers.

2 Probationers, who are choristers.

6 Almsmen;

One of whom is appointed to the office of verger and butler, another to that of porter and barber.

3 Almsmen of Saint Nicholas.

2 Pensioners;

The chapter clerk holds the offices of steward and deputy treasurer. One of the canons is librarian, and there is a sub-librarian.

3. What are the duties of each?

Present duties of the members and officers.

The dean exercises a general superintendence over the whole establishment. The statutable injunction to him to be present at divine service once a day during his residence is observed. The present rule as to preaching is, that he undertakes to preach in the cathedral forty sermons during the year, being responsible for ten sermons during the residence of each canon.

The absence of the dean from the November or June chapters subjects him to the loss of attendance money, 30*l.* for each chapter.

The canons.—The statutable injunction to be present once a day at divine service during their residence is observed; usually the canon in residence is present twice a day. The canons (each in his residence) preach altogether sixty-four sermons in the year on Sundays, besides arranging with the dean for the sermons on those days not Sundays, when sermons are usually preached.

The absence of the canons from the November or June chapters subjects them to the loss of attendance money, 15*l.* for each chapter.

The offices of vice-dean, receptor, and thesaurarius are held by the canons in turn, but the duties of these offices, as well as their emoluments, have become merely nominal. The canon in residence, in the absence of the dean, performs all the duties of vice-dean.

The minor canons conduct the daily service. The dean and canon in residence officiating at the communion service.

The deacon, sub-deacon, and lay clerks act as singing men.

The master of the choristers is organist, and, according to the statute, gives instruction in music to the choristers.

The choristers attend in the choir, and are required to be regular in the singing school, and in attendance on the grammar school.

The grammar-school master superintends the grammar school.

The almsmen and pensioners are required to assist the verger on Sundays.

The verger attends the dean to the cathedral, and conducts persons to their seats in the cathedral. He has no duties as butler.

The subsacrists take charge of the communion plate under the direction of the minor canon, who is sacrist, and collect the offertory. They also act as singing men.

The porter keeps the gate. He has no duties as barber.

There is no cook nor under cook.

4. What residence is required?

The following residence is required of each member of the body :—

The dean is required to reside eight months.

Each canon resides three months.

The minor canon appointed under the new system resides habitually, being expected to obtain leave of absence from the dean or canon in residence when he wishes to go away from Carlisle.

The two minor canons who still hold their offices under the old arrangement come into residence every fifth week, when it is their turn to read in the cathedral; but exchanges of weeks may at any time be made with the consent of the dean, or in his absence the canon in residence.

The grammar-school master is not expected to be in Carlisle during the holidays of the school.

The inferior members must obtain leave from the dean or canon in residence, if they wish to be absent from their duties.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

The interpretation has not (that we are aware of) been very distinctly laid down; but residence is, as a matter of fact, always kept by the dean and canons by living in the residence houses.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the reformation?

The statutes of the cathedral are the original statutes given by King Henry VIII. But the Act 6 Ann, cap. 21, is the legal authority which states how far these statutes are binding.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The capitular body will not be altered in its constitution by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

None of the canonries are permanently annexed to any offices in the cathedral.

9. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

None of the canonries are in whole or in part annexed to any offices not in the cathedral.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

The canons have each a residentiary house, and they reside in these houses.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

The present number of minor canons is three; when the new system, established by the Order in Council mentioned above, comes fully into operation, they will be two.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

The minor canon, appointed since the new arrangement, is required usually to be present once a day in the cathedral; and during the weeks in which he officiates, to be present twice a day.

The minor canons appointed on the old system are not present in the cathedral except during the weeks in which they officiate, being supposed to be occupied by their parochial duties.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

By the new arrangement each minor canon is to receive a salary of 150*l.* a year. This is the actual salary of the one minor canon so appointed.

The two others appointed under the old system receive each his statutable payment of 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, with an additional salary of 4*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and his share of a lease granted to them by the chapter, which produces about 60*l.* a year for each.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulation?

The minor canons under the new arrangement are precluded from holding benefices or curacies.

This does not apply to those appointed under the old system now in process of being abolished, one of whom holds a chapter living nine miles from Carlisle; the other a perpetual curacy in Carlisle. These were conferred on the minor canons with the canonries.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them, either as respects their number or emoluments?

The provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. have been partially applied. An Order in Council cited above has appointed that the number of minor canons shall be two,

and the stipend of each 150*l.* a year. One minor canon has been appointed under the new system. Two others still retain office, appointed under the old system.

In the late transfer of the capitular property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, certain premises close to the abbey gate have been reserved to the chapter, on the understanding (embodied in a capitular order, dated 2d November 1852,) that the lease of such premises shall not hereafter be renewed, but the premises shall be reserved to provide residences for minor canons.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school under the control of the chapter, which is now divided into two departments, a classical and an English department. The choristers attend the English department.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The head-master is appointed by the dean and chapter, being a statutable officer of the cathedral. He employs two under-masters on his own responsibility.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The head-master receives a small statutable salary and the rent of an estate left for the maintenance of the schoolmaster by Bishop Smith in 1700, and takes fees from his pupils.

The statutable salary of 8*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* is paid, with an addition which makes it it in all 29*l.*

The rent of the estate is 94*l.* per annum.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

A house has been assigned rent-free to the master within the last two years. It is occupied by the English master, who takes boarders.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

The statutes provide no allowances to the scholars (besides the allowances o the choristers).

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

There is no provision for them when leaving school.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The schools are open to all children, either as boarders or day scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others

The present number of scholars, exclusive of the choristers, is 68.
The classical department, 45 in all.
The English department, 32.
The youngest boy is seven years of age.
The eldest boy is eighteen years of age.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars and clerks?

The number of lay clerks is - - - 4
„ sub-sacrists - - 2
„ deacon - - - - 1
„ sub-deacon - - - 1
In all eight singing men.

2. What are their emoluments?

Their salaries are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 sub-sacrist - - - -	2	16	8	26	1	0
Additional salary - -	23	4	4			
1 sub-sacrist - - - -	2	16	8	51	1	0
Additional salary - -	48	4	4			
1 lay clerk - - - -	2	19	2	30	0	0
Additional salary - -	27	0	10			
1 lay clerk - - - -	2	19	2	25	0	0
Additional salary - -	22	0	10			
2 lay clerks - - - -	2	19	2	50	0	0 each.
Additional salary - -	47	0	10			
1 deacon - - - -	2	10	0	50	0	0
Additional salary - -	47	10	0			
1 sub-deacon - - - -	2	10	0	10	0	0
Additional salary - -	7	10	0			

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

The four singing men who receive the highest salaries are required to attend the cathedral twice each day. The others divide the days among them, so that there shall be usually six men in attendance, and on Sundays eight.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The choristers are in number eight, viz. six choristers and two probationers; besides these there are always two boys in training, who receive their education free, but are not required to attend the choir in the cathedral.

The choristers receive their education free.

Their allowances are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
2 choristers - - -	0	15	0	7	7	0	each.
Additional salary - -	6	12	0				
2 choristers - - -	0	15	0	6	6	0	„
Additional salary - -	5	11	0				
2 choristers - - -	0	15	0	5	5	0	„
Additional salary - -	4	10	0				
2 probationary choristers - - -				3	0	0	„

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are nine almsmen, who are required to attend the cathedral on Sundays.

Their statutable allowances are paid to them, viz:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
6 almsmen - - -	4	10	0	5	0	0	each.
Additional salary - -	0	10	0				
3 almsmen of Saint Nicholas - - -				2	0	0	„

Two pensioners receive, the one 20*l.*, the other 10*l.* per annum.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The organist receives 100*l.* a year.

The duties of butler, barber, cook, and under-cook have become obsolete.

	£	s.	d.
The verger receives - - -	2	11	8
And as butler - - -	4	10	0
Additional salary - -	7	18	4
The porter and barber receives -	3	16	8
Additional salary - -	3	0	0
And a house.			

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two services in the cathedral daily, at 10 and 3 on week-days, at 11 and 3 on Sundays. All the services are choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

On Sundays eight men and eight boys attend in the choir; on week-days six men and eight boys. No diminution of the number has taken place within the last twenty years; on the contrary, by an increase of salary, arrangements have been made for a fuller attendance than formerly in the choir on week-days.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There are two sermons on Sundays, preached in the choir of the cathedral.

4. How often is the holy communion administered in the cathedral?

The holy communion is administered once a month and on the great festivals.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is no officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures, nor are such lectures delivered in the cathedral.

The statutes make no mention of such an officer. There was for some time a lecturer of the cathedral (an officer not mentioned in the statutes), but his business was merely to preach for the dean and canons. This duty they now perform themselves, except in rare cases.

The chapter appoint a Sunday evening lecturer to officiate in Saint Cuthbert's church.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric is in a very dilapidated condition.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

Hitherto there has been no fund specially devoted by statute for the maintenance of the fabric. It has been the custom to apply the proceeds of the woods to this purpose. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by an Order in Council, dated 10th day of November last, are bound to expend forthwith upon its repair 15,000*l.* or thereabouts.

The chapter, as is mentioned in the same Order in Council, by a capitular order and decree bearing date the 2d day of November last, and duly confirmed as a statute by the visitor, have permanently appropriated certain rentcharges awarded in lieu of tithes towards providing a fabric fund for the future. These rentcharges are at present demised on leases running for twenty-one years, and will not therefore all of them be available for the fabric fund till twenty-one years have expired.

Their value, as given in schedule A. affixed to the aforesaid Order in Council, is 971*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum; and by the terms of the aforesaid order and decree of the chapter, confirmed by the visitor, these rentcharges are appointed to be "appropriated, and the proceeds thereof carried to a fund to be called 'the fabric fund';" and it is ordered that "such fund shall be from time to time "applied for and towards the maintenance and repair of the said fabric and of "the public buildings of the abbey, as and when the same shall be required, "and for and towards no other use or purpose whatsoever."

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

On the average of the last seven years the chapter have expended on the fabric about 350*l.* annually out of their general corporate income.

On the average of the seven years preceding, the chapter have expended on the fabric about 290*l.* annually out of their general corporate income.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

Besides the stalls assigned to the members of the chapter and the bishop, and the four pews usually reserved for the use of the dean's and the canons' families, there are no stalls, seats, or pews appropriated in the cathedral. None of course therefore are let. The usual practice has been for three or four pews to be kept locked till the service begins for the use of such persons as have intimated to the dean or canon in residence their intention of habitually attending the cathedral. A stall is reserved for the mayor of Carlisle if he attends the cathedral, and a pew for the officers of the garrison. Accommodation on open benches is secured for the soldiers of the garrison, and for the children of the central school of Carlisle

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VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

By an Order in Council, bearing date the 10th day of November last, the dean and chapter transferred all their property, with certain reservations, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on condition of receiving a money payment in lieu of their interest therein, till such time as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should put them in possession of a real estate within the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, or Westmorland of equivalent value. By this transfer the only tithe property that remains in the hands of the dean and chapter is that arising from certain of the rentcharges awarded in lieu of tithes in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest. The rentcharges thus reserved from transfer are (as stated above) reserved for ever for the maintainance of the fabric and other public buildings of the abbey. They amount to 97*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, as commuted, while the whole rentcharges of the parish of Hesket amount to 1,528*l.* That part which is not appropriated prospectively to the building fund has now been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but the lessees are of course in present possession of both the reserved and unreserved portions, with the exception of rentcharges of the value of 11*7l.* 10*s.*, of which the leases have already expired.

The glebe land of Hesket-in-the-Forest is the property of the perpetual curacy. The dean and chapter are the patrons. The population is 2,018 (as returned in the Clergy List, 1849.)

The income of the perpetual curate is as follows *:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Glebe land	35	0	0
From dean and chapter's lessees	18	5	0
Augmentation from Ecclesiastical Commissioners	95	0	0
Parsonage house and garden	10	0	0
Easter dues	3	10	0
Surplice fees	3	0	0
	164	15	0

* As returned to the chapter by the incumbent in 1845.

Besides the parish church of Hesket, there is a chapel at Armathwaite, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale.

The living has not, as far as our records go, been augmented by the dean and chapter. The only grants made have been for the schools at Hesket and Armathwaite.

A complete list of the parishes in which the dean and chapter formerly possessed the rectorial tithes, with statements of the value of the tithes hitherto leased on septennial fines of one year and three quarters value, of the value of glebe land hitherto leased on septennial fines of one year and half's value, together with all other particulars, will best be obtained by application to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in whose hands the property is now placed.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of Carlisle is visitor.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

We have accounts of visitations in the years 1707, 1710, 1716, and 1753.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

A copy of the questions put in 1753 will be supplied, as also copies of the questions at the other visitations, if required.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The powers of the visitor are defined in the statute as follows (stat. 39.):—

Nullum opus est adeò piè cœptum adeò prospere productum adeò fideliter consummatum, quod hominum incuria et negligentia non facilè labefactetur ac subvertatur, nulla tum sancta et firma statuta conduntur, quin temporis diuturnitate in oblivionem et contemptum veniant, si non adsit continua vigilantia et pietatis zelus. Quod quidem ne in ecclesiâ nostrâ unquam fiat aut evenire possit, nos episcopi Carliolensis qui pro tempore fuerit fide et diligentia freti, præter ordinariam et episcopalem potestatem quæ ipsi (ut dictæ ecclesiæ pastori et episcopo) per regni nostri leges ecclesiasticas competit, eundem etiam ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Carliolensis visitatorem præsentis statuti vigore constituimus, volentes et mandantes ut pro Christiana fide et ardenti pietatis zelo vigilet atque curet ut hæc statuta et ordinationes ecclesiæ nostræ a nobis edita inviolabiliter observentur, ut possessiones et bona tam spiritualia quam temporalia prospero statu floreant; ut jura, libertates, et privilegia conserventur et defendantur. Atque, ut hoc ita fiat, statuimus et volumus ut episcopus ipse quoties a decano vel duobus canonicis rogatus fuerit, imò licet non rogatus semel tamen quovis triennio, ad ecclesiam nostram in persona propria (nisi grandis obstiterit necessitas) alioquin per cancellarium suum, accedat; decanum, canonicos, minores canonicos, clericos, cæterosque omnes ecclesiæ nostræ ministros in locum congruum convocet; cui quidem episcopo præsentis statuti vigore plenam concedimus potestatem et authoritatem ut super singulis articulis in statutis nostris contentis et de quibuscunque aliis articulis statum commodum et honorem ecclesiæ nostræ concernentibus, decanum, canonicos, minores canonicos, cæterosque ministros interroget et cogat eorum quemlibet per juramentum ecclesiæ præstitum veritatem dicere de omnibus delictis et criminibus quibuscunque; comperta autem et probata juxta delicti et criminis mensuram puniat atque reformet, omniaque faciat quæ ad vitiorum resecationem necessaria videbuntur, quæque ad officium visitatoris pertinere jure dignoscuntur. Quos quidem omnes tam decanum quam canonicos et alios ecclesiæ nostræ ministros (quoad omnia præmissa) volumus et mandamus ipsi episcopo parere et obedire. Statuimus autem in virtute juramenti ecclesiæ nostræ præstiti ut nemo contra decanum aut canonicos aut aliquem ministrorum ecclesiæ nostræ quicquam dicat aut enunciet nisi quod verum crediderit aut de quo publica vox vel fama circumlata fuerit. Volumus præterea ut decanus communibus ecclesiæ nostræ sumptibus episcopo visitanti decem personis comitato unam aut ad summam duas refectiones intra ecclesiæ nostræ ædes præparet et apponat. Porrò autem quoniam hæc nostra statuta perpetuò durare optamus quotiescunque ambiguitas aliqua aut dissensio orta fuerit inter decanum et canonicos aut inter canonicos ipsos de vero et sincero intellectu statutorum nostrorum, quæ omnia juxta planum et grammaticum sensum intelligi volumus, decernimus statutum illud vel aliqua statuti clausula de qua orta est contentio ad episcopum Carliolensem referatur cujus interpretationi et declarationi (modò statutis nostris non repugnet) eos qui dubitarunt et contenderunt sine dilatione aut contradictione stare et obedire præcipimus. Inhibemus tamen visitatori aut statutorum declaratori aliisque omnibus cujuscunque dignitatis aut authoritatis fuerint ne ulla nova statuta his nostris statutis contraria condant aut in horum aliquo dispensent. Inhibemus etiam decano et canonicis ecclesiæ nostræ ne hujusmodi statuta ab aliis condita recipiant sub pœna amotionis perpetuæ ab ecclesiâ nostrâ. Reservamus tamen nobis et successoribus nostris plenam potestatem et authoritatem statuta hæc mutandi alterandi ac cum illis dispensandi et (si videbitur) etiam nova condendi.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

We are not aware that the powers of the visitor are modified by any special custom.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

We are not aware that there is any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, except the regular courts of law.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter, as defined by charter statutes or composition?

The Bishop of Carlisle is visitor, and has power to preach in the cathedral when he pleases. See statute 39 quoted above, and statute 14.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

This question is answered above.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop has no portion of the common fund of the church, nor any payment from the church.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for holy orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons XXXV. CXXII.)

The dean and canons do not assist the bishop in examination for holy orders. They assist him in imposition of hands, when priests are ordained in the cathedral. They do not assist in the proceedings of the bishop's court.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is a library.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

It consists of 3,174 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is open to the public, on application to the librarian or sub-librarian.

4. Is there any separate endowment, or other source of support for the same?

There is no separate endowment for its support. The chapter place 5*l* a year in the dean's hands for the purchase of books.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

The following parishes in the city are in the patronage of the dean and chapter:—

Saint Mary's parish church.

N.B.—Trinity Church in Saint Mary's will be in the patronage of the dean and chapter, when the present incumbent of Saint Mary's vacates the living.

Saint Cuthbert's parish church, with Christ Church district church.

Upperby, and Wreay are outlying districts in the county, each with a church. Upperby lies in Saint Cuthbert's, and Wreay in Saint Mary's.

2. What is the population of each?

The population of Saint Mary's, including the district of Trinity Church, by the census of 1851 - - - - 15,530

This population is divided in the following proportions:—

Abbey, which is extra-parochial - - -	69
Caldewgate, assigned to Trinity Church - -	7,688
Saint Mary's within - - - - -	4,675
Rickergate - - - - -	3,098

Both Saint Mary's within and Rickergate are included in the district of the parish church of Saint Mary's.

The population of Saint Cuthbert's is thus returned by the census of 1851 :—

Saint Cuthbert's parish, English-street township -	3,632
Botchardgate township - - - -	7,431

N.B.—These are within the city, and are attached to the parish church and Christ Church, but the districts have never been finally separated.

Blackwell, High, township - - - -	370
Blackwell, Low, do. - - - -	182
Upperby do. - - - -	551
Harraby do. - - - -	82
Carleton do. - - - -	188
Botchardly do. - - - -	155
*Brisco do. - - - -	292
*Wreay do. - - - -	149

N.B.—All the above, except those marked thus * are assigned to Upperby district.

The others belong to the district church of Wreay.

3. What is the income of the cure?

Saint Cuthbert's is returned in the dean and chapter books at 124*l.* 19*s.* 5*d*

It is understood to be now about 150*l.* or over.

There is a house.

Saint Mary's is returned in the dean and chapter's books at 74*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

There is a house.

The district church of Trinity is 150*l.*

There is a house.

Christ Church, 145*l.*, with house.

Upperby, 60*l.*, with house.

Wreay is returned in the dean and chapter's books at 83*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.* with house.

4. Is there a house of residence?

There are, as stated above, houses of residence for the incumbents in all the city parishes or districts.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected by the chapter in any of the city parishes.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?

The following is a list of the other benefices in the patronage of the chapter, marking the population, and the income of the cure, as far as can be ascertained, with a statement of whether or not there is a parsonage house.

The statement of the population is taken from the Clergy List of 1849.

Name of Benefice.	Population.	Income of Cure.	——
		£ s. d.	
Appleby	1,354	300 0 0	With house.
Bassenthwaite	536	125 0 0	—
Bewcastle	1,274	109 16 2	With house.
Camerton	941	93 16 6	With house.
Castle Carrock	351	140 0 0	With house.
Corbridge	2,103	556 0 0	With house.
Cumwhitton	533	104 0 0	With house.
Cumrew	183	99 10 0	With house.
Hayton	1,217	150 16 10	With house.
Hutton	264	122 8 6	—
Ireby	472	63 10 0	With house.
Addingham	735	250 0 0	With house.
Morland	1,924	153 0 0	With house.
Rockliff	824	94 19 6	—
Thursby	574	258 13 6	With house.
Kirkland	887	200 0 0	—
Westward	1,311	98 0 0	With house.
Wetheral with Warwick	{ 2,806* 645 }	156 0 0	With house.
Whittingham	1,896	666 0 0	With house.
Castlesowerby	1,007	90 0 0	With house.
Sebergham	853	139 0 0†	With house.
Edenhall	{ 266 273 }	{ No return made to the chapter‡ }	With house.
Hesket	2,018	164 0 0	With house.
Cross Cannonby	5,731	150 0 0	—

* In this is included the population of a district of this parish assigned to a new church, built by Peter Dixon, Esquire, and endowed by him.

† As stated in the Clergy List for 1849.

‡ It is stated as 178*l.* in the Clergy List for 1849.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected by the chapter in these parishes.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

The chapter does not supply any incumbent with a curate.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenue for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The following payments have been made by the chapter from its corporate revenues to perpetual curacies of which it is patron:—

Appleby.—Rentcharge for Scattergate tithe commutation, 90*l.* per annum. Augmentation lease.
Bassenthwaite.—Rentcharge for Linton Holme tithe, 20*l.* per annum. Grant.
Camerton.—15*l.* per annum from tithes. Grant.
Corbridge.—20*l.* per annum from tithes. Grant.
Cumwhitton.—10*l.* per annum from tithes. Grant.
Cumrew.—Rentcharge for tithes, 45*l.* per annum. Augmentation lease.
Ireby.—25*l.* per annum from tithes. Grant.
„ 10*l.* per annum from land on Robertly Common. Direct payment by chapter.
Rockliff.—30*l.* per annum from tithes. Grant.
Westward.—10*l.* per annum from dean and chapter. Direct payment by chapter.
Wetheral with Warwick.—52*l.* per annum from tithes. Grant.
Edenhall.—10*l.* per annum from Langwathly tithes. Grant.
Crosscannonby.—25*l.* per annum from tithes. Grant.
Hesket.—18*l.* 5*s.* per annum from tithes. Grant.

Other aid, schools, &c.:—

		£	s.	d.
1844.	Building Holme Cultram churches - -	20	0	0
	„ Ireby church - -	20	0	0
	Repairing Bolton church - -	5	0	0
	„ Cumrew school - -	3	0	0
1846.	„ Addingham church - -	10	0	0
	Building parsonage house, Castlesowerby -	20	0	0
1849.	„ Rockliff church - -	50	0	0
1850.	„ parsonage house, Camerton -	10	0	0
	„ school at Ireby - -	3	0	0
	Repairing Wetheral church - -	5	0	0
1851.	Building school at Thursby - -	5	0	0
	„ „ Hesket - -	12	12	0
	„ „ Wetheral - -	10	0	0
	„ „ Armathwaite - -	5	0	0

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for holy orders in connexion with the cathedral, and if so, with what success?

No endeavour that we are aware of has been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for holy orders in connexion with the cathedral.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There are not any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No endeavour that we are aware of has been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral.

A. C. Tait, Dean.
H. Percy, Canon in residence.

Abbey, Carlisle,
8th April 1853.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 508.)

The Charters affecting this Cathedral are these:—

1. The charter of erection, which creates the bishopric and the cathedral church, 33 Henry VIII., 1541.

2. The first charter of dotation, by the same king and of the same date

3. The second charter of dotation, annulling the former one and making a new grant, 25th of Elizabeth, 1582.

4. A charter of William and Mary.

The originals of the two first charters are not in existence, having, it is said, been removed from Chester to London at the time of the Great Rebellion, and there perished in the great fire. Copies of them are in possession of the dean and chapter. They will also be found in Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iv. p. 717. The originals of the charters 3 and 4 are in possession of the dean and chapter. The substance of that of Elizabeth is given in Omerod's Cheshire, vol. i. and Dugdale's Monasticon, last edition, under the title "Chester."

The statutes are dated June 4, 1554, 36 Henry VIII. The original copy of these has also perished, unless it be found to exist amongst the papers preserved by Randle Holme and now in the British Museum in the Harleian collection, Nos. 2015, 2159. Copies in Latin and English, of the date of Henry VIII., are found there, Harleian MSS., 2703.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

By the charter of Henry VIII. the cathedral church is declared to consist of one bishop, one dean—priest, six prebendaries—priests, by the name of the cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary in Chester. The dean and six prebendaries are constituted a corporation, to be governed by statutes thereafter to be given by indenture.

The objects of the foundation, as specified in the charter of erection, are these: "That true religion and the genuine worship of God may be therein "wholly restored, and reformed after the primitive or pure standard of "sincerity, and that from thenceforth the truths of Holy Scripture may be "taught and the Sacraments of our saving religion rightly administered, good "moral discipline maintained, youth freely instructed in letters, the old and "infirm suitably provided for, and lastly, eleemosynary largesses to the poor, "the repairs of roads and bridges, and all other offices of piety may from "thence be abundantly diffused into all the adjacent region, to the glory of "Almighty God and the common advantage and happiness of Our subjects."

They are thus more briefly stated in the preamble of the statutes: "That "the pure worship of God may be maintained and the Holy Gospel assiduously "and purely preached, and besides this, that to the advancement of the "Christian faith and piety, the youth of our realm may be trained up in sound "learning, and the poor for ever maintained."

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

The first chapter of the statutes requires that there be always in the aforesaid church these members:—

One dean.
Six canons.
Six minor canons.
One deacon.
One sub-deacon.
Six clerks.
One master of the choristers.
Eight choristers.
Two instructors in grammar, one to be the master the other the under master.
Twenty-four boys, to be instructed in grammar.
Six poor men, to be maintained at the cost of the church.
Two sub-sacrists.
Two porters, of whom one shall be the barber.
One butler.
One cook.
One under cook.

Other officers were also created by the statutes, e.g.,

The vice-dean,
The receiver,
The treasurer,

who are to be annually chosen from among the canons.

The precentor,
The sacrist,

who are to be annually appointed from among the minor canons.

An annual seneschal or steward,
A monthly seneschal,

who are to be chosen from amongst the officers of the church, being in orders, for the management of the common table in the hall.

A seneschal or steward of the lands, and
An auditor,

are also mentioned in the statutes, but no rule is prescribed for their appointment or their duties.

3. What were the duties of each?

The duties of the members and officers above mentioned were these:

1st. The dean is required to take an oath on admission that, to the utmost of his power, he "will well and faithfully rule and govern this church according to "the statutes, and that he will well and faithfully keep and preserve, and see "that others keep and preserve, all the goods, lands, tenements, revenues, and "possessions, rights and liberties, and privileges of the same, and all other "things, as well moveables as fixtures, and all the other profits of the same "church."

He is invested with full authority over all the canons and other officers of the church, to reprove, rebuke, and exhort them, and, if need be, to punish them for neglect of duty. The charter gives him power to correct, depose, and expel all or any of the inferior officers of the church, but this power seems to be modified by the statutes, which prescribe the mode in which offenders are to be dealt with.

He is to see that the offices of divine worship are reverently performed. He is himself to officiate on all the great festivals. He is to take care that sermons be preached upon the days appointed, that the boys are competently instructed,

the alms distributed, and, generally, that every member of the body faithfully performs the duties assigned to him.

He is to have the general guardianship of all the money, goods, and property of the church, and to see that they are all duly taken care of and applied to their proper uses by those to whom they are entrusted.

He is to preside in all chapter meetings, or if absent his consent must be obtained before any questions of grave importance can be determined by the chapter.

He is to maintain an honourable and sufficient style of living, to be hospitable, liberal to the poor, and economical in his personal expenditure.

He is to attend divine service in the choir every morning and evening to entitle him to the extra allowance of 4*s.* per day beyond the fixed stipend of his office.

He and the receiver, once in every year, are to visit and inspect all the manors and estates of the church. He is to be accompanied in his visitation by the seneschal or steward, who is to hold the courts. A register is to be made of the state of all the manors and buildings, and of the orders of the dean or receiver, which is to be laid before the chapter within eight days of his return.

He is to preach (per se aut per alium,) on Easter Day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and generally to be diligent in labouring in the Word of God, especially in the cathedral church.

The canons are required to take an oath on their admission that "they will, "to the best of their power, preserve and cause to be preserved the lands, "tenements, revenues, possessions, rights, liberties, and privileges, and all other "things belonging to this church; that they will observe the statutes, and "maintain the observance of them; that they will in no respect hinder, but "rather promote and advance the advantage and honour of the church, as far as "it can lawfully be done; and that, if elected to any office in the church, they "will be willing to undertake it, and to discharge the duties of it to the utmost "of their power."

Their duty is to be instant in season and out of season in preaching God's Word, both in the cathedral and elsewhere, and in particular to preach four English sermons at the least in the said church on Sundays (per se aut per alios,) one in each of the four quarters of the year.

They are to be present every day at morning and evening service to entitle them to receive the extra allowance of 8*d.* per day. They are to officiate in Divine Service on all the secondary festivals of the church, and at all times when present in the choir to wear their proper vestments.

They are to be present also at the annual election of officers on the 25th of November, or to forfeit for that year the entire amount of their prebendal stipends.

They are required to maintain separate establishments, except under special circumstances, and so to expend the income which they derive from the church as neither to be penurious nor extravagant. If any of the canons does not possess a private income of more than 40*l.* a year, clear of all charges over and above that which he derives from the church, he is not to be required to maintain a separate household, but may take his commons at the table of the dean or one of the canons or minor canons; and if there should be several of this class, they may have a common table at the house of one of them; but all who so combine and live together are to be deemed but one residentiary, and are to participate in the common dividend only to the same amount as one canon who keeps an establishment of his own. Those who do not combine to maintain this common table, but have their commons elsewhere, are to have no share of the dividend which arises from the absence fines of the dean and canons.

They are to show all respect and obedience to the dean as their head and chief, and to exercise hospitality.

The duty of the vice-dean is to preside over and look after the canons and all the officers of the church in the absence of the dean, and to do all that might be done by the dean if he were present, in the business and government of the church. He is to take precedence next to the dean, and in all matters relating to the church to show superior diligence and circumspection. During a vacancy of a deanery he is to have the same power and authority in all matters to rule and govern the church as is given by the statutes to the dean.

The duty of the receiver is to collect and receive all monies, rents, and other payments due to the church, and to hand them over to the treasurer for the time being. He is to have the general superintendence of all the outlying estates of the church, and to see that all dilapidations thereupon are duly repaired. He is also to accompany the dean or act as his substitute in the annual visitation of the estates.

The duty of the treasurer is to pay all stipends and allowances on the chapter account; viz.,

1. The monthly allowance for table and commons to the inferior officers of the church, according to c. 29.
2. The annual salaries of the members, cc. 15 and 31.
3. The annual dividends at Michaelmas, c. 15.

He is to have the guardianship of the fabric of the church, to keep it in good repair, as well as all the official houses except those of the dean and canons.

He is also to provide all the requisite material for the furniture and fitting of the church and choir, to take care that a sufficient supply of timber for building be kept in store, to see that the dean and canons keep their houses in proper repair, and if they neglect to do so to repair them at their expense. He is to have charge of the sacristy, to see that all the sacred implements, vestments, and records are duly preserved.

The duty of the minor canons is to sing the praises of God perpetually in his church; they must, therefore, be persons skilled in music.

They are sworn on admission "to keep inviolably all the statutes of the "founder as far as they relate to themselves, and show due obedience and "respect to the dean and canons, and have strict regard to the honour and "profit of the cathedral church."

They are to perform daily service in the choir according to the usage and form of other cathedral churches, and a fine is imposed on them for every absence from either morning or evening service.

They are to obey the precentor in all matters relating to the order and performance of Divine Service, and to read or sing what he appoints.

They, and all the other officers of the church, are to wear livery gowns, the material for which is to be provided annually by the dean and receiver at Christmas.

The duty of the lay clerks is the same with that of the minor canons, both being described under the same statute.

The duty of the precentor, who must be chosen by the dean and chapter annually from amongst the minor canons, is to appoint the order of the music for Divine Service, and to lead the singers in the performance of it in the choir.

He is to mark the absences from Divine Service of the dean and canons, and all inferior officers, and report them to the chapter every fortnight.

He is to see that all the books belonging to the choir are duly taken care of and preserved.

If absent from the choir, he is to appoint some one to act for him.

He is to preside at the first table in the hall, and to be the "morum censor" there, seeing that silence, order, and propriety of conduct be observed by all present.

The duty of the sacrist is to take charge of the interior of the church, with all vestments, books, cups, records, and other apparatus; all of which he is to be put in charge of by the treasurer, in the presence of the dean and canons, by indenture.

He is also to provide, under the advice of the treasurer, the requisite supply of wine, wax, and candles for the celebration of Divine Service.

He is also to visit the sick within the precincts of the church, and receive their confession, to administer the sacraments, both to the sick and the whole, as often as necessity or circumstances require.

He is to take charge of the oblations made in the cathedral, and to hand them over to the use of the church.

The two sub-sacrists are to be under the sacrist and obey his instructions, to fold up the surplices, light the candles, prepare the altars, keep the church swept and clean, and ring the bells at the times appointed by the dean.

One of the sub-sacrists is to carry the verge or mace before the bishop, and in his absence before the dean, when coming to or going from the church.

The eight choristers are to be boys of tender age, and with good musical voices, whose duty it is to attend upon, serve, and sing in the choir, at all times of Divine Service, under the direction of the precentor.

The master of the choristers is to be a man of honest report and good life, skilled in the art of singing and playing the organ, and he is to devote himself to the instruction of the boys in playing the organ and singing in Divine Service. He is to attend Divine Service every day (c. 32.)

The head master of the school is to be a Latin and Greek scholar, of good character and pious life, and imbued with the faculty of teaching. His duty is to instruct the twenty-four boys, and all others who frequent the school for the purpose of learning grammar, in religious knowledge, and sound learning.

In the government of the school, he is bound to comply with any rules or order of instruction which the dean and chapter shall think fit to prescribe.

He is to report to the dean every slow and stupid boy who shows an indisposition to learn, that he may be removed from the school.

The under master must be a Latin scholar. His duty is to teach the boys the rudiments of grammar. Both the masters are required to attend Divine Service on all festivals.

They are both required to wear the livery gown. If either of them be idle or negligent or incapable of teaching, he may be removed or deposed by the dean and chapter.

The twenty-four grammar scholars are to be poor and friendless boys, who have some capacity for learning, and who are able to read and write, and are moderately acquainted with the rudiments of grammar. They are to be maintained at the cost of the church until they have acquired a tolerable knowledge of Latin grammar, and can speak and write in that language. For this purpose four years are to be allowed, or, if the dean and head master approve, five years, but not more. None are to be eligible as poor scholars who are under nine years of age or above fifteen, except they be choristers.

Every slow and dull boy is to be expelled by the dean, that he may not, like a drone, consume the honey of the bees. The boys are to wear gowns, and to attend Divine Service on all festivals.

The six beadsmen must be poor and indigent persons, or who have been disabled and mutilated in battle, or such as are enfeebled by age, or otherwise disabled and reduced to poverty and wretchedness.

Their duty is, as far as their infirmities will permit, to be present every day at Divine Service in the choir; to be attentive to the prayers; to wait upon and do service to the officiating priests; to keep the nave and choir clean from all dirt and filth; to assist the sub-sacrists in lighting and extinguishing the candles

and ringing the bells. They are to obey the dean in all matters affecting the church.

They are to wear livery gowns, with a rosette of red silk on their left shoulder, whenever they attend the church or appear in public.

They must reside within the cathedral precincts, or in some house near thereto.

The office of the butler is to attend constantly upon the buttery, and serve out the bread and drink at the proper hours to those who mess at the common table. He is to purchase the provisions for the table of the minor canons and officers, and to give an account every week of what he receives and gives out to the steward of the month.

The duty of the porters is to keep the keys of the gates, to keep guard upon the doors and outlets of the cathedral precincts, and shut and open them as directed by the dean or vice-dean. They are not to allow any of them to be open at night, except by the express order of the dean or vice-dean.

One of the porters is also to officiate as barber, and to cut hair and shave, without charge, all the members and officers of the church.

The cook and under cook are to prepare all the provisions for the common table.

For the management of the common table in the hall, one of the clergy of the church is to be chosen by the majority of those who have their commons there as seneschal or steward of the year, whose duty is to provide the wood, charcoal, salt, and other articles to be kept in store. He is to examine the accounts of the steward of the month, and also to render an account of his own expenditure at the close of the year to the major part of those who mess at the first and second table.

One of the minor canons is to officiate as steward of the month, under whose direction the butler and cook are to purchase the provisions, and he may, if he pleases, go with them to the market for this purpose.

4. What was the residence required?

The residence required of the dean by c. 8. of the statutes was nominally a perpetual one, but certain exemptions were allowed; *e. g.*

If he were a chaplain in ordinary of the King or Queen,

Or dean of the Royal Chapel,

Or preceptor to the Prince,

Or engaged in executing the King's commission on a special business.

Ill health was also a cause of exemption, and engagement in the business of the church,

Violent detention, or attendance on Parliament or a provincial council as representative of the church.

If for any other causes but these the dean was non-resident, he was to forfeit during his non-residence all the emoluments appertaining to residence; but he was allowed to be absent for a hundred days conjunctim and divisim, for the purpose of visiting his parsonages and other benefices, and of discharging any private business of his own.

The residence of the canons was under the same restrictions and the same exemptions as that of the dean.

Each canon was allowed eighty days' absence during the year.

If either the dean or canons went to preach within fifteen miles of Chester, they were allowed one day's absence, if beyond fifteen and within twenty-four miles, two days were allowed.

But the church was in no case to be left without the presence of one-third of the entire number of canons, *i.e.*, two. If it were so left, all the absentees were to forfeit their whole emoluments as long as the number continued deficient.

The residence required of the minor canons, lay clerks, and all other officers of the church, was to be strictly perpetual. No one of them was at liberty to be absent from the church one entire day or night without leave of the dean.

Certain penalties are attached to the absence of the minor canons from any service in the choir.

The absence of the lay clerks from any service was to be punished by an arbitrary fine.

The beadsmen are required to be perpetually resident within the precincts or in some house closely adjacent thereto, but the dean might give them leave of absence for twenty days in the year.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The definition of residence by the statutes is, for the dean, "domi apud ecclesiam suam residere," c. 8.; for the canons, "domi se continere, et in ecclesiâ nostrâ semper residere," c. 12.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The present constitution of the body is the same as that originally established, except as far as it has been altered by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. It consists of,—

One dean.
Four canons, from whom are chosen the vice-dean, receiver and treasurer.
Four minor canons, from whom the precentor and sacrist are appointed.
Six lay clerks.
One master of the choristers (and one assistant master).
Eight choristers (with four probationers added).
Two schoolmasters.
Twenty-four grammar scholars.
Six beadsmen.
Two sub-sacrists.
One sexton.
A steward or chapter clerk (with a bailiff under him).
An auditor.
The offices of butler, porters, and cooks, were abolished with the sanction of the visitor A.D. 1669, for reasons herein-after stated.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duties of each of the above-mentioned officers are considered to be those which have been already described from the statutes relating to their offices, except where the performance of those duties has been dispensed with by competent authority, or rendered impossible by change of circumstances. It will only, therefore, be necessary to mention the instances in which there is any variation from the foregoing description in the duties now performed by the several officers, and the reasons of it.

Amongst the duties of the dean the annual visitation of the lands, manors, &c. is no longer performed. It had reference to the estates granted to the church by Henry VIII., which comprised a very large extent of manorial property in the county of Chester. The dean and chapter enjoyed those estates until 1st Edward VI., when they were granted under compulsion to Sir Robert Cotton, for the rent of 603*l*. It was soon after discovered that in Henry the

Eighth's charter of dotation, the word "Cestriæ" had been omitted, and Sir Robert Cotton and his sub-lessees, after protracted litigation, procured a grant of the lands from Queen Elizabeth upon condition of paying to the dean and chapter certain annual rents; these fixed rents have been ever since paid, and no estates remain in the possession of the dean and chapter, except a small tract of land adjacent to the city of Chester, and that has passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A large collection of original papers relating to the proceedings connected with this spoliation of the chapter property will be found in the British Museum, Harl. MSS., 2016, f. 82 to 101, 2103, &c. A brief account of them is given in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. i., and in Lyson's Cheshire.

In consequence of this impoverishment of the capitular revenues, the objects of the original foundation by Henry VIII. have never been fully attained. It is doubtful whether the collegiate character of the body was ever realized in fact. It does not appear that a common table was ever maintained, or that the minor canons and other officers of the church were ever obliged to reside within the precincts; the 29th chapter of the statutes allows a money payment to be substituted for commons to all the members, and it seems that this was from the first accepted in lieu of the common table. All the statutable arrangements, therefore, connected with the common table became inoperative, and the offices of butler and cooks were sinecures, until they were abolished in 1669, the stipends attached to them being then appropriated to the increase of the minor canons' salaries, on account of their being required to read the early morning prayers. The state of dilapidation into which the ancient walls and gates of the monastic buildings fell, rendered the office of porters also useless, and they were abolished at the same time.

Except as far as relates to these points, the duties performed by the dean at the present day are accurately described in the details above given, the same may also be said of the canons and other members and officers of the cathedral.

The duties of the receiver and treasurer are now little more than nominal, the practical discharge of them devolving upon the chapter clerk, but these officers are still the responsible parties, the chapter clerk merely acting as their deputy in the receipt and payment of the capitular funds. It may be right to state that the dean and canons attend the daily service both morning and afternoon during the period of their residence; they also take upon themselves the entire duty of preaching in the choir on Sundays.

4. What residence is required?

The residence required of the dean is, under the statute 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 113, s. 3, eight months. He is actually resident the whole of the year, having no other place of residence.

The residence required of the canons is three months, which is actually kept by all of them, the two senior canons are not under the obligations of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. One canon is always in residence.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Residence in the deanery is understood to consitute residence for the dean, and in the residentiary house for the canons.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

No authoritative change has been made in the statutes of Henry VIII., for there is no power to make any, less than that of the sovereign. The practical operation of them has been modified in the particulars above stated, by the disuse of the common table and of the officers connected therewith, and of the visitation of lands and manors.

The custom of delivering the goods and chattels of the church to the dean, by indenture, on the part of the several officers in charge of them, as described in c. 7. of the statutes, has been disused from time immemorial. The requirements of the c. 30, respecting the dress and livery gowns of the officers of the church, are not enforced, except in the case of the two sub-sacrists and the six beadsmen.

The provisions of the c. 33, relating to the common treasury of the church, are not observed, except so far as relates to a chest for writings, deeds, &c., and for the common seal, and the custody of the keys of it.

The payments required to be made by c. 36, for the repair of roads and bridges, have ceased to be made since provision has been made by statute law for these objects.

The c. 39, relating to the celebration of Divine Service in the church, has been modified by the rubrics of the prayer-book and the Act of Uniformity.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The constitution of this capitular body has already taken the form prescribed by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

None of the canonries are annexed in whole or in part to any office in the cathedral.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

Nor to any office or benefice not in the cathedral.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do tney reside in them?

The four canons have houses annexed to their stalls, but as they are for the most part insufficient for the purposes of residence, they have obtained a house within the precincts, under the authority of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which they have furnished in common, and reside in by turns of three months each.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

The number of minor canons is four.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

They are required to be resident within the city of Chester, and so to apportion the attendance at the cathedral amongst them, that one at least shall always be present at Divine Service and officiate. Two are usually present on a Sunday, the precentor being one; on special occasions they are all present. The precentor is required to be present, if possible, in the afternoon service of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as well as in the appointed order of his course.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The minor canons are paid in part out of the proceeds of an estate left to them in 1701, which produces about 50*l.* a year to each. The dean and chapter pay the remainder, to make up 150*l.*

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They are not a corporation.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

They are allowed to hold one benefice or curacy with the minor canonry if it be not distant from Chester more than six miles. Two of the present minor canons have benefices in the city of Chester, one is chaplain at the infirmary, and one is head master of the grammar school attached to the cathedral.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

The provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. are applied to them, and in full force, both as respects their diminished number and increased emoluments.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school on the original foundation of the statutes, c. 26, and also a choristers school, established for the separate instruction of the choristers in 1850.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The masters are appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid out of the funds of the church.

The statutable stipend of the—	£	*s.*	*d.*
Head master of the grammar school is - -	6	15	4
Under master of the grammar school is - -	4	5	10

They were increased by the charter of Queen Elizabeth, and by allowance for commons and gowns, to - - - - £16 13 4

And - - - - - 8 0 0

The dean and chapter pay to the head master 62*l.*, and he pays the under master.

The present master was appointed in 1838, and received at the same time a minor canonry in commendam, which he still holds.

The master of the choristers school receives 50*l.* and a house.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

There is no house for the master of the grammar school.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

The twenty-four scholars receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each per annum

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

No provision is made for the grammar scholars when leaving the school, but for the choristers who have remained to the end of their term, and conducted themselves well, a sum of money is appropriated, varying from 5*l.* to 50*l.* each.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The grammar school is open to the private boarders of the master, and to day scholars.

The master of the choristers school is allowed to take six day scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

The number of the foundation scholars in the grammar school is twenty-four. Their ages are from 9 to 15, the limits fixed by the statutes, c. 26.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

The number of lay clerks is six.

2. What are their emoluments?

They receive 50*l.* each. One, who is also the master of the choristers school, receives 50*l.* more and a house in that capacity.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They are not a corporation.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are all required to attend Divine Service in the choir on Sundays and saint days and their eves, and also in the afternoon of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. At other times it is required that three at the least shall be present; if any one is absent from a service at which it is his duty to be present, a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* is imposed, unless he has previously obtained leave of absence from the dean or canon in residence; the produce of these fines is divided amongst the singing boys as a reward fund.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

There are eight choristers, as by statute c. 25, who receive the statutable stipend of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum each, and a further allowance apportioned according to seniority and capabilities as singers, amounting in the whole to 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

There are also four probationer choristers, who receive 2*l.* each per annum.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are six beadsmen, who are required to attend Divine Service in the choir on Sundays and any other occasion when their presence may be required.

They receive an allowance of 6*l.* each and a gown.

7. Are there any other statuable officers, and what are their emoluments Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The other statutable officers are, the—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Vice dean, whose official stipend by statute is -	2	0	0
The receiver ,, ,, ,, -	5	0	0
The treasurer ,, ,, ,, -	2	0	0
The precentor ,, ,, ,, -	2	0	0
The sacrist ,, ,, ,,	2	0	0
The steward ,, ,, ,, -	3	6	8
The auditor ,, ,, ,, -	4	0	0
The deacon ,, ,, ,, -	4	5	10
The sub-deacon ,, ,, ,, -	4	5	10

The three first of these, being canons, and the others, except the steward and auditor, being minor canons, receive these stipends as a part of their gross income from the church.

The master of the choristers, or organist, receives 150*l.* The offices to which a stipend is assigned by the statutes which have become obsolete are, as has been already specified, those of the—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
One butler, whose statutable stipend was - -	2	18	0
Two porters „ „ - -	3	18	0
	2	18	0
Two cooks „ „ - -	2	18	0
	2	6	8

By the charter of Queen Elizabeth a divinity lectureship was founded in the cathedral, with a salary of 40*l.* The duties of this office, which were merely the preaching certain sermons in the choir, have been always performed by the canons and the salary divided amongst them, so as to form a part of their gross receipts.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Divine Service is performed in the choir on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.; both of these are choral.

There is daily choral service at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., and an early service not choral at 7 A.M.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

All the lay clerks and choristers attend on Sundays and saint days and their eves, and on other days according to the rule specified above, IV., answer 4.

No addition has been made to the number of lay clerks, four boys have been added as stated, IV., answer 5.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

A sermon is preached in the morning service on Sundays in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The Holy Communion is administered on all the festivals of the church, for which a preface is appointed in the office in the prayer-book, and on the first Sunday of every month.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

By the charter of Queen Elizabeth a divinity lectureship was founded in the cathedral, with a salary of 40*l.* The duties of this office, which were merely the preaching certain sermons in the choir, have been always performed by the canons and the salary divided amongst them, so as to form a part of their gross receipts, IV. 7.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

Of the fabric of the cathedral and its appurtenant buildings, viz., the cloisters, the chapter house, the refectory, now used as the schoolroom, the exterior walls, having been formed of a perishable red sandstone, have had their whole surface decomposed and worn away by the action of the atmosphere to the depth, in some parts, of a few inches; all the decorative portions have consequently disappeared and are beyond the reach of repair; but there is no reason to suppose that any injury has been done to the substantial fabric of the church, which is sound and stable. The mullions of the greater part of the windows of the clerestory and aisles have perished, and been repaired from time to time, in a tasteless and barbarous style; the dean and chapter are endeavouring to restore them by degrees to their original character, and with durable material. Twelve of these windows have been lately filled with painted glass by the munificence of individuals.

The roof of the nave, which is of timber covered with lead, is of unsightly construction, and not in a satisfactory condition. The other roofs are in a tolerable state of repair.

The interior of the church is in a very good condition, the choir and Lady chapel having been lately restored and re-fitted.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

There are no separate funds for the maintenance of the fabric. It is maintained out of the general revenues of the church, as divided and applied under the provisions of an Order in Council dated 15th January 1842.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

There are no authentic accounts previous to 1844 of the sums expended, but during the last nine years the following sums have been expended, viz.:

1. Upon the ordinary repairs and maintenance of the fabric, out of the ordinary revenue, 2,886*l.* 15*s.*
2. Upon the groining of the choir and the re-fitting thereof, with the Lady Chapel, &c., in 1841-5, as follows:
    1. Out of the ordinary revenue, 825*l.*
    2. Out of a fund raised by subscription, 5,400*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
3. Upon the restoration of windows, 1,606*l.*

The sums received for fees for burials in the cathedral have been applied to this object, amounting to 282*l.* 10*s.*

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

Besides the stalls assigned to members and officers of the chapter, two are appropriated to the archdeacons of Chester and Liverpool, and four to the honorary canons when they attend; one pew is appropriated to the use of the family of the bishop, another to that of the dean, and another to the canon in residence. No other seats or pews are appropriated, and none are let.

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*VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

The chapter hold the tithes in part of the parish of St. Oswald's, within the city of Chester; viz., of the townships of St. Oswald, Croughton, Wervin, Newton, and Blacon-cum-Crabhall, those of the townships of Boughton and Bache in the same parish, and of Shotwick parish, and Worlaston in the county of Chester, having been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

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* See Schedules A. and B.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

The annual value of these tithes is 258*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*; there is no glebe.

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

The patronage of the vicarage of St. Oswald is with the dean and chapter.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

The entire population of the parish is (1851) 7,970.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

The annual value of the vicarage, with the chapelry of Bruera, is 155*l.* 12*s.* in gross for the year 1852.

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

There are two churches in the parish within the city of Chester, viz., the parish church, which is the south transept of the cathedral, and Christ Church, built in 1846, with a district assigned, the patronage being in the hands of the bishop of Chester. There is also an ancient chapel in the outlying township of Bruera, where a curate resides.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d Will. 4. c. 45., and to what amount?

This vicarage has not been augmented.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

No annual grant has been made to it.

VIII.—THE VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop of Chester is visitor.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations, or of recent ones?

Mention is made in the old chapter books of visitations held from time to time, but at considerable intervals. The latest were held in 1813, 1827, and 1851-2.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Copies of the questions put at the two last visitations in 1827 and 1851, can be supplied.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The visitor is empowered and enjoined by the statutes, c. 38, to visit once in every three years, by himself or his chancellor, and to call before him the dean, canons, and all other officers of the church, and to examine them as to their observance of the statutes; to punish all who are convicted of offences and crimes, and to do all other things which by right appertain to the office of visitor.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

His powers are not modified by any custom.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

If any doubt arises about the true meaning of any of the statutes, reference is to be made to the archbishop of York, whose interpretation is to be received as final, so that it is not repugnant to the statutes in general.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

The relation of the chapter to the bishop, as defined by the charter of Henry VIII., is this:—they are the two component parts of the cathedral church, "eandem ecclesiam cathedralem de uno episcopo, de uno decano presbytero, "et sex prebendariis presbyteris tenore præsentium realiter et ad plenum "creavimus, erigimus," &c.

"Et quod prefati decanus et prebendarii . . . . erunt capitulum episcopatûs "Cestriensis: sitque idem capitulum prefato episcopo . . . . perpetuis futuris "temporibus annexum incorporatum et unitum," &c.

The relation of the chapter to the bishop as their visitor has been described above. He is not otherwise referred to in the statutes, except as instituting the dean and canons.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

No other definition of the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church is given by charter or statutes than those already quoted. No question on the subject has arisen in this cathedral.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop has no portion of the common fund of the church, nor any payment from the chapter.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv., cxxii.)

The dean and canons are not invited to assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, but they join in the imposition of hands.

They have no part in the proceedings of the bishop's court. But such a case as that described in the cxxii. canon has not occurred in this court within memory.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is a library belonging to the chapter.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

It consists of about 1,100 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is accessible to all the clergy of the diocese, who are at liberty either to read there, or to borrow volumes upon condition of returning them perfect and uninjured once in every quarter, leaving a record in the library of the books borrowed, and the date.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no express endowment for the support of the library, but the dean and chapter are in possession of an estate which they came into possession of as residuary legatees of dean Arderne, who died in 1691, and one of the objects mentioned in his will is the beginning of a public library of books.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the dean and chapter?

The parish of St. Oswald's is the only one in the city in the patronage of the chapter.

2. What is the population of each?

The population is 7,970.

3. What is the income of the cure?

The income is 155*l.* 12*s.*, of which 75*l.* per annum is paid to the incumbent of the outlying district of Bruera.

4. Is there a house of residence?

There is a house, but unfit for the residence of the vicar.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected by the chapter.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?

The parishes of—	Population.	Income.
		£
Dodleston, R.	826	620
Neston, V.	3,581	700
West Kirby, R.	1,200	700
Eastham, V.	1,480	375
Northendon, R.	1,386	515
Coddington, R.	315	270
Handley, R.	381	250
Shotwick, P.C.	887	100
Thurstaston, V.	166	210
Bromboro', P.C.	600	140
Tarporley, R. (every sixth turn, as residuary legatees of dean Arderne.)		

4. Is there any house of residence?

There is a house of residence on all these livings except Bromboro', and one is being built there.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected by the chapter in these parishes, but several have been aided by them, and endowed with portions of the tithes, &c.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

No increase of curates has been effected from the chapter funds.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The revenues of the chapter, being entirely subject to the regulations prescribed in the Order of Council, 15th January 1842, and applicable to the purposes only therein specified, are scarcely sufficient to fulfil those purposes. The dean and chapter have been unable to give any further aid to spiritual objects in the diocese than an occasional donation to the building of churches or schools in parishes of which they have the patronage.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No endeavour has been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There are no houses in the precincts available for such a purpose belonging to the chapter.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

A training school, indirectly connected with the cathedral, has been built on land given for the purpose by the dean and chapter in the suburbs of Chester, being the Chester Diocesan Training College. With what success it has been hitherto conducted the reports of Her Majesty's inspectors will sufficiently show.

SCHEDULE (A.)

IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
Part of the parish of St. Oswald in the city of Chester; i. e., the townships of St. Oswald Croughton, Wervin, Newton, and Blacon cum Crabhall.	Commuted at 258*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*	7,970	155*l.* 12*s.*	Three	None	None	Dean and chapter of Chester.

SCHEDULE (B.)

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

Name.		Population,	Gross Income for the Year 1852.	Any House.
			£	
Dodleston, Cheshire	R.	826	620	Yes.
Neston	V.	3,581	700	,,
West Kirby	R.	1,200	700	,,
Eastham	V.	1,480	375	,,
Northendon	R.	1,386	515	,,
Coddington	R.	315	270	,,
Handley	R.	381	250	,,
Shotwick	P.C.	887	100	,,
Thurstaston	V.	166	210	,,
Bromboro'	P.C.	600	140	No, but one is being built.
Tarporley	R.	(Every sixth turn as residuary legatees of Dean Arderne.)		

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 510.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

It consisted originally of twenty-eight secular canons, without distinction of residents or non-residents, to which four were added by Bishop Sherborne in the beginning of the sixteenth century (1523).

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

Decanus, cantor, thesaurarius, and cancellarius.

3. What were the duties of each?

Constitutiones antiquæ de officiis variis.

Decanus omnibus canonicis et vicariis præest quoad regimen animarum, et correctionem morum.

Cantor debet chorum regere, quoad cantum, et potest cantum extollere atque deprimere, lectores et cantores nocturnos et diurnos in tabulâ notare, inferiores clericos in chorum introducere, in celebratione ordinum, clericorum admissorum nomina recitare.

Cancellarius debet scholas regere, vel dare, lectiones auscultare et terminare. Sigillum ecclesiæ, abhibito sibi fratre fideli, custodire, literas et cartas componere.

Thesaurarius debet thesaurum, ornamenta, vasa et utensilia ecclesiæ conservare, luminaria universa per totum annum administrare campanas ad omnes usus ecclesiæ pulsare, valvos ecclesiæ serare, et reserare.

4. What was the residence required?

They were required to be all resident, except by dispensation from residence first obtained.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The communia were divided proportionably to their time of residence. If their absence exceeded three months they were entitled to no share in the distribution.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

By virtue of the statutes of 1573, confirmed in 1575, the chapter was reduced to the dean and four residentiaries, but the whole body of the canons are cited to the election of a bishop.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The dean and four residentiaries, as stated in the last answer.

3. What are the duties of each?

There are no particularly specified duties, except those mentioned in the following answers.

4. What residence is required?

The dean to be in residence ninety days in the year (the present dean not being under the statute of William IV.), and each of the canons three months in the year.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Actual occupation of the deanery or residentiary house, as the case may be, and attending all the services during such specified time of residence.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

See answer to the first question of this division.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The same as now, except that the appointments of canons residentiary will be with the bishop.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

Two; the non-residentiary canonries of Highleigh and Wightring; to the first of which a school is attached, and to the last the delivery of certain divinity lectures in the cathedral.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

None whatever.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

There are two houses only, one is occupied by the canons in residence in rotation, the other is given up to the principal of the theological college established in connexion with this cathedral.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

There are four.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

By arrangement they take separate weeks in rotation for the duty of the cathedral. They are all supposed to be resident and present at the services.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They have estates held under their corporation, some for lives and some for years, on the renewal of which they receive fines, besides a statutable payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each vicar from the funds of the dean and chapter, also a small annual payment called bread money (being a commutation for wheat and flour to which they were originally entitled) averaging about 12*l.* to each vicar.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

Yes, with a common seal.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

They hold benefices, but under no regulations except the law of the land.

7. Have the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

Neither as to number or emoluments at present, no vacancy having occurred since the Act.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

Both a grammar school and a choristers school. The grammar school is annexed to the prebend of Highleigh, and the prebendary is, as such, the master. The choristers school is a voluntary establishment out of the private funds of the dean and chapter, who provide a house and 60*l.* a year for the master.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The chapter have the patronage of the prebend of Highleigh, and they appoint the master of the choristers school.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The prebendary of Highleigh is paid by fines arising from the renewal of property held under the prebend, and by annual quit rents, amounting to 20*l.*, reserved on the different leases.

As to the master of the choristers' school, see first answer.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

There is a house attached to the prebend in which the prebendary resides. There is a school attached to and adjoining the house. Certain scholars not upon the foundation are boarded in the house by the prebendary.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars

None as to the prebendal school.

6. Is any provision made for them whem leaving school?

None as to the prebendal school.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The number of foundation scholars in the prebendal school is limited by a statute of Bishop Carr in 1828 to twelve; the nomination of them is with the dean and chapter. The school is open to other youths as boarders and as day scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There are no scholars on the foundation, but there are eighteen other scholars whose ages vary from eleven to eighteen years.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Seven now; there were but four fifty years ago.

2. What are their emoluments?

Six have 50*l.* and one 40*l.* per annum.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

Till recently only three of the lay vicars attended the week-day service, though all were present on Sundays. Now they all attend every service (with the exception of the one receiving 40*l.* whose attendance is limited to four days a week), and receive a proportionate increase of salary.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

Ten, receiving from 6*l.* to 12*l.* each annually, according to their standing, with their education free in the choristers school before mentioned, and a gratuity on good conduct on leaving the cathedral out of the private funds of the chapter.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are certain poor persons, to the number of about fifty, who receive a weekly dole of bread, but there is no requirement to attend the services. The minor officers of the cathedral also are entitled to share in the distribution.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

There are vergers, sextons, and bellringers. Their duties are not defined by statute, but are what generally attach to such functionaries. Their emoluments consist of certain small payments and occasional fees.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Two services every Sunday and week-day at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.; the Sunday morning service at 10½. All the services are choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

Six men and ten boys always, and on four days the additional man. The number of men has not been increased except by one, but the time of attendance is doubled.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

In the morning on a Sunday. Preached in the choir, except upon special occasions, and then in the nave.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Once every Sunday, and besides on Ascension-day and Christmas-day.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

Yes, the prebendary of Wightring, who delivers his lectures in the cathedral. See answer to question 8 of part 2, division I.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric is in good repair and condition, but much is yet required to be done to restore it effectually.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

There is no fabric or "domus" fund. The *ordinary* maintenance of the cathedral is defrayed from certain sources set apart by usage for that purpose, such as monumental fees, timber money, a dividend from small sums vested in the funds, and ten per cent. from all fines.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

From the sources above mentioned 2,178*l.* have been expended upon the *ordinary* repair and maintenance of the cathedral during the period referred to, but in the year 1846–7 a subscription was entered into for the *restoration* and *improvement* of the cathedral, and especially for the building of a new church for the parish of Subdeanry in place of an unsightly and inconvenient one which then occupied the north transept of the cathedral. The subscription has amounted to 12,410*l.*, of which 12,235*l.* have been received. The sum actually expended is 10,782*l.*, and of this sum 4,090*l.* have gone to the cathedral, and 6,692*l.* to the new church.

It may be noted that of the whole amount subscribed, 5,355*l.* have been contributed in their individual capacity by a late and the present bishop, by the dean, the archdeacons and canons, including all the residentiaries.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

Some are appropriated to the families of the bishop, dean, and other members of the cathedral, and one to the mayor and corporation, one to the families of the mayor and corporation, and some few are let.

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* VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

Of Appledram, Alciston, Beddingham, Binderton, Birdham, Bosham, Burpham, Chidham, Didling, Eastdean (West Sussex), Eastdean (East Sussex), Eastwittering, Friston, Funtington, Lullington, New Fishborne, Oving, Rumboldswhyke, Singleton, Stoughton, Subdeanry (Chichester), Trotton, Westdean, Willingdon, and Yapton, in Sussex, of Bapchild in Kent, and Mendlesham in Suffolk.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

		£	*s.*	*d.*	
Appledram	gross rentcharge	364	0	0	
Alciston	„	175	10	6	
Beddingham	„	487	10	0	
Binderton	„	255	0	0	
Birdham	„	160	0	0	
Bosham	„	1,366	11	0	
„ Rectorial lands	„	204	0	0	per annum.
Burpham	„	300	10	0	
Chidham	„	478	6	0	
Didling	„	94	0	0	
Eastdean, West Sussex	„	250	0	0	
„ East Sussex	„	241	10	0	
Eastwittering	„	52	11	6	
Friston	„	203	11	6	
Funtington	„	980	0	0	for great and small tithes.
Lullington	„	210	0	0	
New Fishborne	„	10	14	0	
Oving	„	56	11	0	
Rumboldswhyke	„	56	16	11	
Singleton	„	386	6	0	
Stoughton	„	423	4	0	
Subdeanry	„	416	5	6	for great and small tithes.
Trotton	,	35	15	0	
Westdean	„	544	0	0	
Willingdon	„	310	0	0	
Yapton	„	3	16	6	
Bapchild	„	435	5	0	
Mendlesham	„	541	6	0	

The annual value of the glebe of these parishes (except Bosham) is not known to the dean and chapter.

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

Appledram	in the dean and chapter.
Alciston (with Selmeston)	in bishop and dean and chapter alternately.
Beddingham (with Firle)	„ „
Binderton	not a benefice.
Birdham	in the dean and chapter.
Bosham	„ „
Burpham	„ „
Chidham	in the Rev. H. Smith, the vicar.
Didling	in Rev. L. V. and Hon. Mrs. Harcourt.
Eastwittering	in the Bishop of London.

* See also Schedules (A.) and (B.), pages 153 and 154.

Eastdean, West Sussex	in Rev. T. W. Cogan.
„ East Sussex	in the bishop and dean and chapter.
Friston	„ „ „
Funtington	in the dean and chapter.
Lullington	in the bishop.
New Fishborne	in the Lord Chancellor.
Oving	in the precentor of Chichester.
Rumboldswhyke	in the dean and chapter.
Singleton	in the Duke of Richmond.
Stoughton	in the Bishop of London.
Subdeanry, Chichester	in the dean and chapter.
Trotton	„ „
Westdean	„ „
Willingdon	„ „
Yapton	in the Bishop of Chichester.
Bapchild	in the dean and chapter.
Mendlesham	in the Rev. R. Field.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

The returns of 1851 will show this, but they are not accessible to the chapter.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

According to the best information which the chapter can obtain, the value of each vicarage or perpetual curacy is as follows:—

	£		£
Appledram	64	Lullington	28
Alciston (with Selmeston)	208	New Fishborne (Rectory)	189
Beddingham (with Firle)	345	Oving	224
Birdham (Rectory)	396	Rumboldswhyke (Rectory)	234
Bosham	220	*Singleton	—
Burpham	145	Stoughton	260
Chidham	190	Subdeanry	120
Didling (with Keyford)	144	Trotton	296
Eastdean, West Sussex	86	*Westdean	—
Eastdean, East Sussex (with Friston)	276	Willingdon	158
Eastwittering	190	Yapton (with Walberton)	468
Funtington	120	Bapchild	192
		Mendlesham	400

* Westdean and Singleton were formerly held together, when the value was stated to be 262*l.*

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

One in each parish, except Binderton, where there is no church, and Subdeanry, Chichester, where there are a parish church and a district church (endowed with pew rents, &c.) called St. Paul's.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV. chapter 45, and to what amount?

	£	
Alciston, augmented per annum	29	by the dean and chapter.
Bosham „ „	115	„ „
Chidham „ „	32	„ „
Willingdon „ „ (by glebe land)	4	„ „

Stoughton; by a piece of land as a site for a parsonage house.

And an augmentation of Subdeanry by 100*l.* is in progress.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

To Subdeanry, 30*l.* annually.

To St. Paul's, 25*l.* annually.

Aid has been also afforded towards the building of Bosham and other vicarage houses.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

Of both.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

We can, if required, both of ancient and modern.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The general powers of a visitor.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

No.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

The statutes of the cathedral must be confirmed by the bishop to give them validity.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The appointment of prebendaries and the use of the church for ordinations, besides the rights of a visitor.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

None.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's courts ccording to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

In the imposition of hands when present, and in the court of the bishop's ordinary visitation the dean has a seat of right.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

Yes, in the cathedral.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

Of about 2,500.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

To all persons having the special permission of the dean.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

No endowment. A sum of 6*l.* per annum is paid by the dean and chapter to one of the minor canons for occasional superintendence, besides a small fee on installations to the librarian.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

St. Andrew's, St. Martin's, St. Olave's, St. Peter the Great or Subdeanry, and St. Paul's district church. The first three parishes are in sequestration, and have been for many years. The sequestrator is appointed by the bishop, who is the ordinary.

2. What is the population of each?

See answer 4, division VII.

3. What is the income of the cure?

	£
St. Andrew's, R.	102
St. Martin's, R.	67
St. Olave's, R.	56
Subdeanry, V.	120
St. Paul's, P.C., variable, depending upon the letting of seats, the amount of which has not been returned.	

4. Is there a house of residence?

For Subdeanry only.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

None by the chapter only, but they individually contributed a large amount towards the erection of the new parish church of Subdeanry mentioned in answer 3, division VI., as they did also towards the district church of St. Paul.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

Amport, Hants.
Felpham (sinecure rectory), Sussex.
Racton with Lordington, Sussex.
Eastergate, Sussex.

And the several parishes specified as being in their patronage in answer 3, division VII.

2. What is the population of each of these?

See answer 4, division VII.

3. What is the income of the cure?

	£
Amport	858
Racton with Lordington	183
Eastergate	370

4. Is there any house of residence?

Only Amport and Felpham have houses of residence. At Felpham the rectory house and seven acres of land have been added to the vicarage by the rector by way of augmentation.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

None.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The members of the chapter have, both capitularly and individually, from time to time contributed towards the erection of schools, and the continuing them when established, as well as to other charitable purposes within the diocese, and in other places where they have property or patronage, but it is impossible to specify the amount of such contributions.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

A theological college has been established with very considerable success.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

One of the two residentiary houses is given up for this purpose free of rent, the dean and chapter paying the rates and taxes.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

Two training schools (one for male teachers at Chichester, the other for female teachers at Brighton) have been established, and with much success. The building at Chichester is completed, the other is about to be erected.

They are within the diocese, but are not in immediate connexion with the cathedral.

My Lord Archbishop, Chichester, April 4, 1853.

In compliance with your Grace's letter of the 31st January last, addressed to me from the Cathedral Commission, Whitehall, I beg now to enclose, for the information of the Commissioners, the answers of the dean and chapter of Chichester to the several questions issued from the Commission. I would beg also to inform your Grace that the charters and deeds of dotation relating to this cathedral may be found in the third volume of Dugdale's Monastici Anglicani, 1673, and that copies of the earlier statutes of the cathedral are supposed to be in University College, Oxford, and also in the British Museum.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Grace's faithful servant,

G. CHANDLER, Dean.

SCHEDULE (A.)

IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES AND TITHE RENTCHARGES.

Parishes.	Gross Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Patronage.
Sussex:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	
Appledram	364 0 0	64 0 0	One	—	Dean and chapter of Chichester.
Alciston	175 10 6	208 0 0 (with Selmeston.)	One	29	Bishop and dean and chapter of Chichester.
Beddingham	487 10 0	345 0 0 (with Firle.)	One	—	Ditto.
Binderton	255 0 0	Not a Benefice.	No Church.	—	—
Birdham	160 0 0	396 0 0	One	—	Dean and chapter of Chichester.
Bosham	1,366 11 0 204 0 0 (Lands.)	220 0 0	One	115	Ditto.
Burpham	300 10 0	145 0 0	One	—	Ditto.
Chidham	478 6 0	190 0 0	One	32	Reverend H. Smith, the vicar.
Didling	94 0 0	144 0 0 (with Treyford.)	One	—	Reverend L. V. and Hon. Mrs. Harcourt.
Eastdean (West Sussex)	250 0 0	86 0 0	One	—	Reverend T. W. Cogan.
Eastdean (East Sussex)	241 10 0	276 0 0	One	—	Bishop and dean and chapter of Chichester.
Friston	203 11 6				
Eastwittering	52 11 6	190 0 0	One	—	Bishop of London.
Funtington	980 0 0 (Great and small tithes.)	120 0 0	One	—	Dean and chapter of Chichester.
Lullington	210 0 0	28 0 0	One	—	Bishop of Chichester.
New Fishbourne	10 14 0	189 0 0	One	—	Lord Chancellor.
Oving	56 11 0	224 0 0	One	—	Precentor of Chichester.
Rumboldswhyke	56 16 11	234 0 0	One	—	Dean and chapter of Chichester.
Singleton	386 6 0	— — —	One	—	Duke of Richmond.
Stoughton	423 4 0	260 0 0	One	—	Bishop of London.
Subdeanry, Chichester	416 5 6 (Great and small tithes.)	120 0 0	One	—	Dean and chapter of Chichester.
Trotton	35 15 0	296 0 0	One	—	Ditto.
Westdean	544 0 0	— — —	One	—	Ditto.
Willingdon	310 0 0	158 0 0	One	4	Ditto.
Yapton	3 16 6	— — —	One	—	Bishop of Chichester.
Kent:					
Bapchild	435 5 0	192 0 0	One	—	Dean and chapter of Chichester.
Suffolk:					
Mendlesham	541 6 0	400 0 0	One	—	Rev. R. Field.

Population.—The returns of the last census are not accessible.

SCHEDULE (B.)

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

——	Name.	Income.	Any House.
		£	
In the City - -	St. Andrew's, R. - - -	102	No house.
	St. Martin's, R. - - - -	67	No house.
	St. Olave's, R. - - - -	56	No house.
	St. Peter the Great or Subdeanry, V. - - - - -	120	A house.
	St. Paul's, P. C. - - - -	- -	No house.
elsewhere and where ?	Amport, V., Hants - - -	858	A house.
	Eastergate, V., Sussex - - -	370	No house.
	Felpham (sinecure rectory), Sussex -	20	House for vicar.
	Racton with Lordington, Sussex -	183	No house.

And the several benefices specified as being in their patronage in the list of Impropriate Rectories, out of which only - - Birdham, Bosham, Funtington, Subdeanry, and Trotton. } Have houses of residence.

ELY CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 512.)

No. I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?
2. How many and what members and officers has it?
3. What are the duties of each?
4. What residence is required?
5. What is understood to constitute residence?
6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?
7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?
8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?
9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?
10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

Past and present.

The Chapter of Ely was founded by Henry VIII., in the thirty-third year of his reign (1541), and endowed with the principal part of the revenues of the recently dissolved Benedictine Monastery. The body of statutes which he gave in 1544 was revised and altered by Queen Elizabeth *intuitu reformationis ab ipsâ stabilitæ* in the first year of her reign. The original and authenticated copies, however, of this second code of statutes were lost during the troubles of the Commonwealth, and though different transcripts of them existed in private hands they were found to be imperfect, and in many cases discrepant from each other. These discrepancies were assigned by Bishop Wren as reasons for seeking for a new code, which was given by Charles II. in 1666, and which now forms the governing code of the chapter.

There are no copies either of the original or of the second code of statutes in the possession of the chapter, but the principal points in which they differ, or are supposed to differ, from the Caroline statutes, are noticed in a copy of them printed with an English translation in 1817, which, however, is full of errors of transcription and mistranslation of the grossest description. The copy which has been sent to the Commissioners is a correct transcript of one of three original and authentic copies which is left in the custody of the dean; of the other two, one is preserved in the muniment room of the chapter, and the other is in the possession of the bishop of the diocese, who is also visitor of the chapter. We have had access to a copy of the Elizabethan code, though we have no means of judging of its correctness. We have never seen a copy of the

original code of the founder. We believe, however, that the constitution of the chapter was nearly the same under the three codes, differing chiefly, with the exception of the changes rendered necessary by the progress of the Reformation, in the stipends and functions of some of the inferior officers; some of these changes will be noticed in the answers which follow.

The first chapter of the statutes specifies the various members of whom the body is composed. These are a dean, eight canons, a prælector theologicus, five minor canons, four chaplains for the churches of Ely Trinity and Saint Mary in Ely, and the chapels of the adjoining hamlets of Stuntney and Chettisham, one deacon, eight lay clerks, a master of the choristers, an organist, eight choristers, an upper and lower grammar master, twenty-four grammar boys, six beadsmen or pauperes, two subsacrists, a registrar, a steward of the courts, an auditor, a janitor, a barber, a purveyor, a cook, a bridgereeve, a bellringer, a clock-keeper, and seventeen bailiffs of manors. The prælector theologicus, the chaplains, the organist, the registrar, steward of the courts, and auditor are not mentioned in the statutes of Elizabeth; there is no mention likewise of the custos pontium or bridgereeve, the bellringer, the clock-keeper, and the bailiffs; the butler and an under cook mentioned in those statutes are omitted in the revised code.

A comparison of the new statutes, with the practice which latterly prevailed under the old, would appear to show that, with the exception of some small augmentation of stipends, they introduced no material changes. The prælector theologicus was already a recognized, though not a statutable officer, and his name appears in the accounts of receipts and expenditure from the year 1604 to 1643, with stipends varying from 10*l.* to 30*l.* The public table also had long been discontinued, which will account for some changes amongst the servants appointed with special reference to it. The number of minor canons prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes was six, but before the suppression of the chapter they had reduced them to five, the number adopted in the revised code.

By the 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113. two canonries are attached to the Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek in the University of Cambridge, of which the professors are now in possession; the two canonries not held by one of these professors which next became vacant are to be suspended by the provisions of the same Act. Other arrangements affecting the number and emoluments of the minor canons have not yet been put in force by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Of the canons, one of them is annually chosen vice-dean, and another treasurer. Of the minor canons one is to be precentor, another or the same to be sacrist, and four of them are allowed severally to hold the perpetual curacies of Ely Trinity, and Ely Saint Mary, Stuntney, and Chettisham. The duties and emoluments of prælector theologicus are now divided between two of them. No deacon, otherwise epistoler, has been appointed, as such, since the statutes were given, but his stipend has always been paid to one of the minor canons who fills the office of sacrist, which is recognized in the twenty-third statute, though no salary was assigned to it. The same person now holds the office of steward and registrar. The organist is, and always has been, also master of the choristers. There are now twelve choristers instead of eight, and there are only three bailiffs of manors instead of seventeen, it having been found much more convenient and safe to place several adjoining manors under the care of the same bailiff.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh statutes relate to the qualifications of the dean, his appointment by letters patent from the Crown, his institution by the bishop, and his admission or installation by the canons, his oath of office, the exhibition and delivery up to him of goods, &c. by the officers of the church upon his installation, and their redelivery upon proper indentures, his periods of residence, and the obedience to be rendered to him by all the

officers of the church. The provisions of these statutes are not very different from those which are found in other chapters of the same foundation; the consent of the dean is necessary *in omnibus causis gravioribus, veluti in fœdi concessione terrarum dimissione inque aliis id genus;* if absent, but not out of the kingdom, his consent must be given *per legitimum procuratorem qui semper sit unus de capitulo;* if he be without the kingdom, the vice-dean acts in all cases with the full authority of the dean.

The dean is required to reside fourteen days in every quarter of the year, unless prevented by a *legitimum impedimentum;* such impediment is declared to be *servitium Regis vel Reginæ domesticum quod vocant ordinarium, negotia principis ultro ab eo oblata et demandata, adversam corporis valetudinem, procurationem negotiorum nostræ ecclesiæ, violentam detentionem vel denique ecclesiæ nostræ nomine ad parliamentum seu provinciale concilium profectionem ac moram ibidem.* In all such cases he is to be treated in omnibus commodis et fructibus in dicta ecclesia percipiendis, as if he was resident, provided he satisfies the chapter when he returns of the cause of his absence. If, however, he should fail to keep his statutable residence, or to produce a statutable excuse for his absence, he is to forfeit 6*s.* 8*d.* for every day that his statutable residence is deficient. All the other members of the church, from the canons downwards, are to treat the dean with reverence, to acknowledge him as their head, and to obey him *in omnibus rebus et mandatis licitis et honestis quæ statuta nostra concernunt aut ad bonum regimen et statum ecclesiæ nostræ pertinent.*

The eighth, ninth, and tenth statutes relate to the qualifications, the oath, and the residence of the canons. They are appointed by the Bishop of Ely (the Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek excepted, who are elected according to their statutes); they must be either bachelors of civil law of three years standing, or masters of arts, or of some superior degree; they are subject to the same conditions of residence as the dean, paying a fine of 3*s.* 4*d.* for every deficient day of residence; they possess the additional privilege, however, not conceded to the dean, of commuting all their quarterly residences for one continued residence of fifty days. Provision is to be made at one of the general chapters every year that one at least of the canons shall always be in residence.

The statutable definition (chap. 13) of what constitutes residence for the dean and canon is, attending in his surplice and proper hood at either morning or evening service, or at the holy communion, residing with his family or household in his decanal or prebendal house, and preaching the sermons which the statutes require (in practice it is generally more strictly interpreted as requiring attendance both at morning and evening service in the cathedral); if this, however, should be neglected without a legitimate excuse, the only penalty is the statutable fine of 3*s.* 4*d.* It very rarely happens, however, except in case of illness or infirmity, that there is not at least one canon in attendance at the service of the cathedral.

It was formerly the custom for the dean to keep a distinct residence of fifty days as a ninth canon, without requiring the residence of a canon at the same time. The present dean conformed to this custom for several years after his appointment, but in 1845 he objected to it as contrary to the statutes of the cathedral and also to the canons of the church, and the practice was abandoned. Provision is now always made for the residence of at least one canon throughout the year, as required by chap. 10 of the statutes.

The present dean, since his appointment in 1839, has resided for much the greatest part of every year, except in the first year of his office before he had become a regular resident, and the year 1848-9 when he was absent for six months in Madeira on account of the state of his health. The dean is required to preach on each of the three great festivals of Christmas Day, Easter, and Whitsuntide; the canons on three Sundays in a month assigned to each of them. Provision is made by the statutes for the prælector theologicus to preach on all

other occasions. It is usual for the canons to preach *once* at least on every Sunday during their statutable residence.

The canons appointed subsequently to the Act of the 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113. are bound by its provisions to reside at least three months. There are three canons, including the Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek in the University of Cambridge, who come under the operation of this Act. Inasmuch, however, as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have declined to enforce it, and to procure the requisite Order in Council for making its provisions a part of the statutes of the cathedral, neither the dean and chapter, nor the bishop of the diocese who is the visitor of the chapter, are empowered to compel them to keep more than the statutable residence of fifty days continuously. The new canons are sworn to obey the Caroline statutes, and not those statutes under a modified form.

All the canons have residentiary houses in which they reside; they are attached to the several stalls; they are kept in repair by the canons, but the chapter finds all the materials used in such repairs; this is done in conformity to the sixteenth statute.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?
2. How are they appointed?
3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?
4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?
6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?
7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

There are five minor canons, who are appointed by the chapter. They are required to be in priests orders, *eruditi famæ bonæ et conversationis honestæ, denique cantando periti, id quod constare volumus judicio eorum qui in eadem ecclesia artem musicam probe callent.* No attention would appear to have been paid for more than fifty years to the musical qualifications of the candidates, the service in the cathedral having been read and not intoned; but in the appointments which have taken place since 1840 particular attention has been paid to this provision of the statutes, and they have been required to intone the service, whilst the minor canons previously appointed continue to read the service instead of intoning it. The residence of the minor canons and of all other ministers of the church is perpetual; the statute even forbids them being absent from the church for a whole day or night without previous leave obtained from the dean, or in his absence from the vice-dean; if they are so they are liable to an arbitrary fine, to be imposed by the dean, or in his absence by the vice-dean. Statutable fines of small amount are imposed upon the minor canons for absence from morning or evening service, or for refusing to perform the part of the service imposed upon them by the precentor. They are not allowed to hold any other church preferment, except the chaplaincies of Ely Trinity and Saint Mary, Stuntney and Chettisham, the two first in the city and the two last in hamlets, in the two parishes of Ely (chap. 21).

The precentor is to be one of the minor canons (chap. 22), *ætate maturior et moribus et eruditione insignior*, whose office it is *psallentes in ecclesia cum decoro moderari et voce aliis præcinere ac veluti ducem esse, ne ulla inter cantandum dissonantia oriatur. Huic parebunt quod ad chori negotia attinet omnes minores*

canonici et clerici cæterique ad canendum chorum ingredientes; quicquid ille legendum aut canendum præscripserit prompte parere debent.

He is required also to note the presence or absence of all those whose duty it is to be present in the choir, and to deliver the lists so noted to the dean or canons every fortnight in the chapter house. He is also required to take care of the books which are used in the choir; when absent he is to appoint a properly qualified deputy.

The statutes require the appointment of a deacon, *qui epistolam* legit, (chap. 19) in addition to the five minor canons. No such appointment has been made since the statutes were given.

One of the minor canons is appointed sacrist, *cui templi altaris sacellorum vestimentorum librorum calicum monumentorum et aliorum ornamentorum cura committitur;* to him is intrusted also the pastoral charge of the members of the church, and of those residing within the precincts.

The following is the list of the present minor canons, with their emoluments from different sources:—

1. Reverend John Griffith, B.D., appointed in 1800.
    1. As minor canon, 22*l.* 10*s.* This consists of 15*l.* the statutable stipend, 5*l.* as the share of the rent of a garden called Vicar's Orchard, and some other allowances.
    2. As auditor, 7*l.* 10*s.*
    3. As prælector theologicus, 40*l.* To the office of prælector theologicus, which is divided between Mr. Griffith and Mr. Clay, a stipend of 80*l.* is attached; they are jointly responsible for *guarding* the pulpit of the cathedral, or for preaching on Sundays, or fasts or festivals, whenever the dean or canons are unable to do so. This office was first recognized by the Caroline statutes, though it had long been in existence.
    4. Allowance for the rent of a house, 25*l.*
    5. Perpetual curacy of Stuntney, about 65*l.* This is a small hamlet within a mile and a half of Ely, with a population of about 250 persons.
    6. Augmentation made in 1841 from the great tithes of Ely, about 65*l.*

    Mr. Griffith, at the end of fifty years of faithful service as minor canon of the church, was allowed to appoint a deputy, and exonerated by a chapter order, as a mark of respect for his character, from the obligation of performing the duties of his office; he is happily enabled, however, notwithstanding his great age, to take his share in the service of the cathedral.

2. Reverend S. Smith, M.A., appointed 14th June 1833.
    1. As minor canon, 22*l.* 10*s.*
    2. Allowance for the rent of a house, 25*l.*
    3. Perpetual curacy of Ely Saint Mary, about 150*l.*
    4. Augmentation from the tithes of the parishes of Ely, about 100*l.*
    5. Allowance for preaching a second sermon on Sundays consequent upon new arrangements in the cathedral, 25*l.*

    The population of this parish somewhat exceeds 2,000.

3. The Reverend W. R. Clay, B.D., appointed 25th November 1837.
    1. As minor canon, 22*l.* 10*s.*
    2. As librarian, 7*l.*
    3. As prælector theologicus, one half stipend 40*l.*
    4. As perpetual curate of Ely Trinity, 150*l.*
    5. Augmentation from the tithes of the parishes of Ely, 75*l.*
    6. A house in the college rent-free, and kept in repair by the chapter.

The population of this parish exceeds 4,000. The church is the ancient Lady chapel of the cathedral, assigned to the parish by an agreement made on the 20th June 1566.

The chapter have recently built a school at Prickwillow, a hamlet in the fens, about three miles from Ely, where there is a dispersed population of nearly 600 persons; it has been licensed for Divine Service which is performed every Sunday; the chapter pay the stipend 105*l.* to a curate for Mr. Clay.

4. Reverend J. H. Henderson, M.A., appointed in 1848.
   1. As minor canon, 150*l.*
   2. As epistoler, 8*l.*
   3. As sacrist, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

   Mr. Henderson has an excellent house in the precincts rent-free, and kept in repair by the chapter; he is also chaplain of the house of correction with a stipend of 75*l.*

   Mr. Henderson was appointed minor canon, and subsequently precentor with an increased stipend with reference to special duties which he was required to perform. He has lately resigned the office of precentor.

5. Reverend George Hall, M.A., appointed in 1852.
   1. As minor canon 50*l.*, since increased to 75*l.*
   2. As perpetual curate of Chettisham, about 65*l.*

   Chettisham is a hamlet about a mile and a half from Ely, with a population of about eighty persons. Mr. Hall has recently repaired and to some extent rebuilt the chapel there, chiefly at his own expense.

The dean and chapter have made augmentations during the last ten years to the stipends of the minor canons, either in that capacity, or as incumbents of the churches and chapels or parishes in Ely, including the salary of a curate of Ely Trinity, to the extent of nearly 600*l.* per annum.

The dean and chapter have more than once applied to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to regulate the number and emoluments of the minor canons, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the 3d and 4th Victoria, chapter 113; they have experienced no small degree of difficulty in making final arrangements respecting them in consequence of the non-enforcement of this Act.

The minor canons were forbidden by the statutes from holding any external preferment, except the curacies of Ely Saint Mary, and Trinity, Stuntney, and Chettisham, and they are virtually prohibited from holding such preferment now by the provisions of the Act above referred to; it is only of late years, however, that the prohibition contained in the statutes has been attended to.

The minor canons do not constitute a corporation.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?
2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

The statutes of this as well as of other chapters of the new foundation establish a grammar school in connexion with the cathedral. There is an upper

master who comes next in rank to the canons, and an under master who takes precedence, or immediately follows the minor canons in rank, according as he is or is not a master of arts.

There are to be twenty-four boys *pauperes et amicorum ope ut plurimun destituti de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi ingeniis* (*quoad fieri potest*) *ad discendum natis et aptis ;* they are to be appointed by the dean and chapter, *atque hos pueros volumus impensis ecclesiæ nostræ ali donec mediocrem Latinæ grammaticæ notitiam adepti fuerint et Latine loqui et Græce scribere didicerint.*

They may continue six, but on no account more than seven, years in the school. No boy, except a chorister, to be chosen as a poor scholar who has not completed the ninth or who has passed the fifteenth year of his age; no boy to be so admitted who cannot read and write, or who is not acquainted with the first rudiments of grammar. If any scholar be found after admission to be *insigni tarditate et hebetudine notabilis aut naturâ a literis abhorrente*, he is to be expelled by the dean, or in his absence by the vice-dean, and his place filled up by an apter scholar. It does not appear that the boys are to be chosen on local grounds, or that any preference is to be given to natives of the city or parishes of Ely.

No one is to remain in the school after he has completed his eighteenth year.

The two masters of the school are to obey the rules which the dean and chapter prescribe; if they are found to be idle or negligent, or *minus ad docendum apti*, after three admonitions from the dean and chapter, they are to be removed from their office.

The masters and boys are required to attend the service of the cathedral, the first in their surplices and hoods, and the last in their surplices, on all festivals; and the latter are directed also, with the consent of the head master, to take such part in the performance of the services as the precentor shall order; the boys are also ordered to attend matins in the cathedral every day.

The organist holds the office of master of the choristers, and superintends their instruction in music. An arrangement is made by which the choristers also attend the grammar school, and those who are qualified are eligible as grammar boys; more than half of the present twelve choristers are also grammar boys.

The room which forms the proper grammar school has been long given up by the chapter as a national school for boys, which is mainly supported by the bishop, the chapter, and cathedral clergy. The present grammar school consists of two rooms over the great gateway, commonly called "Ely Porta," which have been specially fitted up for the purpose, and which are very commodious.

The chapter have long since appropriated a piece of ground of considerable extent in the centre of the city for national schools both for boys and girls, but no use has been made of it hitherto. If ever such schools are built the present national schoolroom may possibly revert to its original destination.

The present head master, the Rev. John Ingle, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed in June last; his present stipend is 120*l.* The second master, Mr. M'Lochlin, is one of the lay clerks; he has a salary of 40*l.* as schoolmaster.

The upper master has a house in the precincts, the separate property of the dean, for which the chapter pays a rent of 30*l.*; it is kept in repair by the chapter; he receives boarders who pay thirty guineas per annum, and takes day boys who pay 6*l.* 6*s.* annually.

Mr. Ingle has no other office in conjunction with the mastership of the school, and by the terms of his appointment he is allowed to take no church duty which would interfere with the business of the school. The chapter have every reason to believe that the school will flourish under the conduct of a very zealous and able teacher, and a superior classical scholar.

The scholars on the foundation, twenty-four in number, are taught *gratis*, and receive in addition 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. This is the sum which is assigned in the Caroline statutes to the whole body of the scholars, though it has been the practice for nearly two centuries and a half to make this payment to them *individually* and not *collectively*. The sum payable to the whole body of scholars by the original statutes of Henry VIII. was 15*s.*

By the statutes of Elizabeth a public table was to be maintained in the hall, the ancient refectory of the monastery, and which is now the deanery; at this table provision was made for the ministers and officers of the cathedral, and the boys of the school and choir. The persons attending it were divided into three orders; to the first belonged the head grammar master, who took the first rank, and was *censor morum* of the hall, and after him came the precentor, minor canons, the master of the choristers, and the under grammar master; to the second order were assigned the deacon and the lay clerks; to the third the choristers and grammar boys. One of the presbyters was to be appointed steward at the general audit in November, whose duty it was to provide wood, coals, salt, and *alia id genus* for the hall, and also to examine the accounts of a monthly steward, who was required to examine and check the accounts of the butler and purveyor, and to accompany the latter to market. At the end of the year the steward of the hall was directed to exhibit the account of all the expenses incurred to the major part of the members of the first and second orders above referred to. The dean, or in his absence the vice-dean, was authorized to order a pecuniary allowance to the married members of the church, or to the sick, in lieu of their commons.

An examination of the annual accounts of the chapter before the Commonwealth very clearly shows that the public table had either never been established according to the statute, or that it had long since been discontinued. The earliest accounts in existence begin with the year 1604, but from that year to 1643 (when chapters were suppressed) there is no entry of the expenses of such a table, and no compensation made to the ministers of the church for the loss of their commons; they appear to have received their statutable stipends and no more; but the choristers and grammar boys, though not maintained at the public table, would appear to have received a compensation in lieu of it, for there is paid annually to the promus or butler *pro stipendiis octo choristarum et* 24 *scholarium* the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, instead of the same sum to the whole body of the choristers and grammar boys respectively, as directed by the statute. The particular person to whom this payment was made connects it in its origin with the public table, though it was subsequently made as a simple stipend. The new statutes, therefore, in omitting all notice of this table, merely sanctioned the practice which had long prevailed; the same payments (changing 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* into 4*l.* in the case of the choristers) have ever since been continued.

The phrase *pauperes pueri de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi*, which is used in the Elizabethan and retained in the Caroline statutes, could not mean in the latter that they were to be *boarded* and *maintained* as well as *taught*, inasmuch as no provision was made in the latter for that purpose; it is more probable that the phrase passed from one set of statutes to the other (as most of the statutes are the same in both codes) without any strict attention to its import. Such examples of the transfer of regulations which have lost their meaning are not unfrequent; thus it appears that in the statutes of Henry VIII. provision was made for the celebration of *nocturns* as well as *vespers*. The statutes of Elizabeth abolished the former service as not sanctioned in the reformed liturgy. Speaking of the ministers of the church, and their obligation to attend the regular services, they say, *ad officia vero noctu decantanda eos obligari non volumus*, and this observation was at that time significant as it referred to a repeal of an express injunction of the former code. But we find the same phrase continued in the Caroline statutes when it was no longer significant,

thus appearing to authorize, when not properly explained, the neglect of attendance at the evening service of the cathedral as notbeing obligatory upon them.

There is no provision made for the grammar boys, whether in the form of exhibition to the university or otherwise, upon their quitting the school.

In a note to one of the statutes (33) in the printed copy of them which has been referred to above it is stated that the statutes of Henry VIII. directed that four scholars should be sent from the school to the universities, yet that such foundation came to nothing inasmuch as the estates which were destined for the support of the scholars were taken away by the King. We have no means of verifying this statement; there is no reference to such a foundation in any of the documents belonging to the chapter; but in a scheme for the foundation of the chapter, entitled "*The boke of the erection of the King's "newe college at Ely, with the names and portion of living assigned to the "dean and all other officers appointed for the accomplishment of the same*," which is found amongst the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and published in the appendix to Bentham's Ely, p. 40, there is an allowance provided of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each for four students in divinity; this was in conformity with the practice which prevailed in the monastery, which always maintained two or more of its novices as students of the university. The statutes subsequently given vary considerably both in stipends and details from the scheme which is proposed in this document.

There can be little doubt but the establishment of exhibitions to be given to merit only, and not on the ground of poverty, would be the most effectual mode of promoting the usefulness of the school. The ancient statutes of nearly all foundations designed wholly or in part for the promotion of education make poverty the condition of sharing in their benefits; but these statutes were framed at a period when the middle classes were few in number, and when the distinction between the privileged and richer classes and the poor was much more marked than at present. The principle also of competition was in those days little understood, and it seemed to be assumed that the most effectual mode of encouraging learning, and of providing the church and other professions with fit and able men, was to provide a nearly gratuitous education for the poor. In the present condition of society, with a more numerous middle class, presenting every gradation of fortune, there are always more candidates for the situations for which a learned preparatory education is necessary than are required to fill them, and the object of public institutions for superior education is not so much to increase the number as to raise the qualifications of those who apply for them. For accomplishing such an object, therefore, the gratuitous education of the poor as such is not required, and the public interests will be more effectually served by raising the general standard of attainments by the stimulus of reward and encouragement.

Again, experience has fully shown that to make poverty the sole ground of preferment would be fatally to degrade the tone and character of the school by filling it with boys whose presence would tend to exclude those of a higher class, a result which would be most prejudicial to the tradesmen and middle classes of the inhabitants. It must be far better for their children to mix with the sons of gentlemen, even at the cost of paying something for their education, than to have it free on the condition of associating only with those beneath them. Besides, how far is this principle to extend? If the sons of gentlemen are to be excluded because their parents are not so poor as tradesmen, why should not the children of the latter give way to the artizan and the labourer, who are poorer still? On the whole, then, we are clearly of opinion that merit alone should be the test, that the school should be open to all ranks, and that its prizes should be impartially assigned to those whose good conduct and superior attainments place them above their fellows, regard being had to poverty in cases of equality only.

We are disposed to think also that rewards in the shape of annual prizes, whether of money or books in the course of the school career of boys, as well as exhibitions at the end of it, are much more effective stimulants to industry than annual payments which continue to be made to them from an early period of it to its end, whether the boy continues to be deserving of it or not. A promising boy at twelve may cease to be so at thirteen or fourteen, and at all events the reward given at an earlier age will cease to operate upon him if he is enabled to retain it without industry or merit. We do not think it expedient therefore to recommend the continuance of the foundation scholars of the grammar school, but to establish yearly or half-yearly prizes, open to all the boys to be given as the rewards of merit and good conduct, and to assign an exhibition of considerable value every year to the most distinguished of the boys upon their quitting the school.

The school is open to all properly qualified applicants, whether as boarders or day boys; they pay six guineas a year to the head master for their instruction; he receives nothing from the boys on the foundation, and if the boys in the choir are not also upon the foundation their school fees are paid by the chapter.

There are twenty-four boys now on the foundation, between the ages of nine and fifteen; there are about forty-two boys in the school.

The chapter have agreed to appoint an additional classical master with a stipend of 100*l.*, and they hope before long to make some provision for instruction in French and other modern languages.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND CLERKS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?
2. What are their emoluments?
3. Do they constitute a corporation?
4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?
5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?
6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?
7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

There are eight lay vicars or clerks as prescribed by the statutes; occasionally supernumeraries are admitted which increases the number to nine or ten, to whom allowances are made by the chapter; they have usually been choristers who have received a good musical education, and who are preparing themselves for permanent appointments to this or other choirs.

Two estates, or rather the funds for purchasing them, were left by Dean Mapetoft in 1667 and by Dr. Turner in 1714 to augment the stipends of the lay clerks; they produce nearly 400*l.* per annum; this is divided equally amongst them. These estates are managed by the lay clerks themselves, subject to the control of the chapter; it has, however, very rarely been found necessary to interfere with them.

They receive also their statutable stipends of 10*l.* per annum, and about 3*l.* per annum each in lieu of dinners which the dean and canons were accustomed to give them.

The chapter in 1842 gave them an augmentation of 12*l.* per annum each upon the following conditions: that they should forfeit 1*s.* for every time they were absent from morning or evening service in the choir, or from public practice twice a week at least in the music room, or when they were found to be imperfectly acquainted with the music they had to sing; the fines thus inflicted are divided at the end of the year amongst those whose attendance has been

most regular and conduct most praiseworthy. This regulation has produced the best effects; there is now very rarely a lay clerk absent from his place, and they are found generally well prepared for their duty in the choir; the musical service in fact is generally performed with great correctness and solemnity.

The annual income of a lay clerk from these different sources is about 80*l.* per annum.

The chapter had allowed one lay clerk who had lost his voice to retire with a pension of 52*l.* per annum; the remainder of his salary is applied, with some additions made by the chapter, to pay for substitutes to take his place in the choir.

The lay clerks do not constitute a corporation.

There are eight choristers by statute, but their number has of late years been increased to twelve; the foundation choristers are entitled by statute to receive 4*l.* collectively, but they now receive 4*l.* each. The chapter give an apprentice fee of 20*l.* to the choristers upon quitting the choir; this is a gift not required by the statutes; they are taught music by the organist, and attend in the music room two or three hours every day for that purpose; they attend the grammar school also, where they are carefully taught (gratuitously) the common elements of a good English education, and when sufficiently advanced, they receive a classical education like the other boys, and if deemed worthy of being appointed grammar boys (as more than half of them now are) they receive as such 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, in addition.

There are six beadsmen who receive 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each; some of them usually attend the service of the cathedral, and are employed as bell-ringers, organ blower, door-keepers, or in other capacities when not prevented by infirmity; they receive small additional payments for these duties.

The appointment of the *pauperes* is reserved by the statutes (chap. 26) to the Crown; they are required to be *viri paupertate gravati et inopiâ afflicti vel bello confracti et mutilati vel senio confuti.* The Crown ceased to make these appointments about the year 1670; they were no longer sought for in consequence of the reduction in the value of their appointments from the change in the value of money; they are now appointed by the chapter in strict conformity with the qualifications required by the statute.

There are two subsacrists, who are also vergers; they have statutable salaries of 6*l.* and several other emoluments; one of them is janitor with the same stipend of 6*l.*; a residence is attached to the office, and lands were also allotted to it on the enclosure of the fens. The office of purveyor and cook, with stipends of 6*l.* each, are held by the same person, who on account of her age has been allowed to retire with a pension of 20*l.* The other inferior officers are the barber, the bell-ringer, and the clock-keeper, who have their stipends of 6*l.* each; the keeper of the bridges who has now no duties has a house and lands assigned to his office; the office itself is held by the organist as an augmentation of his salary.

The organist, who is also master of the choristers, has various allowances made to him, including recent grants of about 40*l.* per annum, which raise his stipend to about 150*l.* per annum.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?
2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?
4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?
5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

Morning service on Sunday at half past ten, with a sermon.
Evening service on ditto at four, with a sermon.
Morning service on week-days at ten.
Evening service on ditto at four.
The service is the full choral service usual in cathedrals.

The prayers are intoned by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Hall whenever they officiate. They are read by the other minor canons, such having been the custom which prevailed at the time of their appointment.

It is the earnest wish of the chapter that the prayers in the cathedral should be always intoned and not read, as in the latter case the choral service loses much of its solemnity and effect.

There are eight lay clerks and twelve choristers, who attend the cathedral service morning and evening, and cases of absence, except for illness, are very rare. An addition has of late years been made to the statutable number (eight) of the choristers.

The sermon is generally during the winter season preached in the choir; at other times it has been preached under the lantern according to the ancient practice, the pulpit being placed near the open screen so that the preacher may be heard by the congregation both within and without the choir.

The Holy Communion is administered at the three great festivals, and on the third Sunday of every month, and not on every Sunday as required by the canon; this practice is known to have prevailed for at least seventy years.

The length of a musical service in our cathedral churches, if the Holy Communion be added to it, is not less than two hours and a half, and is much too great for persons not in robust health, particularly in severe weather, to bear without the most serious inconvenience. In the cathedral of Winchester it is the custom to separate the morning prayers from the litany, communion, and sermon; if this practice was adopted in other cathedrals there would exist no difficulty in strictly complying with the requirements of the canons.

There is no divinity lecturer in the cathedral. The two minor canons, who divide the office of prælector theologicus, merely preach the morning sermon when the dean or canon is not able to do so; when the evening sermons are not preached by one of the canons, other arrangements are made for supplying his place.

VI.—FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?
2. What are the funds for its maintenance?
3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?
4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

The fabric is in good substantial repair, as far at least as regards its general safety, but many parts of it are much mutilated and defaced, particularly the Lady Chapel, now used as a parochial church.

Extensive reparations are also required both within and without the great central lantern, and in the transepts and the nave and side aisles throughout, to restore them to the condition becoming a great national monument.

There are no special funds reserved for the repairs of the building by the statutes, and no estates appropriated for such a purpose as in cathedrals of the older foundation.

It is the duty of the receptor or treasurer (who is always one of the canons appointed at the general audit in November) *ædificiorum externorum ruinis necessariis reparationibus succurrere sorta tecta templi facere et domos omnium ministrorum ecclesiæ nostræ (præterquam decani et canonicorum) cum consilio decani aut eo absente vice decani resarcire et restaurare quoties eorum necessitas postulaverit.*

Though the series of the records of the proceedings of the chapter from its foundation to the Commonwealth is complete, they are very brief and imperfect, at least during the first century of its existence. They seem to indicate, however, no considerable work of reparation during that period. The Lady Chapel had been transferred by a special agreement to Trinity Parish in 1566, and their ancient parochial church, which was merely a lean to on the north side of the cathedral, had been removed in order to give more light to the nave; in other respects little beyond the destruction of the shrines and altars would appear to have been changed from the times preceding the Reformation; the painted windows and the statuary generally remaining unbroken.

During the Civil Wars and Commonwealth, besides the general destruction of the sculpture and painted glass, the progress of dilapidation was very rapid. Many of the collegiate buildings were sold and destroyed, chiefly for the value of the lead with which they were covered. Upon the restoration of the monarchy large sums were spent on necessary reparations, more especially in the attempt to secure the safety of the western tower and south-western transept, and for this purpose nearly all their windows and arches were filled up with solid masonry, the materials for which were furnished from the destruction of buildings which either formed part of or were appurtenant to the cathedral; many of them, to judge from the fragments which remain, must have been of a very enriched character, as portions of broken statues, pillars, bases, capitals, mouldings, &c. of all ages of mediæval architecture have been found in removing the masonry which was inserted at that time in the western tower and elsewhere in a very rude and somewhat ignorant attempt to arrest the danger of ruin which appeared to them to be imminent.

In the accounts of the chapter for the year 1669, when these works were completed, it is stated, "that there was expended in workmanship and materials "in the reparations of the steeple, and *plumbhouse* adjoining to it, on the south "side of it, and removing the bells out of the lantern into the said steeple, and "building new belfries in the said steeple, 1,066*l.*" From this account it would appear that the desecration of the beautiful south-west transept as a workshop was of very ancient date.

On the 29th March 1699 the western angle of the north transept suddenly fell down, having been weakened (as the entries in the account books state) by the earthquake which had happened a few years before, and which had been observed particularly to affect that part of the church. No dangerous cracks or warnings were observed before it happened; all apparent mischief that had been done by the earthquake having been made good long before. In order to repair the vast breach which was occasioned contributions to the amount of 2,637*l.* were collected, including 663*l.* from a royal brief and 1,243*l.* from the chapter.

The task of rebuilding it was undertaken by the master mason of St. Paul's, at that time in progress, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. With the exception of an Etruscan doorway, and a few other anomalous details, the work was satisfactorily executed.

For more than half a century subsequently to this event the substantial repairs of the cathedral would appear to have been neglected, and the progressive increase of dilapidation became at last so considerable as to occasion the most serious alarm for the safety of many parts of the fabric. It was carefully surveyed in 1756, by Mr. James Essex of Cambridge, a very able engineer and builder, who was also somewhat in advance of his age in his

knowledge of Gothic architecture. He gave a very elaborate report of the reparations which were indispensably required in many parts of the cathedral, particularly in the timber framing of the great lantern, in the roof of the choir, in the eastern front, which bulged out considerably in many parts beyond the vertical line, and in the western tower, the condition of which has never ceased to occasion apprehensions for its safety. The reader of this report, which is generally remarkable for its good sense and ability, will not be disposed to pardon its author for the first recommendation which it contains,—to take down the beautiful Galilee porch,—inasmuch as this part of the cathedral, in his opinion, was neither useful nor ornamental, and was at that time in a state of hopeless dilapidation. Most of the repairs which Essex recommended were subsequently very efficiently executed by him.

In the year 1770, with the advice and under the superintendence of Mr. Bentham, the historian of the church, and by the aid of large contributions from Bishop Mawson, the chapter, and its members, Mr. Essex removed the ancient choir of Alan de Walsingham from beneath the great lantern to the presbytery of Bishop Northwold, comprehending the six eastern arches of the cathedral. This work as far as it was new, though not ill executed, when compared with contemporary attempts at Gothic architecture, was poor in materials, mean in design, and altogether unworthy of the beautiful framework in which it was placed.

In the seventy years which succeeded the formation of this new choir no very considerable work was undertaken. Bishop Yorke in the year 1800, under the auspices of Mr. Wyatt, removed the belfry which obstructed the western tower and concealed the western triplet of the Galilee, throwing a plaster vault across the tower, springing from the haunches of the great arches which support it. Instead of leaving the western arch above the great doorway open, as designed originally, he filled it with a window, depressing the upper roof of the Galilee beyond it to the vault beneath, in order to admit the light to it. If this window was removed, the upper roof of the Galilee replaced, and the western triplet thus brought into view, the effect of this part of the church would be greatly improved. Wherever, however, the hand of Mr. Wyatt appears traces are discoverable of the fatal effects of his presumption in attempting to improve and not to restore faithfully and reverently the works of his predecessors.

At a subsequent period the whole interior of the cathedral was whitewashed and reduced to a uniform colour, and the stallwork of the choir covered with an additional coat of paint; the effect of this was not unpleasing, but it obliterated the sharpness and true character of the mouldings, and equally concealed the masonry, marble, and woodwork. The materials selected for this operation were unfortunately such as were most difficult to efface or remove, a circumstance which has added not a little to the expense of the recent restorations.

The following are the principal works which have been executed in the cathedral during the last ten years.

The south-west transept, *the plumbhouse of former days*, which was separated from the western tower by a wooden partition filling the adjoining arch, was in a most dilapidated state; nearly all its windows and arcades being filled with masonry, the arches being broken and dislocated, and the ashlar casing, arcading, and piers very generally shaken, and in many cases completely separated from the core of the walls. This has been opened out and completely and securely restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. This work was originally undertaken in consequence of a gift in aid of it of 200*l.* by the Rev. E. B. Sparke, one of the canons of the church, the most liberal of the benefactors of the cathedral, and the most active friend of its restoration.

The chapel of St. Catherine, communicating with this transept, was destroyed, and the archway of communication walled up, probably with a view of

strengthening the central tower by buttressing it, and providing the requisite materials; one side of it, a jaumb of one window, and a small portion of the vault, alone remained, just sufficient to indicate the precise character of the originals. This has been completely rebuilt, and forms a noble addition to the beautiful transept adjoining. This work was undertaken in consequence of a gift of 100*l.* by John Charles Sharpe, Esquire, of Chiswick. The interior lantern of the western tower has been opened up to its original height by the removal of Mr. Wyatt's plaster vault, and of some intermediate structures, thus displaying the beautiful open arcading, the work of Bishop Ridel in 1189, by which it is enriched; the original Norman arches which supported the tower, and which were underpinned and their piers embraced by the perpendicular piers and arches, built by Bishop Grey in 1475, have also been partially opened out, restored, and displayed. This work was first undertaken in consequence of a gift of 150*l.* from the late H. R. Evans, Esquire, who for fifty years was steward of the chapter courts. The painting and enrichment of the flat roof and cornice of this lantern are now in progress after a very beautiful design by Henry L'Estrange, Esquire, of Hunstanton, Norfolk, at the sole cost of his son H. R. Evans, Esquire, who has succeeded to the same offices which were held by his father. Extensive works have also been executed in the upper part of the tower with a view of adding to its safety; there remain unfortunately some grounds for apprehensions concerning it, and plans are now preparing for giving it additional strength.

More than forty windows in the tower and in other parts of the cathedral, which had been filled up with masonry and brickwork, have been opened and restored.

The most considerable of the new works have been executed in the east end of the cathedral, the principal of which we shall very briefly notice.

The old stalls have been removed to the three decorated arches, the work of Bishop Hotham, next the great lantern; they have been cleaned from paint, and thoroughly restored. The substalls, which in the former choir were of painted deal, have been replaced by others of an appropriate material and character. On the west of the choir has been placed a very magnificent open screen, there being no return stalls in front of it, except those of the bishop and dean; the lower panels are filled with open brass work of very beautiful design and execution; the brass doors at the entrance are of the same character; the screen as well as the substalls are enriched with sculpture.

The organ which has been greatly enlarged has been placed opposite to the most eastern arch of the northern triforium; it is very richly decorated. The architectural as well as musical effect of this novel arrangement is everything that could be desired.

There is an ascent of three steps from the stalled choir to the presbytery, each side of which is enclosed by some fine ancient tombs, many of which were in ruins, but which have been carefully restored and in some cases nearly rebuilt; it will terminate at the second pair of piers from the east end of the cathedral, where a magnificent altar screen is now preparing, erected chiefly at the cost of John Dunn Gardner, Esquire, and designed by him as an offering to the memory of a beloved wife, who died in the flower of her age.

The whole of the pavement is of marble intermixed with mosaic tiles, and produces a very rich effect.

The piers (with their encircling pillars, their bases and capitals, the corbels and string courses) of purbeck marble whose surface was discoloured or disintegrated, and many parts of which were destroyed, have been carefully repolished, repaired, or replaced; this has been a work of great labour and cost, which has occupied many years; the result of it is very satisfactory.

The vaulting of the choir and presbytery, formerly covered with plaster and whitewash, and many parts of which was in a ruinous state, has been completely restored; the ribs and bosses also of the vaulting have been repainted

and regilt in strict conformity with the indications which remained. The whitewash throughout the presbytery, choir, and lantern has been carefully removed.

The cresting of the triforium and cleristory of the choir, which had been destroyed, has been replaced.

The beautiful chapel of Bishop Alcock, which was greatly mutilated both within and without, has been restored and repaired.

This work was aided by a contribution of 130*l.* from the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, of which Bishop Alcock was founder. In the south transept the roof, which was in a dangerous state, has been reconstructed, its decorative carvings and figures restored, and the whole repainted as in its original state; the arcades upon which the roof rested, which were seriously dislocated, have been rebuilt, and the lower arcades in the west aisle, which were closed up, have been opened, and the decorative painting partially restored. The works in this transept have been of a very costly character.

The timber vault of the great lantern has been cleaned from whitewash, and the remains of its ancient colouring displayed with a view to its complete restoration whenever the means can be procured for carrying into effect this most desirable work.

The beautiful chapel of Prior Cranden, which was divided into sleeping rooms, and attached as such to one of the prebendal houses, has been rescued from desecration, and to a great extent restored; this work was aided by a gift of 100*l.* from John Charles Sharpe, Esq., whose sister, Mrs. Smart, has also filled the eastern window with painted glass.

Considerable works have also been executed in the Lady Chapel and other parts of the cathedral. A pinnacle has been added to the eastern front at the cost of Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq., who contributed 300*l.* for this purpose.

Various reparations have been made in the different collegiate buildings, particularly in the great gateway usually called "Ely Porta."

A beautiful park has been formed by uniting several small enclosures, filling up ditches, and forming a plantation round it; it is proposed hereafter to extend it as far as the eastern front of the cathedral. Arrangements for this purpose have already been made. A public entrance to it has been made from the city so as to make it more generally accessible to the inhabitants.

Nearly thirty windows in the cathedral have been filled with painted glass, chiefly by the unceasing exertions of the Rev. E. B. Sparke, who has himself been by far the most considerable contributor to them; his expenditure upon them, in addition to many other gifts to the church, having exceeded 1,200*l.* Of the others, five have been given by the artists themselves, Mr. Wailes, Mr. Warrington, Mr. Howes, Mr. Gibbs, and Mr. Alfred Gerente; two by the late Mrs. Rebecca Clough and Mr. Millers; four by the dean, Mr. Hamilton Cooke, John Muriel, Esq., Lady Buxton and her son, Sir Robert Buxton, Bart.; one by tradesmen connected with the cathedral; one by the family of the late Bishop Sparke; two by incumbents of livings in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, and one by his lessees; one by noblemen and prelates educated in the University of Cambridge; one by the undergraduates of the University of Cambridge; one by visitors to the cathedral; three were painted and prepared by a most accomplished amateur, the Rev. A. Moore, of Walpole Saint Peter's, (whose recent death we have so much reason to deplore), the chapter defraying the cost of glass, and all other expenses connected with them. The chapter have generally defrayed the expense of preparing and fixing the windows, the ironwork and guards, which is a very considerable charge; their entire cost has not fallen short of 3,000*l.*; several others are now in progress, the gift of various benefactors, particularly those designed for the east end of the cathedral, for which the late Bishop Sparke gave the noble donation of 1,500*l.*

In 1847 subscriptions were solicited to form a new choir, with a view to which preparatory works had long been in progress on the vault, the piers, the walls, and the monuments; the sum collected has hitherto amounted to about 7,500*l.*, of which 3,200*l.* was given by the bishop of the diocese, the dean and canons and other members of the cathedral body; the rest was contributed by many kind friends of the church; amongst them may be particularly mentioned the Duke of Bedford, Lord Overstone, the Rev. Thomas Halford, of Jesus College, Cambridge, J. C. Sharpe, Esq., of Chiswick, William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., the late Hugh Jackson, Esq., of Wisbeach, J. H. Markland, Esq., of Bath, the Society of Trinity College, Cambridge, as well as the master, tutors, bursar, and many other members of the same, the Dukes of Rutland and Buccleuch, the Marquis of Bristol, the late Marquises of Bute and Northampton, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Durham, Gloucester and Bristol, and St. David's, Hudson Gurney, Esq., the late E. Pearce Serocold, Esq., James Packe, Esq., of Mildenhall, James Marshall, Esq., M.P., John Lucius Dampier, Esq., the late Mrs. Rebecca Clough, of Feltwell, Mrs. Pratt, of Leamington, the late Mrs. Allen, G. J. Allen, Esq., and W. T. Allen, Esq., John Burder, Esq., J. H. Henderson, Esq., Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., J. M. Heathcote, Esq., E. Loyd, Esq., junior, the Rev. Professor Blunt, Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., Rev. Algernon Peyton, Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, Rev. W. B. James, Rev. H. Tasker, H. R. Evans, Esq., W. and H. Rayner, Esqrs., of Ely, the Miss Harwoods, of Ely, and many others to whom the dean and chapter are anxious to omit no opportunity of expressing their acknowledgments. John Dunn Gardner, Esq., who has undertaken the cost of a magnificent reredos, and Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq., J. C. Sharpe, Esq., the late Hugh Robert Evans, Esq., the late Rev. George Millers and his executors, have also made most liberal gifts to various special works in the cathedral.

All the various restorations have been executed throughout with the most scrupulous care and fidelity, and as nearly as possible in exact conformity with the indications of the ancient work, and also of the same material; and in the design and execution of new works it has been endeavoured to make them harmonise with those parts of the cathedral with which they are connected, and worthy of the best ages of both mediæval and modern art. With the same views some progress has been made (and much more is proposed hereafter) in the introduction of sculpture, painting, and colour, without which the vast interiors of our cathedrals lose much of their significance and beauty.

The following is a statement of the expenditure upon the cathedral, collegiate buildings, and works appurtenant to them during the last fourteen years; the last four years of the series include a great part of the recent very extensive works; they will require a very large additional expenditure to complete them.

The financial year of the chapter ends on the 1st November.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1839 -	432	15	0	In 1846 -	1,131	4	0
1840 -	1,059	10	0	1847 -	1,195	4	0
1841 -	1,031	10	0	1848 -	1,236	6	0
1842 -	1,031	18	0	1849 -	2,126	19	0
1843 -	1,067	13	0	1850 -	3,067	8	0
1844 -	1,320	4	0	1851 -	4,300	8	0
1845 -	1,387	14	0	1852 -	3,790	4	0
	£7,331	4	0		£16,847	13	0

If to these amounts be added the sums expended upon some special works and painted windows the whole cost in fourteen years would be nearly 28,000*l.*

The establishment expenses of the chapter have not only been greatly increased of late years by the works executed in and about the cathedral, but

by the large augmentations which have been made to the minor canons in connexion with the parishes in Ely, to the choir, to the school, and many other objects. In a return made by the chapter in 1831 to the inquiries addressed to them by the first Ecclesiastical Commission, the income divided amongst the dean and canons, upon an average of three years ending on the 25th of November of that year, was 6,381*l.*, including their statutable stipends; the corresponding amount of establishment charges, including the repairs (456*l.*) of the cathedral, was 2,512*l.* If we compare this account with the average of seven years expenditure for dividends to the dean and canons, and for the maintenance of the establishment, including the cost of the restorations, it would give for the first 6,948*l.* (exclusive of statutable stipends and some other allowances), and for the second 6,436*l.* per annum; and if from the latter sum the extraordinary charges were deducted so as to get its ordinary average amount, it would become about 5,200*l.* per annum; this is more than double its amount in the year 1831.

The rapid progress of the depreciation of the value of the tithe rentcharges, and the local circumstances which have lately depressed the value of property near Ely and in the fens, have very materially affected during the last four years the income of the chapter; if this depression should unfortunately continue it would be impossible to maintain the present high scale of expenditure.

No seats are let, and none are appropriated, except to members of the church.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

The Chapter of Ely usually hold manors and demesne lands in the parishes where they hold the great tithes. They are the owners of the whole of the rectorial and vicarial tithes of the two parishes of Ely Trinity and Ely St. Mary, including the hamlets of Stuntney and Chettisham; the commuted rentcharge for the whole district over which these parishes extend, including about 17,400 acres, is 4,583*l.*

There are two churches in the city, a chapel in each of the hamlets, and a schoolroom at Prickwillow licensed for Divine Service.

The chapter are owners of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarages in each of the following parishes:—

	Population in 1841.	Commuted Rentcharge.
Witcham - - -	502	£595 0 0
Witchford - - -	561	422 14 9
Newton, united with Hanxton	496	216 16 6
Melbourn - - -	1,724	870 0 0
Winston - - -	399	313 0 0
Lakenheath - - -	1,579	125 14 1

The tithes in the fen districts of this last parish form the subject of a suit in Chancery, which has already existed under different forms during nearly fifty years.

In the following parishes the chapter are the owners of land in lieu of the great tithes, and are also patrons of the vicarage.

	Population.	
Hanxton	—	United with Newton.
Meldreth	730	—
Swaffham Prior	1,226	—
Stapleford	447	—
Westwratting	912	—
Impington	248	—

They are partly owners of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage of—

	Population.	Commuted Rentcharge.
Sutton	1,599	£ 450 0 0

They are owners of the great tithes but not patrons of the vicarage of—

	Population.	Commuted Rentcharge.
Foxton	452	£ 538 10 0

They are partly owners of the great tithes but not patrons of the vicarages of—

	Population.	Commuted Rentcharge.
Wisbeach, St. Peter's	8,530	£ 1,475 0 0
Wisbeach, St. Mary	1,599	370 0 0

They are patrons of the following rectories, where all the tithes belong to the incumbents:—

	Population.	Commuted Rentcharge.
Wentworth	199	£ 450 0 0
Mepal	539	—
Stoke, by Ipswich	992	—
Melton, Suffolk	980	—

They are patrons of the donative of St. Andrew's, Cambridge, but there are no tithes in the parish belonging either to the chapter or to the incumbent.

They hold the great tithes of the manor of Fodestone, Norfolk, the rent charge being 78*l.* 13*s.*, and also a portion of tithes at Little Hadham, Herts, 99*l.*

The whole of the rentcharges belonging to the chapter amount to about 10,000*l.* per annum, yielding a net income of about 7,000*l.* after deducting rates and other outgoings, and making allowance for the present depreciation of the rentcharge. The increasing depreciation of the rentcharge will probably reduce this sum in 1856 to about 6,500*l.*

In nearly all the rectories there is reserved by the leases which demise them a payment, and sometimes of considerable amount, to the vicar.

The vicarages are usually of small value, rarely exceeding 250*l.*; we have no accurate returns of their value. The parishes, with two or three exceptions, are of moderate extent and population, and the church accommodation is generally sufficient.

Within the last fourteen years new vicarage or rectory houses have been built at—

Sutton.
Mepal.
Witchford.
Hanxton, united with Newton.
Winston.
Westwratting.

An excellent vicarage house was built at Melbourn in 1833.

There are good houses at—
Stoke.
Swaffham Prior.
Wentworth.
Melton.

The houses are hardly sufficient at—
Meldreth, and
Witcham.

At Stapleford the vicarage house is a cottage, and the vicar lives in a house in the village, which is his private property. There is no house at Lakenheath, but the chapter have applied to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for their sanction to the appropriation of 500*l.*, standing in their names in the public funds, for the purpose of building a vicarage house there upon a piece of the rectory glebe, which is conveniently situated for the purpose, and which they propose, with the permission of the lessee, to appropriate to that purpose. The chapter have added 20*l.* a year to the value of the vicarage.

The sum of 400*l.* given by the chapter, and increased by a donation of 200*l.* from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, has been applied, with its accumulations, to the building of an excellent vicarage house at Hauxton.

The chapter gave the reversion of a field at Witchford upon which a vicarage house has been built; the living has been augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have succeeded to some lands in the parish which were held in severalty by former members of the chapter. This parish is indebted to the exertions of its excellent vicar, the Rev. H. Rackham, for an excellent school, and also for partly rebuilding and greatly improving the church.

The chapter have also given to the vicar of Foxton the reversion of a field near the vicarage.

The grants made in connexion with the parishes of Ely will be noticed elsewhere.

VIII.—THE VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?
2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?
3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?
4. What are the powers of the visitor?
5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?
6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

The visitor of the chapter is the Bishop of Ely.

He is directed to visit the church whenever he is required to do so, first, by the dean, secondly, by two canons; the privilege of calling for a visitation is not conceded to any other parties.

He is further authorized to visit the church, even when not called upon to do so, once in every three years, *immo non rogatus semel tamen quovis triennis ad ecclesiam nostram accedat.* This power of holding triennial visitations was not given by the Elizabethan statutes; it was only when required by the dean or by two canons that a visitation could be held; but the bishop was authorized by them to act on such occasions by his chancellor, if he thought proper so to do.

When a visitation is held the bishop is required to call together in *locum congruum* the dean, canons, minor canons, lay clerks, and other ministers of the church, and they are all of them solemnly enjoined to speak the truth, without malice or exaggeration, on all questions concerning the observation of the statutes, and on all charges arising out of them against any member of the church.

The dean is required to prepare on such occasions two refections for the bishop and ten attendants; under the former code the number of attendants was sixteen.

We possess no records of the proceedings at visitations of the chapter.

The examination of the chapter accounts, beginning with the year 1604 (those of former years are not in existence), shows that the Archbishop of Canterbury visited the church, *jure metropolitico*, in 1608; the following entry refers to it: Item for the dyet at my Lord Archbishop's visitation ut patet per billam - - - - - - - - ix. li. xviii. s. vi. d.

Bishop Andrewes was appointed in the see in 1609, and he would appear to have visited the church in 1610, as the fee to his register appears in the accounts for that year: Item to Mr. Smith, register, for the bishop's visitation v. li.

From similar entries we infer that Bishop Felton visited the church in 1622 and Bishop Buckeridge in 1629.

Under the revised code the chapter accounts show that some triennial visitations were held in conformity with the statute; the following entries refer to them:

In the accounts for the year 1671.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Dr. Holder for the bishop's (Bishop Lany) entertainment - - - - -	10	2	4½
To Dr. Hitch for his Lordship's entertainment likewise - - - - - -	7	4	1
To Dr. Twelves, register's fees, for the bishop's visitation - - - - -	5	0	0
To Mr. Richmond, the apparitor, on the same account - - - - -	1	14	4

Dr. Holder was one of the prebendaries at whose house the entertainment was given; Dr. Mapletoft was dean, but it is probable that the deanery, the ancient refectory, which was under conversion for this purpose, was not yet prepared; this was the first visitation under the Caroline statutes.

In the year 1676 a visitation was held by Bishop Gunning; the accounts are as follow:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Procurations to the bishop at his triennial visitation -	5	0	0
To Philip Wade on the entertainment then - -	11	6	6
For wine then spent - - - -	2	3	8
To the servants employed at the deanery - -	2	0	0
To the register, Dr. Twells - - - -		—	

There was another visitation held by him in 1681. We have not discovered (after a very cursory examination) any other charges for visitation entertainments in the annual accounts. We have had no opportunity of examining the bishop's register, where the records of visitations (if held) would most probably be found.

We are not aware of any special custom by which the general powers of the bishop as visitor are modified. In one important particular his powers are limited, inasmuch as the Archbishop of Canterbury, and not the bishop, is the interpreter or *declarator* of the statutes. If any dispute, says the statute *de visitatione*, shall arise between the dean and canons, or amongst the canons themselves, *de vero et sincero intellectu statutorum nostrorum, quæ omnia juxta planum et grammaticalem sensum intelligi volumus decernimus ut statutum illud de quo orta est contentio ad Archiepiscopum Cantuarensem referatur, cujus interpretationi et declarationi (modo statutis nostris non repugnet) eos qui dubitarunt aut contenderunt sine dilatione aut contradictione stare et obedire præ-*

cipimus. This power was exercised in 1757, when Dr. Allix was dean, upon an occasion which is explained in the following decision of the archbishop:

"Mr. Dean and Gentlemen,

"Whereas you have applied to me as interpreter of a doubtful part of one of "your statutes, viz., the following clause (in the 17th statute de visitatione "terrarum), sub capituli nomine ubique in his statutis intelligimus mediam ad "minus partem totius numeri canonicorum, I give it as my clear opinion that "the dean, by himself or proxy, with four of the canons in chapter assembled, "may, by the majority then present, that is, the dean, by himself or proxy, and "two of the canons, do every capitular act relative to the good government of "the church and the administration of the revenues.

"Duke Street, Westminster, "MATT. CANTUAR."
"July 26, 1757."

It is difficult to conceive in what manner the functions of his office can be effectually exercised by a visitor, who has not also the power of interpreting the statutes.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?
2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?
3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?
4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The bishop appoints to the canonries (those appropriated by 3d & 4th Vict. cap. 113. to the Regius Professors of Greek and Hebrew at Cambridge alone excepted), and is the visitor of the chapter; but there is no statute which defines his powers in the cathedral when not acting as visitor. The vergers or subsacrists are required to conduct him to his seat when he comes to the cathedral. His throne is not placed apart from the other stalls on the south side of the choir, as is usual in other cathedrals, but on the right of the entrance of the choir, responding to that of the dean on the left. It has been said that this arrangement originated in the bishop occupying the place of the abbot, to whose seat he succeeded on the creation of the see and the conversion of the abbey into a priory. A similar arrangement is observed at Durham on ordinary occasions when the bishop does not occupy his throne.

The bishop possesses no rights in the cathedral as defined by statute. Those rights must be sought for in the general law of the church, and in the authority which so high an officer as the visitor of the cathedral and diocesan may lawfully claim and exercise.

The bishop has no share in the common fund of the church; he receives, however, 135*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*, the amount of tenths and first fruits due from the chapter, which were assigned to him in lieu of manors which he surrendered.

The dean and canons usually assist in the imposition of hands at the ordination of priests both in the cathedral and chapel of the palace, but they take no part in the examination of candidates for Holy Orders, or in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of 1603.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?
2. Of how many volumes does it consist?
3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?
4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is a library of considerable extent and value preserved in a room formed out of the east aisle of the south transept, which is of easy access and well suited for its reception. In consequence, however, of its closing up the arcades next the transept with an unsightly wall it greatly injures its effect, more especially as the windows which are thus concealed are of very graceful form and design. It is on this account that we venture to hope that another site may be before long found for the library.

The number of volumes is about 4,000. There is a good classed catalogue, which is printed, as well as an alphabetical catalogue.

The library has been chiefly formed from the bequests of Dean Mapletoft, Bishop Patrick, his chaplain, Dr. Perkins, one of the canons of the church, and other benefactors.

It contains no MSS. and very few early printed books; it is rich in editions of the Greek and Latin fathers, in councils, and in the theological works of the first century after the Reformation; it contains also a considerable number of curious books and tracts relating to the nonjurors, and to many of the questions which agitated the church towards the close of the seventeenth and opening of the eighteenth century. The collection of modern books is small, and it is very deficient in classical and historical works.

The Rev. W. K. Clay is librarian; there is an assistant who lights the fires on two days at least during the week, and keeps the room and the books in order.

The chapter devote their sealing fees to the support of the library; they are very variable in amount, but their average is about 30*l.* per annum. It is customary also for the dean and canons, upon their installation, to make presents to the library of money or books.

The library is accessible to all the clergy of the cathedral and the organist, who are at liberty to remove books from it; it is accessible through them, or the librarian, to other persons who may wish to consult it. There seems no reason why it should not be made accessible once or twice a week, or more frequently, if desirable, to the clergy of the diocese generally.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

The chapter, as before stated, are the owners of the tithes of the two parishes in Ely, and of the hamlet of Stuntney, which extend over 17,480 acres of land. These parishes are distinguished as Ely Trinity and Ely St. Mary; the population of the first is about 4,500, and of the second about half that number. The hamlet of Stuntney contains about 273, and of Chettisham about seventy-nine; these hamlets are included in the two parishes.

The services in these churches were originally performed by chaplains appointed and paid by the chapter; such chaplains were usually minor canons of the cathedral. They have all of them been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty, and the curacies thus become benefices. The Ecclesiastical Commis-

sioners have granted an increase of 32*l.* per annum to the perpetual curacy of Ely Trinity, and of 57*l.* to that of Ely St. Mary, so as to raise them to 150*l.* per annum each; the first of them also receives an augmentation of 75*l.* per annum, and the second of about 100*l.* per annum, from the great tithes of Ely; the incumbent of the chapel of Stuntney an augmentation from the same source of about 65*l.* per annum, which is about its value derived from other sources. The incumbent of Chettisham, besides his statutable income as minor canon, has an augmentation of 52*l.* 10*s.*; the value of the benefice is about 65*l.*

The chapter provides also a curate for Ely Trinity, and pay him a salary of 105*l.*; he performs service once every Sunday in the national school at Prickwillow, which is about three miles from Ely, and where there is a dispersed population of about 600 persons.

The incumbent of Ely Trinity has a house rent-free and kept in repair in the precincts; the incumbents of Ely St. Mary and Stuntney have no houses within the precincts, but receive 25*l.* per annum each from the chapter in lieu of house rent.

The National School at Prickwillow was built by the chapter (aided by a contribution of 150*l.* from the feoffees of Parson's Charity in Ely). Its cost was about 700*l.* It has been licensed for Divine Service. It holds about 200 persons, and the service is well attended. There is a good school, to which the governors of Parson's Charity give 25*l.* annually. An additional sum of 30*l.* is raised by subscriptions, chiefly given by the bishop, the chapter, and the clergy. The fittings of the school, which last year cost 50*l.*, have been given by the chapter.

The cathedral is open to all the inhabitants, and seats are provided for all who choose to attend it. There is morning and evening service, with sermons every Sunday.

There are three services every Sunday with sermons in Trinity Church, which is the Lady Chapel of the cathedral. The loud echo produced by its vaulted roof makes it difficult for those who sit in the remoter parts to follow the service. It is most wretchedly and inconveniently pewed; and as the best seats are occupied by the richer inhabitants, though rarely half filled, there is no adequate accommodation for the poor. There are morning and afternoon services, with sermons, at St. Mary's every Sunday, which are well attended. In this church, as well as in the Lady Chapel, the right of property claimed in the pews (though upon no legal foundation) operates most injuriously upon the attendance of the poor.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

These queries, as far as they are applicable to the Chapter of Ely, are answered under No. VII.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?
2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

A curate has been provided for Ely Trinity from the chapter funds; there is no other benefice in the patronage of the chapter where the population or other circumstances would appear to require such assistance.

The chapter contributes generally when any applications are made to them for building schools or other objects in the parishes where they hold property.

The other queries under this heading have been answered generally under Nos. VII. and X.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?
2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No attempt has been made to establish a seminary for training candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral.

There are no houses within the precincts which are at present disposable for such a purpose.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No endeavour has been made to establish a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

As his Grace the Archbishop has invited the chapters to make such suggestions as may seem to them best calculated to promote the object for which the commission was appointed, we proceed to refer to some changes in our statutes and in the constitution of our body which appear to us to be desirable.

The statutes now in force impose upon the dean and canons very few onerous or responsible duties. The residence required by them is extremely short; they have no duties which connect them with the diocese, with public education, or with the administration of the affairs of the church; the cathedral city is not generally their home, and when their residence is concluded they have little further concern with it. If much more is done it is rather due to their own sense of duty than to the requirements and obligations of the statutes. Much of this has been altered as regards the dean, and to a less degree as regards the canons, by the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113., but these enactments, though they possess the force of law, have not been incorporated with our statutes, and are not now capable of being enforced either by the chapter or their visitor.

The statutes of Elizabeth contemplated the chapter as a body of grave and learned men, *qui ad exemplum primitivæ ecclesiæ loco presbyterii episcopo in omnibus gravioribus causis adesse possint*, and the same view of the constitution

and objects of this and similar bodies has been taken by many of the greatest of our older lawyers and divines. Unfortunately, however, the connexion of the chapter (by the laws now in force and the practice which prevails) with the bishop and the diocese is of the slightest possible kind.

Neither are these preferments made generally subsidiary to important duties elsewhere. An important change, however, was made by the Act above referred to, and we entirely concur in the opinion expressed respecting it in the report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state and revenues of the university of Cambridge, as well as in their recommendation of a further change in the same direction.

"We believe," say they, "that few enactments in the Ecclesiastical Duties "and Revenues Act were more generally approved than the annexation of three "canonries of Christ Church to professorships of divinity in the university of "Oxford, and of two canonries in the cathedral of Ely to the poorly endowed "professorships of Hebrew and Greek in the university of Cambridge, and we "are persuaded that if the same principle was carried further, and the two "canonries which it is proposed to suspend in that cathedral, when vacancies in "them next occur, were made the foundation of two new theological professor-"ships, they would afford a very material aid to the university in completing "her arrangements for forming a theological school upon a comprehensive and "efficient system."

In the year 1849 the dean, the late Dr. French, and Mr. Selwyn were commissioned by the chapter to seek a conference with our visitor on the desirableness of preparing proposals for increasing the efficiency of our establishment, with a view of meeting the feeling in favour of amendments in the constitution and administration of cathedral bodies, which was rapidly gaining ground both in the minds of the clergy and laity. They felt that a very general impression prevailed that whilst great and successful efforts had been made to extend our parochial system by the multiplying of our churches and pastors, equal care had not been taken to improve and consolidate the organization of our church; that the number of our bishops remained nearly the same as when the population of these kingdoms was less than one third of its present amount, and that no measures had been taken to restore our cathedrals to the position for which they were originally designed as integral and essential parts of our diocesan system. In conformity with these views we ventured not only to submit to his Lordship some proposals for annexing specific duties to all future canons, but also to recommend that measures should be taken, not merely for repealing the contemplated suspension of two of their number hereafter, but likewise for retaining the whole of them, either in connexion with instruction in religion and learning in our universities, or with the administration of the diocese. Memorials of the same subject have been subsequently addressed to his Lordship, and the answers which have been given by him are marked by that temperate wisdom and kindness for which he is so much distinguished.

We shall probably take a future opportunity of recurring to this subject when our chapter have had time to bring their views into a more definite form.

Again, without reference to important changes in the constitution of our body, we are of opinion that our present statutes also require considerable changes. They are not adapted to the present habits of society; the penalties they impose for securing attendance at the services of the cathedral and other duties have become altogether inoperative from the depreciation of the value of money; some of their regulations are obsolete, others frivolous and vexatious They have, in fact, experienced the fate of all ancient statutes, which, if not expressed in the most general terms, avoiding the minute specification of duties and observances, have invariably become to a great extent inexpedient and impracticable.

A new code should define strictly the personal rights of the principal members of the body as well as the powers of the corporate body; the rights which

they secure to the subordinate members should be such as, though not inconsistent with their becoming independence, should also secure, when necessary, due subordination and the efficient discharge of their duties. If there are subordinate foundations connected with the body, such as a grammar or middle school, the pecuniary or other claims of such foundations should be strictly defined, so as to put a stop to imputations on the character of the governing body. Such statutes also should not give a permanent status to the inferior servants of the establishment, but leave them to the absolute disposal of the authorities, so as to enable them at all times to secure efficient service. It is of course assumed that all existing rights should be strictly preserved or adequately compensated.

We are further of opinion that all oaths of office should be abolished. They add little force to the sense of obligation of those who are conscientiously disposed to perform their duties; they are inoperative with those who are not so. If the duties, the performance of which they are intended to secure, are capable of being defined, and the neglect or violation of them capable of proof, the statutes themselves should provide the means of punishment; if they are duties of imperfect obligation, all attempts to enforce them will be equally vain.

In venturing thus to recommend considerable changes in the constitution of our chapter (and our observations of course extend to all similar establishments) we beg at the same time to record our earnest protest against the views of those who would recommend the reduction of this and other cathedrals to the condition of parochial churches. The retention of offices of dignity in the church, with emoluments sufficient to maintain a respectable station in society, more especially if connected with important duties, is consistent with the wisest economy in the distribution of her revenues; for there is no other appropriation of them which is so calculated to maintain at so little cost the social rank of the clergy who, in this country at least, must depend for their support much more upon their private means than upon those which are furnished by the preferments they hold. There would be no more certain and effectual method of permanently impoverishing and, we may add, likewise degrading the rank in society of the clergy than the success of the attempt, which so many persons so earnestly advocate, of reducing all preferments to the same level.

Signed on behalf of the chapter of Ely,

GEO. PEACOCK,

April 11, 1853. Dean.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 514.)

In considering the questions enumerated under each head, the Chapter find it both more convenient and more satisfactory to frame their answer as a general statement, at the same time that they have therein endeavoured substantially to answer every question.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

In the year 1050 King Edward the Confessor transferred the seat of Bishop Leofric from Crediton to Exeter, and there founded his new cathedral, in and upon the ancient monastery of Saint Peter. What the constitution of that monastery was it is now difficult to say, but it is certain that from and after the year 1050 the chapter of the cathedral consisted of twenty-four secular canons.

Within that body were subsequently constituted a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, who were thence called the internal dignitaries; there were also placed in the cathedral four archdeacons, and a residentiary or sub-dean, with divers inferior officers, of whom an account will be found in the subjoined statutes.

Each of the twenty-four canons constituting the chapter had his vicar from the commencement. The rights of all the twenty-four canons, as such, were equal, and their duties alike, as may be seen from an old "customary," of which a copy is appended. This document is supposed to be the most ancient in existence relating to the chapter; its fundamental provisions have ever been acknowledged, confirmed, and acted upon; the accounts have always been kept on the same principle, the income and expenditure are still estimated as for the four quarters, the accounts are audited as for the four quarters severally, and the whole surplus or excrescence is divided, as for each quarter, among those who, by reason of their residence, are statutably entitled to divide it.

See Appendix

The statutes which govern the church of Exeter were enacted from time to time pro re-natâ. They were framed in the form of injunctions from the bishop, as visitor, requiring the more accurate observance of existing ordinances, or of new statutes, either suggested by the chapter to the visitor or framed by him at their request and with their concurrence, and finally accepted by the body. No instrument has ever been allowed to be of any force unless ratified by the bishop and chapter, and authenticated by the seals of both.

Of the early statutes the most comprehensive is that of Bishop Bronescombe, in 1268, which was not only accepted by the chapter but confirmed by Cardinal Ottobon, the papal legate.

The last and most complete digest of the statutes was given by Bishop Voysey in 1544.

After the Reformation changes took place, not only in the duties but also in the period of residence and the number of the residentaries. These changes will be found in the statutes of Bishop Alleigh in 1560, and of Bishop Blackall in 1712. Copies of all the four statutes are subjoined.

See Appendix

The duties of the several dignitaries and officers will be found most fully stated in Bishop Voysey's statute of 1544. The dean had archidiaconal authority within the close, as well as the cure of souls within its precincts. The

precentor, chancellor, and treasurer had also their special duties, and for the regular performance of these duties they all had their special endowments.

The special duties of the precentor were to lead the choir, to regulate the choral services weekly, and to superintend the training of the choristers, not only as to their food and clothing, but also their morals and choral instruction.

The special duties of the chancellor were to read lectures on the Scriptures, and to act as the chapter scribe.

The special duties of the treasurer were to take charge of all the books, both in the chapter library and in the church, to keep the plate, jewels, and vestments, to have charge of the bells and all other furniture, and to find four custodes to keep watch by night and day in the church.

So important were these several special duties considered, that each of the four internal dignitaries was required to reside eight months every year.

The residence of the canons, as stated in the customary and required by Bishop Bronescombe, was forty-six days in each quarter, making up six months in the year. The other six months were usually spent on their benefices or on the chapter estates, which for many generations were farmed by the canons. In 1544 the quarterly residence was reduced from forty-six days to thirty-six, in order, as it expressly stated, "ut ad alia beneficia vestra frequentiores habeatis accessus." In 1560, with the same express view, the quarterly residence was reduced by Bishop Alleigh from thirty-six days to thirty, and again, as stated in the preamble of the statute, in order to answer fully the intent of the 44th canon of 1603, it was reduced by Bishop Blackall in 1712 from thirty days to twenty-three. The arrangement then finally made provided that no canon should, under ordinary circumstances, reside less than three months in the year, and that the church should never be left without two residentiaries at the least residing at the same time.

In the older statutes residence is often stated to be the being present "tam in mensâ quam in choro," but various exemptions were allowed.

Attendance in the choir was to be, presence at the missa major, and at one of the following canonical hours, viz., matins, prime, or vespers.

As connected with residence, the canons were enjoined to maintain hospitality at their several houses, not merely for the relief of those who partook of it, but for the credit of the church. "Hospites honesti" were to be entertained at the festivals, and the duty was subsequently prescribed at the assizes and sessions, when the gentry of the county assembled at Exeter.

It appears that originally the secondaries and choristers had their food from the canons table when they were in residence, and were employed there in household offices; but in process of time the "obsequium familiare" was given up, and an allowance made them "pro victu," which has been increased at various periods since.

Present Constitution.

The chapter of Exeter at the present moment consists of the dean and six residentiaries; the treasurer, the archdeacon of Exeter, the archdeacon of Barnstaple, and Canons Martin, Rogers, and Bull.

All keep their statutable residence except the treasurer, whose office and stall are held by the bishop of the diocese in commendam.

The residence is three months in the year, according to the provisions and scheme of the statute of 1712.

During their respective turns of residence the dean and canons attend daily in church, and preach the Sunday morning sermons. Besides his regular turns in the cycle, the dean preaches also on the mornings of Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whitsunday.

The non-resident canons or prebendaries, according to a composition of Bishop Ward in 1663, preach the Sunday sermons in the afternoon; and the

lecturer, an ancient officer, elected and paid by the chapter, preaches the sermons on the mornings of the Saints' days.

The dean has also the cure of souls within the close, and has a curate, one of the vicars, under him; but he no longer exercises any archidiaconal jurisdiction.

The other dignitaries and officers of the cathedral are, nominally, what they were before the passing of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113; but as vacancies occur, the abstraction of their separate estates causes a change in their position. Since the provisions of the Act of Parliament came into operation the avoidance of the precentorship, chancellorship, and the office of sub-dean has taken place, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have claimed the several estates belonging to those dignities and offices; the holders of them cannot therefore perform the spiritual duties for the performance of which they were specially endowed. The precentorial functions have wholly ceased; likewise those of the sub-dean. So far as the chancellor's functions included the reading of divinity lectures, the present chancellor has, in conformity with the requirements of his special endowments, delivered at one time discourses in the cathedral at the ember seasons to candidates for orders, and subsequently, under the sanction of the chapter, lectures in divinity and ecclesiastical history at the training school. The treasurer's duties will, on the next vacancy, devolve, like other lapsed duties, on the chapter at large, whose corporate revenues will then have to support the whole onus formerly imposed by virtue of their specific endowments on the individual dignitaries, unless the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall make the chapter a compensation for these onera.

Two residentiary stalls out of eight have been already suspended, according to the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. That which is now held by the bishop, as treasurer, will on the next avoidance be also suspended.

One canonry only is annexed, viz., that held by the archdeacon of Exeter, who, however, is charged with the payment of one third of its income to the archdeacon of Cornwall, and compelled to surrender to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners his right to the dividends of 1,500*l.*, part of his former endowment.

The chapter possesses several residentiary houses, in which the canons keep their residence, selecting them according to seniority. None are "annexed" but the deanery and the house occupied by the archdeacon of Exeter.

In thus answering the queries relating to residence, the chapter would respectfully submit that, though the period has been abridged in the course of the last 600 years, the duties incidental to the office of residentiary have been greatly increased. The time required for a due attention to the charitable and educational institutions in a city so large, and abounding so much in public charities as Exeter, together with daily attendance at the cathedral, allows little leisure to a canon for other than public occupations during his three months of actual residence. On this head the chapter beg leave to refer Her Majesty's Commissioners to their memorial, submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1836. They there said,—

"If the efficiency and respectability of cathedrals which have never had more than a dean and four residentiaries may be maintained by the same scale as heretofore, nevertheless, in the case of Exeter, which has always hitherto had a dean and eight residentiaries, the efficiency and respectability of the body may, by the reduced scale, be greatly impaired.

"It is proposed that the chapter of Exeter shall ultimately consist of a dean and four residentiaries, and no provision is made for the unavoidable interruption which age, infirmity, sickness, or accident, must inevitably occasion.

"In the discharge of the many and important public duties which their position in the diocese and the city brings upon them, it is the presence and co-operation of two or more canons which alone could enable them to act with the necessary promptitude and decision.

"Nor is it only in matters strictly belonging to the church that the chapter are called upon to employ themselves. There are in Exeter above fifty public institutions, many of which are in close connexion with the Established Church, and many of a purely charitable character, in the conduct of which the chapter have always taken, and are expected to take, a prominent part. The disadvantage to these institutions, from the diminished attention paid to them, will be as great as the injury to the church itself, from the loss of that legitimate and beneficial influence which has hitherto been acquired by the active superintendence of the canons in residence.

"On the very ground, then, of maintaining the efficiency and respectability of the body to which they belong, and with a view to enable them to fulfil the purposes of their institution in strict accordance with the principle of the report itself, the dean and chapter beg to record their solemn conviction, that a dean and four residentiaries are not enough to perform adequately the duties which at Exeter devolve upon the body."

They desire now to repeat their conviction that the duties of the chapter cannot be properly fulfilled unless two of the body reside together, as provided by their statutes. At present two substitutes receive each 100*l.* for keeping residence, formerly kept by the canons whose stalls are suspended. When the Act is in full operation, the arrangement for residence would naturally be this,—the dean eight months, and each canon three months, each of the five canons taking it by turn to reside four months once in five years.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

It has been already stated that the number of vicars was originally twenty-four. That number has been reduced from time to time, and in the reign of Edward the Sixth a distinction was made between priest vicars and lay vicars. In 1563 it was by composition agreed that there should be six priest vicars and ten lay vicars; again, in 1613, that the number of priest vicars should be reduced to four, and finally, by a composition in 1676, the number of lay vicars was reduced to eight.

The number at present is four priest vicars and eight lay vicars.

The four minor canons, or priest vicars, are appointed by the chapter.

Their duty is to take part in every choral service. By the present arrangement two at the least attend on Sundays, litany days, and holy-days.

The vicars choral are a college incorporated by a royal charter of King Henry the Fourth. They appear as a college in the valor of Henry the Eighth.

The chapter make an ancient annual fixed payment to the body.

They make no payment to the priest vicars individually.

Two of the priest vicars at present hold benefices, each in the chapter patronage, one a living in the city, of which he performs the duties, the other a living of small population and value, on which, having been instituted in 1819, he is exempt from residence.

Their revenues are derived from estates, of which the tithes of Woodbury are part. A moiety of those tithes belongs to the priest vicars, the other moiety to the lay vicars.

The provisions of the 3 & 4 Victoria have not been applied to them, either as respects their number or emoluments, their number being already four, and their emoluments, on an average, 200*l.* a year.

With regard to their residence, the vicars were formerly required to occupy their chambers in the college within the close and to dine in their common hall, but of late years they occupy, with their families, private houses, and one of them, being the dean's vicar, resides in a house provided by the chapter, near the cathedral.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

There is not any grammar or other school belonging to or in connexion with the cathedral; no provision is made in the statutes for any such school, nor has there at any time been any such. The members of the choir are required to take instruction in music under the organist and informator, and the choristers have their education, besides their instruction in music, under the directions and at the charges of the chapter.

VI.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

The number of clerks is fourteen; of whom eight are lay vicars, appointed by the chapter, and six secondaries or probationers, by the dean.

The eight lay vicars divide a moiety of the tithes of Woodbury, and receive an ancient stipend from the college funds. The chapter have augmented their salaries, ex gratia capituli, to the amount of 10*l.* a year each, 5*l.* a year commencing 1803, and 5*l.* commencing 1810. It is understood that their emoluments, before the fall of the corn averages, gave to each lay vicar a clear income of 80*l.* a year.

They have also had the advantage of assistance from the chapter in defraying the expenses of a suit in defence of their property as impropriators of Woodbury, towards the liquidation of which the chapter contributed for fifteen years a yearly sum of 50*l.* The chapter are also contributing 25*l.* a year in liquidation of an existing debt.

The six secondaries or probationers originally divided 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year amongst them. Augmentation of their stipends has taken place from time to time. Previous to the year 1811 the additional sum divided was 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in that year was added 25*l.*; in 1813, 35*l.*; in 1825, 25*l.*; in 1841, 25*l.*; aggregate increase from 1811, 110*l.* a year.

By virtue of these augmentations the annual stipend of the four senior secondaries amounts to 40*l.* a year, and of the two others, who are only required to attend on Sundays, to 15*l.* a year each; but in order to maintain the efficiency of their choir, the chapter have granted extra stipends in two cases to the amount together of 50*l.* a year.

There are ten choristers, who receive in money 13*l.* 10*s.* a year each. The chapter provide them with clothes, with medical attendance, instruction in music, and general education, within the precinct of the cathedral.

The organist is also informator puerorum, and instructs the choir in music. His salary has been at various times since 1810 increased, and is now 200*l.* a year.

The payments made from time to time by the chapter out of their common revenues, ex gratia capituli, for the increase of stipends of the choir, and now payable, amount to the yearly sum of 380*l.* The aggregate sum thus paid in the last forty years exceeds 10,000*l.*

There is a lecturer, whose duty is to preach at the morning service in the choir on the feast days; his stipend is 30*l.* a year.

There are two vergers or custodes, who by the statutes are to be found by the treasurer; they have fixed stipends from the chapter; they are permitted to receive fees for showing the church; they are not forbidden to receive gratuities for certain seats from regular attendants at the cathedral, but four-fifths of the sittings are open and free. There is one inferior custos found and paid by the chapter.

There are no beadsmen or almsmen.

V.—SERVICES.

There are three services in the cathedral of Exeter daily; morning prayer or litany at 7 A.M., morning prayer at 10.15, and afternoon prayer at 3 P.M., both choral.

Of the lay vicars and secondaries, or probationers, twelve are expected to attend the choral service on Sundays and at the great festivals; on week-days six attend. The choristers all attend every choral service.

There are sermons preached in the choir every Sunday, morning and afternoon; and in the morning, on the fasts and festivals.

The Holy Communion is, and always has been, administered in the cathedral on all Sundays throughout the year, and on Christmas-day, and Ascension-day also.

It has been already stated that the chancellor of the church, in addition to his other duties, was bound by virtue of a special endowment (of which a copy is subjoined), to read divinity lectures. As such lecturer the chapter have always thought him entitled to such endowment, and they have not failed to urge his claim to the Commissioners, but hitherto without success. See 3 & 4 Vict. chap. 113. section 51, which preserves any dignity or office annexed to any lectureship.

Endowment, A.D. 1283.

Edvardus, Dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes Petri quondam Exoniensis episcopi in hec verba.

Universis presentes literas inspecturis Petrus miseratione divina Exoniensis episcopus, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra, quod nos, exilitatem cancellarie ecclesie Exoniensis ad cujus curam et solicitudinem domino disponente vocati sumus, intuentes, quod ad continuam residentiam ad quam cancellarium in dicta ecclesie de cetero teneri volumus et statuimus, non sufficiat, ecclesiam Sancte Neweline in Cornubia, cujus ad nos pertinet advocatio divine caritatis intuitu et contemplatione et honore prefate ecclesie Exoniensis, que nos a pueritia coaluit, capituli nostri Exoniensis consensu accedente, habito super hoc, cum eodem capitulo nostro, solemni ac diligenti tractatu, eidem cancellarie tenore presentium annectimus et appropriamus, ac domino Clementi de Langeford, nunc cancellario dicte ecclesie Exoniensis, et successoribus suis, concedimus et conferimus cum omnibus juribus suis in perpetuum possidendam, sicut dominus Rogerus de Sancto Constantino, ultimus rector ejusdem, eam unquam melius plenius et liberius suo tempore possidebat.

Salva tamen competenti vicaria in eadem ecclesia per nos vel successores postros ordinanda et taxanda, cujus collationem, nobis et successoribus nostris reservamus, statuentes, ut ipsa ecclesia Sancte Neweline, una cum ecclesia de Stok Gabriel, unicum beneficium censeatur, ad dignitatem pertinens memoratam. Volumus etiam et ordinando statuimus, quod quicunque futuris temporibus dictam cancellariam sic augmentatam obtinuerit, in theologia vel decretis continue legat in civitate Exoniensi, et clerum ecclesie nostre antedicte in alterutra dictarum scientiarum instruat, quodque nisi tali, qui de una dictarum scientiarum legere noverit, dicta dignitas de cetero minime conferatur. Si tamen, per corporis impotentiam excusatus, legere nequierit, alium ad hoc aptum, videlicet, aliquem idoneum et expertum magistrum vel bachalarium in theologia vel decretis, utrum nobis et successoribus nostris et prenominato capitulo nostro magis expedire videbitur, suis sumptibus inveniat. Si vero residere et per se seu per alium, ut premissum est, legere contempserit, reservamus nobis et successoribus nostris potestatem dictam ecclesiam Sancte

Neweline in manus nostras resumendi, et eam alii conferendi, seu alias de eadem pro libito nostrarum voluntatum ordinandi, non obstante annexione seu appropriatione quacunque. Prefatus tamen Clemens nunc cancellarius, quam citius tantum de fructibus ecclesie memorate perceperit, quo lectorem hujusmodi sustinere possit, eum sine mora inveniet de fructibus antedictis. In quorum omnium testimonium, hoc presens scriptum tam sigilli nostri quam sigilli dicti capituli impressione est roboratum. Datum apud Otery Monachorum xij. kalend Maii anno Domini MCC. octogesimo tertio et consecrationis nostri tertio.

Nos autem annexationem et appropriationem predictam, et alia in dictis literis contenta rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut litere predicte rationabiliter testantur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Januarii anno regni nostri octavo.

VI.—FABRIC.

The statutes and custom require that all charges of the fabric be defrayed out of the general revenues, before any division of surplus be made. For the convenience of having the necessary funds in hand, it has been the long continued and ancient practice to lay aside, on every dividend, one tenth of the sum to be divided, which remains in the receiver's hands, and also to appropriate the fines on renewal of certain manors and lands, which together form the fund immediately applicable to the fabric expenses; but at the end of the year, before the accounts are balanced and any surplus becomes divisible, the whole of the fabric charges, whatever the amount, are paid.

The ancient rule of considering nothing as surplus before every call on account of the fabric is met, is strictly maintained.

The state of the fabric, as regards both repairs and restoration, is quite satisfactory. The surveyor makes an annual report on all works required for the year ensuing, the chapter order such works to be done as they think expedient in the year, and at the end of the year the outlay is defrayed.

The following is a schedule of the sums annually expended on the fabric for the last fourteen years:

	£		£
1839	823	1846	1,017
1840	1,229	1847	1,558
1841	1,120	1848	1,216
1842	1,223	1849	998
1843	994	1850	1,239
1844	1,289	1851	986
1845	1,182	1852	1,239
			14)16,113
			£1,150

SEATS.

No seats in the cathedral are appropriated, other than those for the canons, priest vicars, and choir, stalls for the mayor and council when attending, and seats appropriated for the accommodation of the families of the canons, and priest vicars, and of the bishop.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

In all the appropriate rectories of the chapter, with the exception of two, there is a vicar endowed with the small tithes and glebe lands.

The chapter have therefore felt, generally, that no further provision was required out of the rectory.

In each of the two cases of the appropriation of all the tithes, Morthoe and Topsham, the chapter have granted augmentations, as will be shown in the schedule. In Topsham they have aided in endowing a new district chapelry.

In the parish of Staverton, where a church and house of residence have recently been erected by the liberality of an individual, on land given by the chapter and on assignment of a district, the chapter have, with the sanction of the Commissioners, endowed this district chapelry with rent out of the rectory.

The parishes of Peranzabuloe and Saint Agnes in Cornwall comprise a large mining population. The two parishes constituted one benefice; they have been separated, and each parish is now a distinct benefice; and the chapter have, with the sanction of the Commissioners, resolved, on the falling in of the lease of the rectory, held for one life of advanced age, to grant to each vicarage a portion of the rectorial rentcharge.

In several other cases, those appearing the most to require aid, the chapter have granted perpetual augmentations by way of rent or rentcharge, or where opportunity offered, by annexing land convenient for occupation with the house of residence; and in the interim, during the term of the existing lease, the chapter have in many cases paid the new stipends out of the chapter funds.

The schedule required is annexed. It contains a statement of all the parishes of which the chapter possess the tithes in whole or part, with the annual value of the tithes and glebe, showing also in whom is vested the patronage of the vicarage or perpetual curacy, the population, and the value of the benefice, stating the number of churches with the districts, if any, and the particulars of all augmentations under the statute 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 45, and of any annual or occasional grants.

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*VII.—APPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

N.B.—*The Augmentations are stated in a distinct Schedule.*

Parish.	Vicarage or Curacy.	Population.	Number of Churches.	Gross Amount of Vicarial Rentcharge, and estimated Value of Glebe.	Gross Amount of Rectorial Rentcharge.	Observations.
DEVON.				£	£	
Anstey, West	V.	279	1	163	78	EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS. The gross amounts of rentcharge are subject to the ordinary deductions for rates and other outgoings.
Ashburton, with the chapelries of—	V.	3,841	1	878	505	
Bickington		374	1			
Buckland		114	1			
Branscombe	V.	936	1	235	268	PATRONAGE. Each benefice is in the patronage of the dean and chapter, except two, viz. St. Eval and St. Merryn, which are in the patronage of the bishop.
Broadhembury	V.	851	1	260	330	
Bokerell	V.	360	1	136	145	
Clyst Honiton	C.	467	1	175	265	
Colebrooke	V.	878	1	200	435	
Culmstock	V.	1,446	1	370	320	
Colyton, with the chapelries of—	V.	2,451	1	710	980	HOUSES OF RESIDENCE. Each benefice has a house of residence, except where otherwise stated.
Shute		683	1			
Monkton		141	1			
Dawlish, with the chapelry of—	V.	3,032	2	545	410	
East Teignmouth		1,576	1			

* Vide Schedules at p. 192.

Parish	Vicarage or Curacy.	Population.	Number of Churches.	Gross Amount of Vicarial Rentcharge and estimated Value of Glebe.	Gross Amount of Rectorial Rentcharge.	Observations.
DEVON—*cont.*				£	£	
Harberton	V.	1,496	1	635	400	Harberton and Halwell were one benefice; Halwell has recently been separated and constituted a distinct benefice, endowed with the vicarial tithe rentcharge of that parish, and with a house of residence provided for it.
Halwell	C.	445	1	182	235	
Heavitree, with the chapelries of—	V.	3,048	1			St. David and St. Sidwell are perpetual curacies; neither has a house of residence.
St. David		3,508	1	803	615	St James is a district parish, under the Church Building Acts, out of St. Sidwell.
St. Sidwell		5,834	1			
St. James		3,320	1			
Ide	V.	795	1	181	183	
Littleham with Exmouth.	V.	3,927	2	200	333	See schedule of augmentations, a portion of the rectorial rentcharge has been annexed to the vicarage.
St. Mary Church, with the chapelries of—	V.	1,668	1			
Coffinswell		215	1	465	648	
Kingcarswell		845	1			
Morthoe	V.	379	1	168	381	Morthoe.—See schedule of augmentations. The rectorial rentcharge is subject to the stipend and augmentations there stated. The value of the benefice includes the augmentation.
Salcombe	V.	525	1	166	135	
Sidbury	V.	1,771	1	644	300	
Staverton	V.	700	1	400	460	Staverton.—The chapelry district of Landscove is taken out of Staverton. See schedule of augmentations. The rectorial rentcharge is subject to the augmentation there stated.
Stoke Canon	V.	490	1	138	140	Stoke Canon.—See schedule of augmentations. The rectorial rentcharge is subject to grants there stated.
Thorverton	V.	1,445	1	502	534	
Topsham	C.	2,889	1	225	445	Topsham.—The chapelry district of St. Luke at Wear is taken out of Topsham. See schedule of augmentations. The rectorial rentcharge is subject to the stipend and augmentations there stated. The value of the benefice includes those augmentations.
Upottery	V.	1,991	1	441	350	
Widdecombe	V.	1,106	1	380	163	
Winkleigh	V.	1,650	1	332	427	
CORNWALL:						
Alternon	V.	1,334	1	410	256	Part of the parish of Alternon is comprised in the chapelry district of Bolventor.
St. Breward	V.	724	1	374	154	
Constantine	V.	2,042	1	516	481	
St. Erth	V.	2,452	1	388	412	
St. Eval	V.	349	1	162	318	Patron, the Bishop of Exeter.
Gwennap	V.	10,794	1	504	261	The chapelry district of St. Day is taken out of Gwennap; population unascertained.
St. Issey	V.	748	1	283	461	
St. Merryn	V.	593	1	300	410	Patron, the Bishop of Exeter
Peranzabuloe	V.	3,161	1	265	395	Neither Peranzabuloe or St. Agnes has a house of residence.
St. Agnes	V.	7,757	1	265	250	Two districts under the Spiritual Care Act have been formed in part out of these parishes; the population included therein unascertained.
Sancreed	V.	1,248	1	432	170	
Veryan	V.	1,569	1	447	773	
St. Winnow	V.	1,056	1	350	420	
SOMERSET:						
East Coker	V.	1,334	1	286	335	
OXON:						
Bampton, with its townships and chapelries—						
First portion	V.					
Second portion	V.	2,754	3	1,547	450*	* Rentcharge, land, and corn rent.
Third portion	V.					

VII.—APPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Particular Schedule, containing answers to queries 7 and 8, being the cases of *Augmentation.*

Benefice.	Vicarage or Curacy.	Population.	Number of Churches.	Net Value of Benefice as ascertained before Augmentation.	Augmentations by the Chapter.					—
					Yearly Value.	Rent, Rent-charge, Land, or House.	Benefaction in Money.	Amount of annual or occasional Grants. *	Date of Grant.	
				£	£		£	£		* These grants are the amount of interim stipends paid by the chapter, until expiration of the lease of the rectory.
Branscombe	V.	956	1	190	12	Land	—	—	1837	
Broadhembury	V.	851	1	220	5	Land	—	—	1837	
Clyst Honiton	V.	467	1	125	—	House	—	—	1833	
					10	Land	—	—	1837	
Ide	V.	795	1	180	40	Rent	—	—	1841	
					10	Land				
Littleham with Exmouth.	V.	3,927	2	200 including S. fees.	53	Rent-charge.	—	—	1840	
					—	—	300	—	1825–1827	
Morthoe	V.	379	1	128†	—	—	100	—	1833	† This value includes 40*l.* of the 75*l.* augmentation.
					75	Rent and Land	—	304	1823–1845	
Topsham	P.C.	2,900	1	213‡	—	—	100	—	1826	‡ This value includes the 60*l.* augmentation, not the 16*l.*
					60	Rent	—	945	1818–1845	
					16	Land	—	—	1837	Site for house.
Saint Luke at Wear, a chapelry district out of Topsham.	P.C.	500	1	60	30	Rent	—	—	1837	New church built 1837.
					—	—	100	135	1840	
Landscove, a chapelry district out of Staverton.	P.C.	400	1	—	75	Rent	—	150	1850	New church built 1850.
					5	Land	—	—		Site for house.
Saint David, chapelry of Heavitree.	P.C.	3,508	1	165 including S. fees.	105	—	—	420	1838	
					—	—	100	—	1836	
Saint Sidwell, chapelry of Heavitree.	P.C.	5,834	1	220 including S. fees.	18	Rent-charge.	—	—	1838	
Saint James, district parish out of Saint Sidwell.	P.C.	3,320	1	190 including S. fees.	—	House.	—	—	—	
Dawlish	V.	3,032	2	530	—	—	200	—	1849	In money and land for exchange to obtain glebe.
Peranzabuloe	V.	3,161	1	200	100	Rent-charge.	—	—	1850	The consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has been given, to be annexed on expiration of lease for one life, age 80.
Saint Agnes	P.C.	7,757	1	200	100	Rent-charge.	—	—	1850	
Bolventor, chapelry district, partly out of Altarnon.	P.C.	250	1	75	6	Rent-charge.	—	—	1850	To be annexed on expiration of lease in 1855.
					720		900	1,954		
Colyton	V.	3,285	3	700	20	Land	—	—	1833–1849	These are lands for the vicar's accommodation, occupied free of rent, not being within the statutable limits for augmentation.
Staverton	V.	1,069	1	400	20	Land	—	—	1833	
					40					
Topsham	P.C.	2,900	1	225	75	Rent-charge.	—	—	—	These are augmentations waiting the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
Wear District	P.C.	500	1	90	30	Rent.	—	—	—	
					105					

RECAPITULATION:

	£
Perpetual augmentations	720
Lands occupied free of rent	40
Waiting approval	105
	£ 865

VIII.—THE VISITOR.

The bishop of Exeter is the visitor. In modern times it has not been usual for the bishop to visit the cathedral, nor do we believe that it has ever been the practice of bishops to visit the cathedral at fixed periods. We are not aware of any form of questions put in visitations at the cathedral.

The powers of the visitor are those vested in him by the general law, not modified by any special custom. There is no interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

The relation of the bishop to the chapter is that of visitor. The rights of the bishop in the cathedral are those of bishop of the see. The chapter are not aware of any definition of such relation by royal charter, by the statutes, or any composition. The present bishop holds with the bishopric the dignity and office of treasurer, and a place of canonry. As such he holds the separate endowment of the dignity, and takes his share as canon of the common fund. The bishop has no other payment from the chapter.

With reference to canon xxxv., the dean and canons in residence at the time of a general ordination assist the bishop in imposition of hands, but it is not usual for the bishop to require the assistance of the canons in examinations for holy orders.

In regard to canon cxxii., the assistance of the canons is given whenever the bishop has required it.

X.—THE LIBRARY.

There is a library recently arranged, in the chapter house, consisting of about 5,000 volumes. The existing rule is that the canons residentiary only have a key of the room, and alone may take out books. If any other persons desire either access to the library or to take out books, it must be by leave of the chapter, or by a canon residentiary taking out the volumes for them; and a proper application of the kind is never refused.

There is no separate endowment for the library, but the chapter have from time to time laid aside certain fees and forfeitures for the purchase of books, to the amount of about 20*l.* a year.

XI.—THE CITY.

The following Schedule contains a list of the Parishes in the city of Exeter in the patronage of the chapter, with answers to the several questions under this head.

Parish.	Population.	Yearly Value of Benefice.	——
The Rectories of—		£	
Allhallows in Goldsmith Street.	360	70	The incomes are inclusive of surplice fees, and derived from uncertain and fluctuating sources. The amounts stated can only be considered as approximations.
Allhallows on the Walls -	866	70	
Saint John and Saint George	1,185	180	No churches have been erected by the chapter in these parishes; each has its parish church. The parish church of Allhallows on the Walls, after having been demolished for 70 years, was rebuilt on a new site in the year 1845, to which the chapter were contributors.
Saint Petrock and Saint Kerrian.	662	140	
Saint Martin - -	254	100	
Saint Mary Major -	3,429	140	
Saint Pancras - -	364	60	There is no parsonage house in any of these benefices.
Saint Paul - -	1,337	170	N.B.—The patronage of Saint John and Saint George is alternate with the Crown.
Holy Trinity - -	3,796	160	

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

In Number VII. has been given a schedule of the impropriate rectories, showing the benefices under that head in the patronage of the chapter.

In Number XI. has been given a schedule of the parishes in the city in the patronage of the chapter.

There are two other benefices only in the patronage of the chapter, viz., the rectory of Trevalga in Cornwall, and the vicarage of Westleigh in Devon.

The following are the answers to the queries in respect of those benefices:

Parish.	Population.	Number of Churches.	Gross Income of Benefice, Rentcharge, and Glebe.	——
			£	
Trevalga, R. -	184	1	200	No churches have been erected by the chapter in these parishes.
Westleigh, V. - -	526	1	250	Both have houses of residence.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

The permanent provision for the increase of spiritual instruction by means of augmentations has been detailed under head VII.

The chapter have seen no occasion to provide additional curates for their livings, they being for the most part vicarages completely endowed, and requiring no such aid out of the chapter funds; but they have contributed to this object indirectly, by subscribing (for the last fifteen years) fifty pounds a year to the Diocesan Society for obtaining additional Curates, 750*l.*

The amount of payments actually made out of the chapter funds for spiritual objects, including therein educational contributions, has been, in the course of the last 30 years,—

	£
For churches, residence houses, and schools in parishes in the chapter's patronage - - - -	3,125
For spiritual and educational purposes in Exeter -	3,080
	£6,205

They now contribute annually to the training school for masters at Exeter 100*l.*, and to the training school for mistresses at Truro, 30*l.*

To the charities in Exeter, independently of occasional and extraordinary demands, they contribute out of the corporate funds about 100*l.* a year, but it is the custom of the chapter for the members to subscribe individually, and not as a body, to the local religious societies and institutions.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

About twelve months ago the chapter of Exeter received from the bishop of the diocese an offer to secure to the principal of a seminary for candidates for holy orders, to be established in the precinct of the close, a salary of 300*l.* a year, on condition that the chapter gave up certain houses for the use of such seminary. The said house had been purchased by the chapter, under an Act of Parliament for the improvement of the close and for obtaining an additional residentiary house. Under the authority of the said Act a loan was contracted,

and the rents of these houses, as well as of others, were appropriated to the gradual liquidation of the debt. On this ground alone, therefore, it would have been difficult to entertain the bishop's proposal. But other and stronger reasons induced the chapter to submit to the bishop's consideration a representation, of which a copy is annexed. The chapter are still of opinion that Exeter, from the extent of its population and the consequent business of the place, from its being the resort of so many of the gentry, and in the centre of a large society, would offer temptations and distractions which the very secluded situation of Wells, and its comparative want of a neighbourhood, prevented the seminary there from being affected by. They are apprehensive, too, that the discordant, not to say extreme opinions on religious matters, which unhappily exist in Exeter, would interfere with the calm and serious study of theology, and the acquisition of sound and sober views of pastoral duty and ecclesiastical discipline.

A majority, too, of the chapter are strongly impressed with the dread that religious division and the spirit of party may be fomented by the establishment of separate schools in the several dioceses of England and Wales, and thus the peace of the church and the cause of truth may be seriously endangered.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Whatever may be the objections of the chapter of Exeter to the establishment of a diocesan seminary for holy orders in that city, they never entertained any to the foundation of a training school for masters in connexion with the cathedral, and they can appeal to the support which they have given in every possible way to the school, which has now existed in the close for the last thirteen years, and to the zeal with which they have advanced and are still advancing the erection of a building to hold forty scholars, for which a site has been purchased, plans made, and tenders accepted. The chapter premises, in which the school has been hitherto carried on, now contain thirty scholars, of whom ten are Queen's scholars, and a reference to Her Majesty's inspectors will fully prove the great success with which the institution has been conducted. Report of the Rev. Professor Moseley to the Committee of Council for the year 1851:—"Exeter. Having, in conjunction with my colleague, the Rev. E. D. Tinling, received your Lordships' instructions to inspect the Exeter Diocesan Training School, in compliance with a request made to you by the council of that institution, we visited it on the 2d of October. It is conducted in one of the houses belonging to the dean and chapter of Exeter in the cathedral close, but a noble site for a new college has been purchased, and new buildings are shortly to be commenced. We found twenty-one students resident, whose ages varied from fifteen to twenty years. The principal is the Rev. William David, and the vice-principal Mr. Abraham Haworth, both of whom were educated at St. Mark's College, and of whom the former holds your Lordships' first-class certificate. The Rev. E. C. Harington, M.A., chancellor of the cathedral and prebendary of Exeter, undertakes gratuitously the office of lecturer in theology and church history; the correspondence of the institution, moreover, devolves on this gentleman. Of the labours of the chancellor, and of the obligations which the cause of education in the diocese owes to him, it would be presumption in me to speak. I cannot, however, but bear testimony to the excellent knowledge of church history exhibited by the students, and generally to the high character of their religious instruction." It is here that the gratuitous services of the chancellor of the church, who has long acted as one of the secretaries, and now, by the appointment of the chapter, holds the office of theological lecturer, have been exercised

with remarkable advantage, not only to the inmates of the training school, but also to the masters of the several schools in Exeter connected with the National Society, their pupil-teachers and monitors.

All these parties repair to the training school in the close on Thursday and Sunday evenings, where the chancellor delivers his lectures on divinity and ecclesiastical history often to as many as sixty-eight persons, of whom fifty-eight have frequently written and given in accounts of the lectures delivered, and have afterwards been severally examined openly, and their exercises corrected by the chancellor. The system, therefore, of religious education in the way best suited to the circumstances of the place, is already in full operation. But it must be repeated that all this is done gratuitously at present, the chapter having no means of remunerating him.

IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land, Gross Amount.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy, Gross Amount.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
DEVON:	£		£				
Anstey, West	78	279	163	1	The return under these heads is made in a distinct schedule. It cannot be conveniently rendered in this form.		All in the patronage of the dean and chapter, except those otherwise stated.
Ashburton, with its chapelries.	505	4,329	878	3			
Branscombe	268	936	235	1			
Broadhembury	330	851	260	1			
Bokerell	145	360	136	1			
Clyst Honiton	265	467	175	1			
Colebrooke	435	878	200	1			
Culmstock	320	1,446	370	1			
Colyton, with its chapelries.	980	3,275	710	3			
Dawlish, with its chapel.	410	4,608	545	2			
Harberton	400	1,496	635	1			
Halwell	235	445	182	1			
Heavitree, with its chapelries.	615	15,710	803	4			
Ide	183	795	181	1			
Littleham with Exmouth.	333	3,927	200	2			
St. Mary Church, with its chapelries.	648	2,728	465	3			
Morthoe	381	379	168	1			
Salcombe	135	525	166	1			
Sidbury	300	1,771	644	1			
Staverton	460	700	400	1			
Stoke Canon	140	490	138	1			
Thorverton	534	1,445	502	1			
Topsham	445	2,889	225	1			
Upottery	350	1,991	441	1			
Widdecombe	168	1,106	380	1			
Winkleigh	427	1,650	332	1			
CORNWALL:							
Alternon	256	1,334	410	1			
St. Breward	154	724	374	1			
Constantine	481	2,042	516	1			
Saint Erth	412	2,452	388	1			
Saint Eval	318	349	162	1	- -	-	Patron, the Bishop of Exeter.
Gwennap	261	10,794	504	1			
St. Issey	461	748	283	1			
St. Merryn	410	593	300	1	- -	- -	Ditto.
Peranzabuloe	395	3,161	265	1			
St. Agnes	250	7,757	265	1			
Sancreed	170	1,248	432	1			

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land, Gross Amount.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy, Gross Amount.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
CORNWALL—*cont.*	£		£				
Veryan - -	773	1,569	447	1	The return under these heads is made in a distinct schedule. It cannot be conveniently rendered in this form.		All in the patronage of the dean and chapter, except those otherwise stated.
St. Winnow - -	420	1,056	350	1			
SOMERSET:							
East Coker - -	335	1,334	286	1			
OXON:							
Bampton, with its townships and chapelries,—							
First portion -							
Second portion -	450	2,754	1,547	3			
Third portion -							

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

Name.	Population.	Income.	Any house.	——
IN THE CITY.				
The Rectories of—		£		
Allhallows in Goldsmith street	360	70	There is no house of residence belonging to any of these benefices.	The incomes are inclusive of surplice fees, and derived from uncertain and fluctuating sources. The amounts stated can only be considered as approximations. No churches have been erected by the chapter in these parishes; each has its parish church. The parish church of Allhallows on the Walls, after having been demolished for 70 years, was rebuilt on a new site in the year 1845, to which the chapter contributed.
Allhallows on the Walls -	866	70		
Saint John and Saint George	1,185	180		
Saint Petrock and Saint Kerrian.	662	140		
Saint Martin - -	254	100		
Saint Mary Major -	3,429	140		
Saint Pancras - -	364	60		
Saint Paul - -	1,337	170		
Holy Trinity - -	3,796	160		
N.B.—The patronage of St. John and St. George is alternate with the Crown.				
IN CORNWALL.				
Trevalga, a rectory -	184	200	House -	No churches have been erected by the chapter in these parishes, each has its parish church.
IN DEVON.				
Westleigh, a vicarage -	526	250	House -	

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 516.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

This is set forth in the answers following under their respective heads.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

Statutable officers:—

One dean.
Six canons.
Six minor canons.
Two schoolmasters.
Six lay clerks.
One master of the choristers.
Eight choristers.
Four poor men or beadsmen.
Two subsacrists.
Two porters and vergers.
One butler.
One cook.
One under-cook.

Other officers:—

One auditor.
One chapter clerk or steward.

3. What were the duties of each?

1. Of the dean:—To govern the church according to the statutes given by the founder.

To preside over and govern the canons and other members of the church.

To take care that divine service be performed with all decency.

That sermons be preached on the days appointed.

That the boys be profitably instructed.

That alms be distributed to the poor.

And that all faithfully perform their several duties.

To correct and punish the evil and slothful according to the statutes.

To preserve the goods of the church, and see that the same were preserved by others.

The dean and the receiver, or one of them, once yearly to visit and inspect (so far as they could) all the estates of the church, attended by the steward or clerk of the lands, and cause all requisite buildings and repairs to be done, so that there might be no waste or diminution of the farms.

To preach in the cathedral on Easter-day, Corpus Christi-day, and Christmas-day in every year.

2. The canons, minor canons, and the rest of the members of the church, to acknowledge the dean as their head, to do him reverence, and in all lawful and honest matters to obey and aid him or the vice-dean, or, in their absence, the senior canon; to keep and observe the statutes of the founder.

Out of the canons to be yearly chosen:—

The vice-dean.
The receiver.
The treasurer.

The vice-dean's duties were to act in all things for the dean in his absence, and during the vacancy of the deanery.

The receiver to receive all the rents of the estates and other monies and dues belonging to the church and pay them over to the treasurer, to take charge of the effects of the church, and to see to the repairs of all houses and buildings situate without the precincts, and visit the estates as before directed.

The treasurer to pay the stipends as appointed by the statutes, those to be paid every month to the ministers of the choir, and others for their table and commons, those to be paid every quarter.

And also those to be paid at the end of the year for dividends.

To keep in repair the roofs of the church with the advice of the dean, or, in his absence, of the vice-dean, to repair and renew the houses of all the ministers of the church (except those of the dean and canons), to provide that all things necessary for the adornment of the church and choir be kept in repair.

To look to the houses of the dean and canons, and if they should not repair after notice, then to cause the houses of the defaulters to be repaired out of their salaries and at their expense.

To take charge of the vestry and preserve the sacred vessels, robes, and muniments.

Precentor.

One of the minor canons to be chosen precentor by the dean and chapter, whose office was to order and lead the choir, to note the absence from divine service of the dean and canons and of all who ministered in the choir, and every fortnight to report such absence to the canons in chapter. To cause the books for the use of the choir to be preserved, and in case of absence to appoint a deputy.

Sacrist.

Another of the minor canons to be chosen in like manner sacrist. To take care of the church, the altars, the chapels, the vestments, books, chalices, muniments, and other ornaments, all which he was to receive from the treasurer, also with the advice of the treasurer to provide wine, water, and wax candles for the celebration of divine service.

To visit the sick in the church, hear their confessions, administer the sacraments as well to the sick as to those in health.

To have two sub-sacrists under his order (to be nominated by the dean and chapter) who were to lay up the vestments, light the candles, attend to the altars, and take care that the church be swept and kept clean, to ring the bells, and see that they are rung at the hours appointed by the dean or sub-dean. Sacrists or sub-sacrists, in case of absence, to appoint substitutes.

The choristers.

Appointed by the dean and chapter to serve, minister, and sing in the choir.

Master of the choristers.

A person skilled in singing and playing on the organ to be appointed for instructing and training up the choristers in good behaviour and in singing, who was also to play on the organ, and join in singing the services.

Head schoolmaster.

Learned in Greek and Latin, of good reputation and godly living, and skilled in the art of teaching, to be appointed to train up in piety and good learning whatever boys should resort to the school to learn grammar.

Under master.

Of good repute and virtuous life, skilled in Latin, to be appointed to instruct the youths under the head master in the first rudiments of grammar.

Both the schoolmasters to observe the rules and orders which the dean and chapter should think fit to prescribe.

Of the poor men or beadsmen.

Four nominated by the Crown to be maintained out of the goods of the church, who should be daily present in the church at the times of divine service, should keep the nave and choir of the church clean, and should assist the sub-sacrists in lighting the candles and ringing the bells as far as their strength would allow.

A butler.

To provide food and drink for those who eat together, attend to the buttery, and with the cook attend to the purchase of provisions for the table of the minor canons and ministers according to the directions of the steward.

Door-keepers and vergers.

To keep the keys of the doors and attend to the gates and avenues of the church close, and not permit them to be opened to any one at night.

Cook and under-cook.

To prepare the food for the table of those who eat together.

4. What was the residence required?

The dean always to reside in his own church unless prevented by any of the lawful impediments therein specified, but to be allowed 100 days absence every year, either continuously or at intervals, to visit his other benefices or to transact his own private affairs.

The canons to be always resident in the said church, unless prevented by lawful impediment, but to be allowed eighty days in each year to visit their parsonages, and to despatch their private affairs. Absence of the dean or any canons for the purpose of preaching within fifteen miles of the church for one day to be allowed, or if fifteen and not exceeding twenty-four miles two days to be allowed; but a third part at least of the whole number of canons to be always resident in the church, and, except the third part continued at home, all those who should be absent without lawful impediment to lose their dividends, and the money due to the corps of each prebend, so long as a third part of the canons should not be resident as aforesaid.

The minor canons and other clerks ministering in the church are required to reside constantly, and not to be absent from the church a whole day and night without leave from the dean or sub-dean.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The dean and each canon for every day he should be present, either at matins, mass, or vespers, attired in his proper habiliments, or should be absent under the permission given by the statutes, should receive respectively, the dean, 4*s*., and each canon 8*d*., and for every day of absence without such permission there should be detained from the dean 4*s*., and from each canon 8*d*. by the treasurer, who, at the end of the year, should divide the same proportionably beween the resident dean and resident canons, namely, those who for twenty-one days together should have attended divine service according to the statutes, and have maintained their families apart. There is no other definition of residence in the statutes.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

This is also set forth in the answers following.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

One dean.
Four canons.
Three minor canons.
Two schoolmasters.
Six lay clerks.
One master of the choristers or organist.
Eight choristers.
Four poor men or beadsmen.
Two sub-sacrists.
Two porters and vergers.
One chapter clerk or steward.
One surveyor.
One bailiff or woodward.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duties are the same as prescribed by the statutes, except that the appointment of one of the canons as receiver has been long discontinued, and the chapter employ a surveyor to inspect their estates previous to renewing their leases, and occasionally at other times. The chapter clerk is their legal adviser, prepares their leases, is steward of their manors, holds their courts, transacts their law business, and receives their rents, and, with the treasurer, performs the other statutable duties of the receiver. The surveyor surveys and reports upon all their estates previous to the renewal of their leases, and also surveys any other of their property when required.

The bailiff or woodward looks after the timber on their farms, especially in the neighbourhood of Gloucester.

4. What residence is required?
5. What is understood to constitute residence?

The residences enjoined by the statutes of the founder have been altered in the following manner, viz., 30th November 1738:—At a General Chapter held this day the residences of the dean and chapter were settled by the articles there set forth. On the 30th November 1739, at another general meeting, one of the articles was altered, and in 1740 these articles, with some other alterations made therein, were approved and enjoined by Dr. Benson, then Bishop of Gloucester, as visitor of the chapter, and on the 8th March 1750 were confirmed by the King. At a chapter held the 28th November 1784 some further alterations were made, and these alterations were approved by the bishop as visitor, and were on the 28th day of January 1785 allowed and confirmed by the King.

These statutes or articles respecting residence, as altered in the manner above mentioned and now in force, are as follows:—

1. That the year shall commence agreeably to the statutes from Michaelmas, and be divided into six parts or portions, each part containing two calendar months, so that October and November may be the first.

2. That the prebendaries shall choose each some one portion for his time of residence according to the said division, and according to their right of seniority by admission into the church, giving due notice of such their respective choices to the chapter clerk on or before the 23d day of June in the year preceding the time of residence.

3. That the senior prebendary shall name his portion of two months absolutely, the next senior shall name two portions, the third, three, and so on; of which several portions named by any one man, the first named, and not chosen by any senior, shall be deemed to be such man's option.

4. That the times of residence shall in every year be settled for the year following by the chapter held on the 23d day of June according to such choice made and notified on or before the said day, and in case any prebendary shall neglect to make or notify his choice by the said day, then the chapter shall appoint his time of residence in some such portion as is not already made the option of some other prebendary, and such residences, as so settled, are to be forthwith notified to the absent members by the chapter clerk.

5. That every prebendary shall reside according to the choice per se aut per alium, and in case of failure shall forfeit 10*s.* for every day's absence during his two months, and that no excuse but a lawful impediment mentioned in the statutes shall be admitted.

6. That this forfeiture, in case of absence of the prebendary and his proxy, shall be reserved in the hands of the treasurer, and be laid out in beautifying and adorning the church and buildings thereto belonging in such manner as shall be directed at the next audit after any such forfeiture is incurred.

7. That every prebendary residing as the proxy of another shall receive of the treasurer 10*s.* per diem out of the others income, which shall be allowed to the other again when he performs residence according to their agreement, saving that all forfeitures incurred by the proxy shall be charged to his own account.

8. That every prebendary entering a residence for himself or another shall be obliged to give notice thereof to the precentor, and to specify whether he resides in his own right or another's, producing a legal proxy for the latter, and the precentor shall be obliged to keep an exact account of the residence according to the form already prescribed in the statutes.

9. That by residence as meant and intended in these orders shall be understood a prebendary living and lodging in his own prebendal house during the time of his residence, and attending divine service in the church once a day at least for one-and-twenty days successively; and no prebendary entering as resident, and lodging in his own prebendal house during the time of his residence, besides attending divine service once a day at least for twenty-one days successively, shall be absent from his prebendal house above one day in any one week during the other part of his residence, and shall on no account be absent from his prebendal house for two days successively, and shall not be absent from Divine Service in the church for two days successively.

10. That the dean shall reside four calendar months conjunctim aut divisim under the penalty of 10*s.* per diem, which forfeiture shall likewise be reserved in the hands of the treasurer to be laid out in beautifying and adorning the church. That by the residence so required shall be understood such residence only as is performed by lodging in his deanal house during the time of his residence, besides attending divine service in the church once a day.

11. And lastly, that the treasurer for the time being shall detain all forfeitures incurred by the dean or any of the prebendaries, and apply them according to the orders above written.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

With regard to residences in the manner set forth in answer to the two preceding questions.

At the bishop's visitation in 1669 it was ordered that the offices of butler, cook, and the like that might be spared be never more granted by patent to

any, and that no deputies be appointed by any of the inferior officers without the consent of the dean and chapter.

We know of no other modification.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

1 dean,
4 canons,
3 minor canons,

and the other members and officers as at present, for the statute referred to does not affect them.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

To none; except that the vice or subdean, the treasurer, and receiver are directed to be chosen annually from the canons.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

One canonry is annexed to the headship of Pembroke College, Oxford, by letters patent, dated 11th November, 12th Queen Anne, confirmed by Act of Parliament, 12th Anne, statute 2, cap. 6.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

All the canons have residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and they reside in them.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Three minor canons.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and canons in chapter assembled.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Two minor canons are required to be present at the morning and afternoon services on Sundays and the greater festivals of the church, and one at early prayers on Sundays, and at early prayers and the morning and afternoon services on week-days.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid by the dean and chapter out of their common fund 150*l.* a year each under the provisions of 3 & 4 Victoria. One of them is also the librarian, for which he receives 4*l.* a year. Another is precentor, and the third sacrist, to which offices there are certain fees to no great amount, and the dean and chapter pay about thirty guineas a year to the minor canons for afternoon sermons.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They do not.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

They hold neither beneficies nor curacies.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

Although by the statutes it was directed that there should be six minor canons, there never appears to have been more than four, and under the provisions of 3 & 4 Victoria they have been reduced to three, and the yearly stipend of each has been fixed at 150*l.*

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the dean and canons in chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid by the dean and chapter out of their common fund.

Their statutable allowances were:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To the head master,—			
Yearly stipend - - - -	8	8	8
Black cloth for liveries - - -	1	0	0
His commons at the first table.			
To the under master,—			
Yearly stipend - - - -	2	19	2
Cloth, 3 yards at 4*s.* 6*d.* - - -	0	13	6
His commons at the second table.			

Their present stipends and allowances are:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To the head master,—			
Yearly stipend - - -	20	0	0
A house in the precincts.			
To the under master,—			
Yearly stipend - - -	10	0	0

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The only scholars who receive a free education are the choristers. The master has a house, but the scholars are not boarded therein.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

There are no allowances.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

There is no provision.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

They are open to any children, either as boarders or day scholars, whom the head master chooses to admit, and upon such terms as he prescribes.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

The eight choristers and two supernumerary choristers receive gratuitous instruction. The ages of the present choristers and supernumeraries are from 13 to 10 years.

The other scholars, for whose education the master makes such charges as he thinks fit, are at present 73, and their ages from 19 to 9 years.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Six lay clerks.

2. What are their emoluments?

A stipend of 40*l.* a year each.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

Their attendance or duties are from time to time regulated by orders of chapter. They are under the control of the precentor, and he superintends the performance of their duties.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

Eight choristers. The four elder receive 10*l.* a year, paid quarterly; the four younger receive 8*l.* a year; and they all receive their education at the cathedral grammar school so long as they continue to be choristers.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are four beadsmen, they attend the service of the church; they receive a yearly stipend of 10*l.*, paid quarterly, and a gown every two or three years.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The master of the choristers, who is also the organist. He has a house kept in repair by the chapter, who also pay the rates and parochial taxes, and a stipend of 70*l.* a year, with a conditional increase of 20*l.* a year.

Two sub-sacrists, who have 12*l.* a year each.

A bell-toller, who takes that part of the duty prescribed by the statutes for the sub-sacrists, and is paid 10*l.* a year.

Two vergers, who have 4*l.* a year each.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two services on Sunday, both choral; one at half past ten in the forenoon and the other at three in the afternoon.

There are two services on week-days, also choral; one at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and the other at three o'clock in the afternoon.

During seven months in the year, commencing with April, there are early prayers both on Sunday and week-days at a quarter past seven in the forenoon; these are not choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

On Sundays and the greater festivals—

9 singing men, viz., 6 lay clerks.
3 supernumeraries.
10 choristers, namely, 8 with 2 supernumeraries.

On Tuesday morning the full choir are also required to attend.

On other week-days half the singing men and the whole number of the choristers attend both the services.

There has been no diminution.

The supernumerary singing men and choristers are an addition made within the last few years.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon on every Sunday, on Christmas-day, 30th January, Good Friday, 29th May, the Queen's Accession, and the 5th November after the mid-day service, and on thirty Sundays in the year (excluding the winter season) there is also a sermon after the afternoon service.

All sermons are preached in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The first Sunday in each month and on the greater festivals.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is no such officer.

VI.—FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The roofs and walls are kept in good repair, and the chapter have of late years expended considerable sums in restoring the ornamental stone-work of the exterior, but very large sums are required so to restore the exterior and to renovate the interior as to put it in the condition in which it ought to be.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

There is no special fund for its maintenance.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The only source has been from the general revenues of the chapter. The sums expended thereon during the last fourteen years have been,—

	£	s.	d.	
1839	60	11	0	
1840	97	17	4	
1841	58	1	11	
1842	95	14	10	
1843	95	9	10	
1844	97	8	3	
1845	116	19	4	
1846	179	2	0	
1847	533	7	10	including 313*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* for repairs of organ.
1848	703	11	2	
1849	687	10	10	
1850	476	14	0	
1851	388	8	8	
1852	110	7	10	

This account includes the sum of 165*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, being the excess expended in building the cathedral grammar school in 1850 (the old schoolrooms having

been partially injured by fire). The new school cost 1,115*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, of which 950*l.* was produced by the sale of stock belonging to the dean and chapter under an Order in Council, and the excess was paid out of their annual income.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

The bishop's throne, the archdeacon's stall, and the registrar's stall. There are none let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

The chapter hold the rectorial tithes of the parishes of Barnwood and Brookthorpe in the county of Gloucester; Saint Mary de Lode with Holy Trinity, part in the county and part in the city of Gloucester; Churcham with Bulley in the county of Gloucester; Coln Saint Aldwyn's in the county of Gloucester; Llancarvon in the county of Glamorgan; Chipping Norton in the county of Oxford; Fairford and Eastleach Turville in the county of Gloucester; Sherston and Alderton in the county of Wilts; Marlow Magna in the county of Bucks; Llantwit, Llanblethian, Llantrissent, with the chapelries of Llantwit Vaidre, Llanwonno, Aberdare, and Ystradyfodwg, and Penmark, Cardiff, with Roath and Saint Donat's, in the county of Glamorgan; and Upleadon in the county of Gloucester. They also hold portions of tithes; namely, dispersed tithes in Barton Abbots, Wotton, and Innsworth, near Gloucester, Saint Bridge tithing in Upton Saint Leonard's, the Kilpeck tything in Taynton, and the Abload tything in Sandhurst, all in the county of Gloucester.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Tithe - - -	5,304	14	11			
Glebe - -	2,639	3	11			
				7,943	18	10

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

These two questions are thrown together, and the annual value of the tithe and glebe of the several rectories enumerated in the reply to the preceding question, and the patronage of the vicarage or perpetual curacy, are,—

——	Annual Value.			In whom is the Patronage of the Vicarage.
	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Barnwood - - -	330	0	0	The dean and chapter of Gloucester.
Brookthorpe - - -	135	0	0	The same for three turns out of four.
St. Mary de Lode and Holy Trinity.	339	0	0	The dean and chapter of Gloucester.
Churcham - £130 0 0 Bulley - - 191 0 0	321	0	0	The same.
Coln St. Aldwyn's - -	189	0	0	The same.
Llancarvon - - -	279	1	2	The same.
Chipping Norton - -	779	0	0	The same.
Fairford - -	435	0	0	The same,

——	Annual Value.	In whom is the Patronage of the Vicarage.
	£ s. d.	
Eastleach Turville - -	432 12 0	The dean and chapter of Gloucester.
Sherston - - -	552 9 0	The same.
Alderton - - -	161 0 0	Joseph Neeld, Esq.
Marlow Magna - - -	1,037 15 0	The dean and chapter of Gloucester.
Llantwit - - -	451 0 0	The same.
Llanblethian - £248 13 1 with St. Donat's 106 9 11	355 3 0	The same.
Llantrissent - - -	373 15 4	The same.
Llantwit Vaidre - -	195 0 0	The vicar of Llantrissent.
Llanwonno - - - -	36 14 0	The same.
Aberdare - - -	303 0 0	The Marquis of Bute.
Ystradyfodwg - - -	158 0 0	The vicar of Llantrissent.
Penmark - - - -	327 12 5	The dean and chapter of Gloucester.
Cardiff - - -	109 12 5	One church, St. John's, in the dean and chapter of Gloucester, the other church, St. Mary's, in the Marquis of Bute.
Roath - - - - -	144 6 6	Marquis of Bute.
Upleadon - - -	295 8 8	The Bishop of Gloucester.

The value of the tithes and glebe held by the chapter as portionists is,—

	£	s.	d.
Barton Abbotts and Wotton -	23	3	1
Innsworth - - -	45	0	0
St. Bridge - - - -	35	0	0
Kilpeck tything - - -	25	6	3
Abload - - - -	75	0	0

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

The population, as taken from the Clergy List of 1853, is:—

Of Barnwood - - - - - -	383
Fairford - - - - - -	1,672
Coln St. Aldwyn's - - - -	428
Eastleach Turville - - - - -	421
St. Mary de Lode, with Holy Trinity - - -	5,544
Churcham, with Bulley - - - -	1,099
Sherston - - - - - -	1,548
Marlow Magna - - - - -	4,480
Chipping Norton - - - - -	3,031
Llantrissant - - - - - -	3,222
Llanblethian, with Cowbridge and Welsh St. Donat's -	2,079
Penmark - - - - - -	486
Llantwit Major, with Lisworney - - -	1,202
St. John's, Cardiff St. Mary's, Cardiff - - - -	10,077
Brookthorpe, with Whaddon - - - -	301
Upleadon - - - - -	250
Aldrington or Alderton - - - - -	183

Ystradyfodwg	1,393
Llanwonno	3,256
Llantwit Vaidre	2,192
Aberdare, with St. Elvan's	6,471
Roath	298
Llancarvon	699

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

The dean and chapter have no account of the values of these vicarages or perpetual curacies, or of the sources from whence such value is derived, sufficiently accurate to enable them to make a correct return.

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

The only parishes in which there are more than one church, so far as it has come to the knowledge of the chapter, are,—

Churcham, with Bulley, two churches.

Marlow Magna, one parish church, another building, and an endowed district church.

Llantrissant, where there are two endowed districts, viz., St. John's and Talygarn.

Llanblethian, with St. Donat's and the rectory of Cowbridge. Here are three churches, viz., one in Llanblethian, one in St. Donat's, and one in Cowbridge.

Llantwit Major, with Lesworney. A church in each.

Brookthorpe, with Whaddon. A church in each.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV. chapter 45, and to what amount?

	£
Sherston vicarage	20 a year.
Marlow Magna	25 a year.
Chipping Norton	40 a year.
St. John's, Cardiff	40 a year.
Brookthorpe	15 a year.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

From 1826, when the present dean was instituted, the grants have been,—

A grant of 200*l.* to the vicarage of Marlow.

A grant of 100*l.* towards enlarging the vicarage house of Coln St. Aldwyn's.

Two grants of 20*l.* each towards an assistant curate at Aberdare.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of Gloucester.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

In 1635 William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, visited the chapter in his metropolitan visitation, and gave them certain orders and injunctions, which are registered in their act book.

In 1667, at his triennial visitation of the diocese of Gloucester, Bishop Nicholson enjoined certain orders which are also registered.

In 1740 Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, visited, and confirmed certain acts of chapter made for amending and explaining the statute concerning the residence of the dean and prebendaries.

In 1752 the same bishop visited, upon complaint and appeal by Dr. Atwell and Mr. Wooley, two of the prebendaries.

In 1784 Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop of Gloucester, visited, and confirmed certain acts of chapter made for explaining and amending the regulations respecting the residences of the dean and prebendaries.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

No.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The powers of the visitor as defined by the statutes are,—

To take care that the statutes and ordinances of the church are inviolably observed.

That the possessions of the church, and its spiritual as well as temporal affairs, rights, liberties, and privileges, are preserved and defended.

The bishop is directed, so often as requested by the dean or by two canons, and if not asked, then once in every three years, to visit the church, and call together and examine the dean, canons, minor canons, and other officers concerning all the articles contained in the statutes, and concerning all other articles relating to the state, welfare, and reputation of the college, and concerning all faults and crimes whatsoever, to punish those which should be found guilty, and to do whatever belongs to the duty of a visitor.

That if any ambiguity, contention, or dissension should arise between the dean and canons, or between the canons themselves, concerning the meaning of the statutes, the statute or clause of the statute concerning which such contention should have arisen to be referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his interpretation; to which interpretation, if not repugnant to the statutes, all were commanded to submit.

Power reserved to the King and his successors to change and alter the statutes, and, if it should seem good, to make new ones.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

The Archbishop of Canterbury is interpreter of the statutes. No application has been made to him as interpreter that we can find.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statute, or composition?

By charter, dated 3d September, 33 Henry VIII., the King founded the episcopal see and cathedral church of Gloucester of one bishop, one dean, and six prebendaries, and by the statutes that he gave to the cathedral afterwards he constituted the bishop visitor of the chapter.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The bishop is entitled to a seat in the cathedral church, and is visitor of the chapter.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

He has none.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The dean and canons do not assist the bishop in examinations for Holy Orders. They do assist him in the imposition of hands. They do not assist in the proceedings of the bishop's court.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About 2,650.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

Each of the members of the chapter. The chapter clerk and the librarian (who is one of the minor canons) have access to the library when they please; if any book is taken from the library its title and the time of taking it are required to be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and afterwards the date of its return. Any respectable inhabitants of the city or neighbourhood are, upon permission asked (which is never refused), allowed access to the library and the use of the books.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

No.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

Saint Mary de Lode and Holy Trinity, which are held as a united benefice.

2. What is the population of each?

Saint Mary de Lode, including a considerable portion in the county, 4,952.
Holy Trinity, 591.

3. What is the income of the cure?

According to the Clergy List of 1853, it is 284*l.*

4. Is there a house of residence?

There is none.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of them?

Besides those enumerated in the answers to the seventh head of inquiry, there are the advowson of the following rectories; viz.:

Name of Parish.	Population according to the Clergy List of 1853.
Coln Rogers	137
Taynton	634
Rudford	225
Matson	61

All in Gloucestershire.

Lisworney held with the vicarage of Lantwit Major in Glamorganshire. See answers to VII.

3. What is the income of the cure?

This return cannot be made for the reasons stated before.

4. Is there any house of residence?

There are houses of residence in all the parishes enumerated in the last answer, except Matson.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

None.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

The chapter have occasionally given aid from their corporate funds to enable additional curates to be employed.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

They have augmented the stipends and income of many of the vicarages and curacies in their gift.

They assist in the building of new churches in those parishes of the dioceses in which they have property, or in cases where from any other circumstances the chapter consider that they ought to render such assistance; this has been considerable, but it necessarily fluctuates, being one year more than it is another, and therefore the exact amount, unless a limited number of years were required, cannot be given. They also assist in like manner by grants out of their corporate revenues for any spiritual objects in the diocese or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally. For these purposes they appear to have paid from their corporate revenues since 1826 upwards of 2,000*l.* They also pay annually 45*l.* 15*s.* for the support of schools in parishes connected with them.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No attempt has been made.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes.

All the houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter, except those occupied by the dean, the canons, and the schoolmaster, are leased out.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools and with what success?

No endeavour has been made.

By order of the Dean and Chapter,
JNO. A. WHITCOMBE,
Chapter Clerk.

23d June 1853.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 518.)

The original copy of the statutes and orders of the cathedral at Bristol does not exist.

The copy which the chapter possesses is in Latin, and without date.

As it accords (with the exception of a very few words) with the copies of the Statutes of Rochester, printed in 1717, and with those of Gloucester, given by Atkyns in his History of Gloucestershire, the chapter has not thought it worth while to have it transcribed.

Answers of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol to the articles of inquiry by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales, and matters connected therewith.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

Dean.
6 Canons, one of whom sub-dean.
„ treasurer and receiver.
6 Minor canons, of whom,—
1 Sacrist.
1 Deacon.
1 Sub-deacon.
1 Precentor.
6 Lay clerks.
1 Master of the choristers.
6 Choristers.
2 Schoolmasters - - - { Head. Under.
4 Almsmen.
1 Sub-sacrist, 1 Doorkeeper } - - - { Vergers.
1 Butler.
1 Cook.
1 Under-cook.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

See answer 1.

3. What were the duties of each?

See the statutes.

For Dean	-	Cap. 3.
Sub-dean	-	„ 16.
Canon -	-	„ 9.
Minor canons - Deacon - Sub-deacon -		„ 19.

Receiver	-	Cap. 17.
Treasurer	-	„ 18.
Precentor	-	„ 22.
Sacrist	-	„ 23.
Sub-sacrist	-	„ 23.
Choristers	-	„ 24.
Schoolmaster	-	„ 25.
Inferior officers		„ 26 and 27.

4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

Apparently impossible to be gathered from the original statutes, but by custom the time of residence was divided equally among the canons. This custom was probably made the law by the Act of Queen Anne.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?
2. How many and what members and officers has it?

Dean.
4 Canons, one of whom sub-dean.
„ treasurer and receiver.
3 Minor canons, of whom 1 sacrist and precentor.
6 Lay clerks and 5 supernumeraries.
6 Choristers and 2 probationers.
4 Almsmen.
10 Widows.
1 Sub-sacrist
1 Verger.
Honorary canons, not more than 24.

3. What are the duties of each?

Not altered. See I. 3.

4. What residence is required?

Dean eight months.
Canons three months when all the canons shall have been appointed since the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

We call those canons resident who live during the time of residence either within the precincts of the cathedral, or sufficiently near to attend the daily services, and who attend the same.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

Not modified by any special instrument referring to this cathedral, but only by the Act of 6 Anne, c. 21.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect.

See answers 1 and 2.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

No.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

No.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

Yes, but some small, inconvenient, and unfit for residence. One resides.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Three.

2. How are they appointed?

By dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

To such as the dean and chapter may from time to time think fit to make.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The number used to be six, each receiving 40*l.* per annum for one week's duty in ten. The number is now reduced to three, one doing one week in six at 40*l.*, another two weeks in six at 80*l.*, the third three weeks in six at 150*l.*

The chapter thus reduced the number in the hope that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would sanction the arrangement contemplated in the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., and have offered to pay the two new minor canons 150*l.* a year each for one week in three if the Commissioners would raise the salary of the remaining minor canon to the same sum, until, by the appointment of a new minor canon, the whole of the charge shall devolve on the chapter.

The Commissioners have declined acceding to the proposal on the ground that the minor canon in question, who is also precentor, holds a living. The living does not net to the precentor more than 120*l.* a year.

Statutable allowance :—	£	*s.*	*d.*	
To minor canons - - -	5	2	0	each.
To precentor - - -	1	6	8	„
To sacrist - - - -	1	6	8	„

Fees uncertain in amount, and fees for sermons when preached for the canons in residence.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

One holds a benefice. They may hold benefices when their doing so is approved by the dean and chapter, and when the duties thereof do not interfere with those of the cathedral.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

See answer No. 4 above.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

A chorister school which is a grammar school.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

By the dean and chapter.

Statutable allowance:—	£	*s.*	*d.*
Head master - - - -	8	8	8
Under master - - -	2	19	2

Increased allowance to the head master, 51*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; in all, 60*l.*

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

No statutable house, but one provided by the dean and chapter in which scholars may be boarded.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

The choristers are the only foundation scholars.
Their allowance is by statute 15*s.* a year.
Actual allowance, 4*l.* 10*s.* a year each.
Fees uncertain.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

Besides the 4*l.* 10*s.* for salary there is put aside to accumulate for each boy:—
1*l.* each year for the first two years;
2*l.* for the third and fourth years; and
4*l.* for every succeeding year.
Under this arrangement the sum likely to be received by each boy on an average at his departure may be stated at 18*l.*

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes, not by statute, but by permission of the dean and chapter.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

Six choristers on the foundation, two probationers, twenty-five others; ages, from seven to sixteen.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Six on foundation, five supernumeraries.

2. What are their emoluments?

Statutable, 2*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; gratuity, 40*l.*; fees, uncertain. Three of the lay clerks are pensioned off at 52*l.* for the three. Supernumeraries, 40*l.* each.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

To such as the dean and chapter may determine from time to time.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

See above, III. 6.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

Four. They attend services under certain regulations. Always on Sundays and high festivals; by turn on week-days.

		£	s.	d.
Salaries—	Statutable	6	3	4
	Gratuity	8	16	8
	Fees	Uncertain.		
	Clothes	—		

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

		£	s.	d.
Sub-sacrist:—				
Salary—	Statutable	2	18	0
	Gratuity	37	2	0
	Fees	Uncertain.		
Verger:—				
Salary—	Statutable	2	18	0
	Gratuity	17	2	0
	Fees	Uncertain.		

No officers appointed to the obsolete offices. Compare "Original" and "Present Constitution."

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Two every day at 11 and 3.
On Sundays at 11 and 3.30.
All choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

All on Sundays.
Tuesdays and Fridays eight men and eight boys.
Other days four men and eight boys.
Men in actual attendance and boys raised from twelve to sixteen within the last three years.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

Each service on Sundays and Christmas-day and Good Friday. One sermon on Ascension-day, 5th November, and 30th January. In the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

First Sunday monthly, great festivals, and Good Friday.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

No

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

Bristol is an unfinished cathedral. The stone of which it has been built is extremely perishable.

The tower and west-end ought perhaps to be rebuilt, but so far as ordinary repairs would maintain them they are reported by surveyors to be in a condition which they cannot pronounce to be positively unsafe.

The rest of the fabric is internally in good condition.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

No specific fund.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The only source is the common fund of the cathedral, from which has been spent within the last fourteen years 3,116*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

None, except stalls to the bishop, archdeacon, honorary canons and chapter clerk. None let for hire.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st and 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount

See Schedules (A.) and (B.)

We have no other means of ascertaining the population than from the clergy list.

As to houses we have no return.

We have offered subscriptions for the building or improving of houses at Churchdown, Norton, Kingston, Fivehead.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

We do not understand this question. The chapter has made many grants in aid of building glebe houses and schools, but no term is mentioned within which a return is required.

We give in the schedules sums granted annually, in addition to those which make part of the permanent endowment under head "augmentation."

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

Only an account of a recent one to settle one disputed point.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

There were no questions, except orally, with reference to the point under discussion.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

See statutes, chapter 37.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

Not that we know of.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

See statutes, chapter 37.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

None other than chapter 37.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

None by statutes.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

None.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

Such members of the chapter being priests and present at ordination assist in imposition of hands.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

The remains of a library destroyed during the riots in 1831.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

Several in broken sets.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

Not legally. Yes, by permission.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

None.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?

See VII. and Schedule (B.)

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

See VII. and Schedule (A.)

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

No.

2 What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Assistance in building schools, glebe houses, and augmentation of salary, but no term is mentioned by the question within which returns of such assistance are to be made.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

Yes, and failed.

Bristol, 9th April 1853. GILBERT ELLIOT, Dean.

SCHEDULE (A.)—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Rectorial Tithes and Glebe Land.	Population (taken from the Clergy List).	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy, and from what sources derived.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation not under 1 & 2 W. 4. c. 45., but paid by chapter.	Any and what other Grants, annual or occasional.	Patronage.
Banwell - -	Commuted rentcharge - - £ 225 0 0	1,819	Vicarial rentcharge - £ 702 0 0	One	- - - -	20*l.* in 1844 7*l.* in 1847	The chapter.
Churchill - -	Rentcharge - £ 583 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 30 0 0	970	Supposed to be - 98 0 0	One	16*l.* annually to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Puxton - -	Rentcharge - 164 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 60 0 0	162	Supposed to be - 60 0 0	One	16*l.* annually to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Kingston with Cothelstone - -	Rentcharge - 398 5 0 " - 68 1 0 Rectorial glebe - 73 5 0	921 104	Vicarial rentcharge - 200 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 30 0 0	Two	40*l.* to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Isle Abbots with Stewley - -	Rentcharge - 348 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 4 10 0	413	Vicarial rentcharge - 100 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 4 10 0	One	23*l.* 5*s.* voluntary annual payment.	- - -	Ditto.
Fifehead with Moortown and Swell -	Rentcharge - 249 0 0	412 109	Vicarial rentcharge - 298 9 6 Vicarial glebe - 40 0 0	Two	4*l.* annually to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Drayton - -	Rentcharge - 346 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 16 10 0	469	Supposed to be - 97 0 0	One	26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Barrington - -	Rentcharge - 396 0 0	531	Supposed to be - 84 0 0	One	15*l.* annually to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
South Petherton and Tithing Compton Durville - -	Rentcharge - 155 0 0	2,597	Vicarial rentcharge - 550 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 30 0 0	One	- - - -	- - -	Ditto.
Merriott -	Rentcharge - 180 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 180 0 0	1,467	Vicarial rentcharge - 397 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 50 0 0	One	- - - -	- - -	Ditto.
Halberton - -	Rentcharge 583 0 0	1,739	Vicarial rentcharge - 694 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 41 8 6	One	150*l.* to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Broadwoodwiger with Germansweek -	Rentcharge - 410 0 0 " - 117 0 0	923 414	Supposed to be - 148 0 0	Two	18*l.* annually to meet augmentation. 10*l.* ditto.	- - -	Ditto.
Marden - -	Rentcharge - 190 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 64 0 0	222	Vicarial rentcharge - 175 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 10 10 0	One	100*l.* to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Bradford with Westwood - -	Rentcharge - 470 0 0	3,259 356	Vicarial rentcharge - 576 3 6	- -	- - - -	150*l.* towards endowment of new church	Ditto.
Atworth with South Wraxall - -	Rentcharge - 167 0 0 " - 230 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 10 0 0	284 367	Vicarial rentcharge - 105 2 6 " " - 150 0 0	Five.			Ditto.
Winsley with Limpley Stoke - -	Rentcharge - 298 0 0 " - 76 8 0 Rectorial glebe - 45 0 0	977	Vicarial rentcharge - 152 1 6 " " - 52 0 0	- -	- - - -	100*l.* towards rebuilding Winsley chapel. 50*l.* towards building the parsonage house.	Ditto.
Holt (and Tithes of Borough and Trowle)	Rentcharge - 260 0 0	1,044	Vicarial rentcharge - 150 0 0	One	- - - -	- - -	Ditto.

SCHEDULE (A.)—*continued.*

Parishes.	Annual Value of Rectorial Tithes and Glebe Land.	Population (taken from the Clergy List).	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy, and from what sources derived.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation not under 1 & 2 W. 4. c. 45., but paid by chapter.	Any and what other Grants, annual or occasional.	Patronage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Rumney	Rentcharge - 195 0 0	305	Vicarial rentcharge - 45 0 0 Vicarial glebe, 2 acres - -	One	4*l.* annual voluntary payment.	- - -	The chapter.
Marshfield	Rentcharge - 175 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 3 0 0	503	Vicarial rentcharge 48 0 0 Vicarial glebe, 27 acres - -	One	- - -	10*l.* towards ceiling the chancel.	Ditto.
Peterstone and Saint Mellons	Rentcharge - 130 0 0 Glebe - - 170 0 0 Rentcharge - 300 0 0 Glebe - - 2 0 0	137	Vicarial rentcharge - 25 0 0 Vicarial glebe, 20 acres - -	One	4*l.* to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Olveston	Rentcharge - 114 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 45 0 0	1,725	Vicarial rentcharge - 690 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 80 0 0	One	- - -	30*l.* towards repair of the church.	Ditto.
Alvestone	Rentcharge - 149 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 130 0 0	841	Vicarial rentcharge - 307 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 40 0 0	One	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
Norton	Rentcharge - 50 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 350 0 0	427	Supposed value - 50 0 0 Vicarial rentcharge - 5 0 0	One	20*l.* annually to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Churchdown	Rentcharge - 1,076 6 8	999	Supposed to be - 88 0 0	One	20*l.* annually to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Compton Abdale	Rentcharge - 400 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 121 0 0	260	Supposed to be - 81 0 0	One	10*l.* annually to meet augmentation.	- - -	Ditto.
Wapley and Codrington	Rentcharge - 95 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 322 0 0	366	Vicarial rentcharge - 340 0 0 Vicarial glebe - 3 0 0	One	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
Berkley (tithings of Breadstone, Stone, Hinton, and Hamfallow)	Rentcharge - 538 5 0 Rectorial glebe - 14 0 0 Rentcharge - 301 14 7	4,405 (Stone) 296	Not known - - - Supposed value of Stone - 80 0 0	Two	- - -	- - -	Rep. of Sir H. J. Fust.
Alkington	Rentcharge - 180 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 1 0 0	227	Supposed to be - 162 0 0	One	- - -	- - -	Lord Arundell.
Hill	Rentcharge - 800 0 0 Rectorial glebe - 40 0 0	2,420	Supposed to be - 306 0 0	One	- - -	- - -	Earl of Ilchester.
Tisbury	Rentcharge - 716 18 6 Glebe - -	1,981	Supposed to be - 259 0 0	One	- - -	- - -	—
Somerton	Rentcharge - 350 0 0 Glebe - -	3,227	Supposed to be - 200 0 0	One	- - -	- - -	John Lee Lee, Esq.
Ilminster	Rentcharge - 105 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tithings of Bevington and Blisbury - - *See* Berkeley.							
Sandhurst	Rentcharge - 26 0 0	540	Supposed to be - 209 0 0	One	- - -	- - -	Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

SCHEDULE (B.)

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

——	Name.	Population.	Supposed Income. £	s.	d.	Any House.
In the City - -	Saint Augustine -	4,242	345	0	0	No house.
	Saint George Brandon Hill	5,000	285	0	0	Ditto.
	All Saints - -	165	224	0	0	House.
	Saint Nicholas with Saint Leonard	2,166 281	253	0	0	No house.
Elsewhere and where ?						
Somersetshire -	Bathford with Bathampton	1,099 354	395	0	0	House.
	Banwell - -	1,819	702	0	0	Ditto.
	Churchill - -	970	98	0	0	No house.
	Puxton - -	162	60	0	0	Ditto.
	Weare - -	784	350	0	0	House.
	Kingston with Cothelstone	921 104	200	0	0	Ditto.
	Isle Abbots - -	413	427	0	0	Cottage.
	Fifehead - -	412	234	0	0	Ditto.
	Swell - -					House.
	Drayton - -	469	97	0	0	
	Barrington - -	531	84	0	0	
	Seavington Saint Mary -	374	50	0	0	No house.
	Chillington - -	321	60	0	0	Ditto.
	South Petherton -	2,597	475	0	0	House.
	Lopen - -	506	77	0	0	
	Merriot - -	1,467	324	0	0	Ditto.
Devonshire - -	Halberton - -	1,739	517	0	0	Ditto.
	Broadwoodwiger with Germansweek -	923 414	148	0	0	No house.
Wiltshire - -	Marden -	222	168	0	0	House.
	Bradford with Westwood	3,259 356	576	3	6	
	Alworth with South Wraxall - -	284 367	105	2	6	
			150	0	0	
	Winsley with Limpley Stoke - -	977	151	2	6	
			52	0	0	
	Holt - - -	1,044	150	0	0	
Glamorganshire -	Penarth with Lavernock -	110 85	136	0	0	
Monmouthshire -	Rumney - -	305	86	0	0	House.
	Marshfield - -	503	52	0	0	Ditto.
	Peterstone - -	137	57	0	0	No house.
Gloucestershire -	Olveston - -	1,725	—			
	Alveston - -	841	250	0	0	
	Saint Catherine's -	1,615	34	0	0	
	Norton - -	427	50	0	0	
	Churchdown - -	999	88	0	0	
	Compton Abdale -	260	81	0	0	Cottage.
	Wapley - -	366	400	0	0	House.
Nottinghamshire -	Sutton Bonnington -	1,100	520	0	0	

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 522.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

We are unable to answer these questions of our own knowledge, and we can only glean some not very distinct information as to the original constitution from ancient customs as handed down to us, from the injunctions issued to us, from the statutes or charter of Queen Elizabeth, and the statutes or charter granted to us by His Majesty King Charles the First. A copy of the latter document accompanies our replies.

The following extract is taken from the preamble of the statute 12 Car. I.:

"Per libellos supplices nobis ex parte ecclesiæ vestræ exhibitos, per quæ testimonium decani sacelli nostri Mathei Episcopi (nunc) Norvicen intelleximus, regula administrande ecclesiæ Herefordensis omniumque ad eando pertinentium ante quinquaginta retro annos e sola compilacione quarundam consuetudines constitisse, rudi quidem illa atque indigesta, nullius etiam authoris, vel temporis fide usque communita, postea vero per delegatos quosdam felicis memorie Regine Elizabethe, anno regni sui vicessimo quinto injunctiones, sive statura promulgata fuisse quibus ex illo tempore indicte ecclesiæ administratione usi estis, imperfectis licet exparte aliqua, ex aliqua etiam jamdudum antiquatis, præsentiumque personarium rerum, et temporum conditionis minus idoneis, ad quorum denique confirmationem neutiquam ad huc accessit authoritas regia. Nos igitur quum sacre fidei defensioni ad quam solium nostrum divina bonitas evexit auspicatam subditarum nobis ecclesiarum cathedralium gubernationem vel plurimum conferre censeamus votis vestris hac in parte gratiose annuentes librum quendam statutorum per dictum reverendum patrem Herefordensem eo tempore episcopum studiose atque fideliter confectum collectumque tam ex veteribus illis consuetudinibus quam ex dictis statutis sub Reginæ Elizabethæ, necnon e canonibus ecclesiæ Anglicanæ prudenti censuræ atque sagati judicio fidissimi nostri consiliarii reverendissimi in Christo patris Gulielmi Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, primatis atque metropolitani totius Angliæ examinandum et perpendendum commendavimus. Quem cum ille ita demum approbaverit, ut et sua quoque subscriptione communitum ad nos retulerit, visum est nobis eadem statuta augustissimi nominis nostri inscriptione ad omnem juris effectum ratificare, confirmationisque nostre et authoritatis regie vim et robur iisdem per presentes impertire. Vobis igitur, vestrisque dehinc in ea ecclesia successoribus eundem librum statutorum in membrana conscriptum de nonaginta quatuor paginis in folio minore constantem in capite prime pagine augustissimo nomine nostro per nos (ut præfertur) inscriptum, atque in uno unius cujusque paginæ per dictum archiepiscopum ex mandato nostro subscriptum pro summa qua sub Deo fungimur authoritate in ecclesiæ Herefordensis regimen, reique ure publicæ administrandæ regulam pro nobis, et successoribus nostris damus, atque concedimus per præsentes. Mandantes universis et singulis sub virtute debitæ obedientiæ ut pro se quisque quatenus ad ipsum pro suo cujusque loco

aut munere, ulla ex parte pertinebunt eadem statuta fideliter observet atque observari curet, adque ipsorum præscriptum sese in omnibus componat sub pœnaque incumbit."

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

A corporation aggregate governed by the Caroline statutes, and by ancient custom in such matters as are not regulated by those statutes.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The dean, four canons residentiary, prælector, twenty-four prebendaries, chancellor, treasurer, sub-treasurer, precentor, sub-chanter, vicars choral, four of whom are minor canons, six lay vicars, organist, head schoolmaster, usher, verger, two sextons, bell-ringer, and organ blower, chapter clerk.

3. What are the duties of each?

These duties are best explained by the Caroline statutes.

4 What residence is required?

Thirteen weeks.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Residence in the city and attendance at all the cathedral services. It is thus particularly defined by the statutes:

" Quilibet residentiarius quolibet anno, per tresdecim integras septimanas, assiduitate seu residentia in ecclesia cathedrali, et non amplius, defungi tenebitur. Per duos autem menses continuos eam simul exercebit, non ultra sex dies continuos, nec ultra triginta dies continuos aut divisos per integrum illud tempus tresdecim hebdomadarum intermittens, nisi gravissima aliqua de causa per decanum et majorem partem capituli (aut si decanatus tum forte vacaverit, per reliquos ad unum omnes residentiarios) prius approbanda. Quin et illos intermissos dies, quacunque de causa fuerint, suppleri semper volumus, pe alium e residentaries, quem ille qui abfuerit rogatu suo suisque sumptibus, procurabit, ut in ecclesia residere interea non omittat, vice et nomine ipsius absentis, sub pœna amittendi omnes residentiæ suæ fructus atque emolumenta pro eo anno, si quid contra aliquam hujus statuti partem peccatum fuerit. Atque eam etiam (ineunte quolibet anno) hujus rei rationem inter residentiarios haberi volumus, ut modo quo præfertur, duo, (vel unus eorum ad minimum) semper resideant in ecclesia, sub pœna prædicta infligenda iis per quos steterit, quo minus hoc impleatur."

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The Elizabethan statutes were altered and modified by the Caroline statutes, dated 1636.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The same as at present.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

One canonry is annexed to the bishop's prebend.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

No.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

No houses are annexed to their stalls as canons residentiary; the bishop has the patronage of five houses in the vicinity of the cathedral, four of which have been generally conferred by him upon prebendaries or canons residentiary, and the fifth belongs to the bishop's prebendary, who is virtute officii a canon residentiary.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Now six, originally twelve. See Caroline statutes, cap. vii. sect. ix.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

A daily attendance on the morning and evening services in the cathedral church on Sundays and week-days.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

As a corporate body they hold certain estates, in addition to which the body is entitled to 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in money; and each member also receives twenty-six bushels of wheat from the chapter revenues.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

Yes.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

All the present members, except one, hold cathedral benefices; the following are the regulations as prescribed by the Caroline statutes:

"Ex vicariis choralibus quicunq; posthac in vicaria ecclesiæ parochialis de Westburie cujus juspatronatus ad hoc collegium spectat, institutus fuerit, post annum locū in collegio amittet. Qui etiam ex dictis vicariis posthac in vicaria aliqua extra urbem sitâ valoris anni ultra octo libras, aut rectoria hujusmodi ultra decem marcas secūdum æstimationem in scriniis regiis positam distanteq; plus quam septem mille passus communi hominum æstimatione ab urbe Herefordiæ aut in alia quavis seu rectoria seu vicaria viginti mille passus aut ultra ab eadem urbe posita institutus fuerit, eandemq; retinuerit hunc intra biennium ab institutione sua, collegium deserere omnino jubemus."

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

It has been applied in restricting their number to six, the number originally having been twelve, and has so far, but not otherwise, affected their emoluments.

III.—SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school or choristers' school or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school in connexion with the cathedral church.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances statutable or other?

The head master has a stipend of 20*l.* per annum, the under master 10*l.* per annum, paid by the dean and chapter. The master has also two guineas per annum for each of the four Langfordian scholars. There are ten boys (choristers) who are educated free of expense.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The master has a house, garden, and convenient offices adjoining the cathedral close, and some rooms in the college are also appropriated for schoolrooms. The private scholars only board in the master's house.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

None, except to the choristers and Langfordians.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

The choristers are allowed from ten to fifteen pounds each as an apprentice fee out of the funds of Mr. Tomson's charity.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes, to both.

8. What the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

The number of boys at present in the school is sixty, whose ages vary from nine to eighteen; of these sixty, ten are choristers and are free, four are dean scholars, and two guineas per annum is paid for each of them from Dean Langford's charity.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Six.

2. What are their emoluments?

Each lay clerk receives 50*l.* per annum, of which the dean and chapter contribute 10*l.*, and the custos and vicars 40*l.*

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are required to be present at all the services.

5. What is the number of choristers and what allowance do they receive?

There are eight choristers and two probationers The eight choristers receive, besides their education free, a yearly stipend of 6*l.* 5*s.* each, besides a suit of clothes and an allowance in lieu of shoes and gown; six of the choristers are paid out of the chapter funds, and the remaining two by the custos and vicars. The two probationers receive their education free.

5. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are not any.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

There are not any other officers.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Two on Sundays at eleven and three o'clock, three on saints' days at eight, eleven, and three o'clock, and two on ordinary days at eleven and three o'clock. All the services are choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

Six lay clerks, ten choristers, four Langfordian scholars; the six lay clerks appointed doing the duty formerly done by the sub-deacons so anciently called. See Caroline statutes, cap. vii. sect. ix.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon every Sunday morning and also on the morning of every saint's day; when no saint's day in the week there is a divinity lecture preached by the prælector; in Lent there are two sermons in the week; there are also sermons on Good Friday and Christmas Day. All sermons are preached in the nave, the choir being under restoration.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Monthly, and on great festivals. See Caroline statutes, cap. vii.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

The prælector delivers a divinity lecture or sermon every Tuesday throughout the year (unless a saint's day occurs during the week), except in Lent during which he delivers two lectures in each week.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

It has been partially restored since the year 1841 with fabric funds and by subscription set forth in reply to question 3; but a considerable outlay is stil required.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

The income for 1852 was as follows:—	£	s.	d.
One year's rent of estate at Shinfield, Berkshire	551	10	6
One year's rent of schoolhouse and premises	0	6	8
Rent of house in cathedral close in the occupation of the church constable	11	14	2
One year's rent of house in Church Street in the occupation of Arnold Jones	14	11	3
From stone and old building materials sold	14	18	0
* Fee for vault in the cathedral	105	0	0
Property tax on rents and salaries	29	4	11
	£727	5	6

* This is uncertain in amount.

These funds are, however, subject to an annual payment of 326*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* for interest on monies borrowed many years back for the sustentation of the fabric.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

* From the fabric account.

		£	s.	d.
1839	Payments in respect of repairs and other outgoings on the fabric account, exclusive of interest above mentioned -	276	2	10
1840	„ „ -	265	17	4
1841	„ „ -	462	7	9½
1842	„ „ -	197	13	3
1843	„ „ -	169	6	2
1844	„ „ -	229	0	7
1845	„ „ -	317	1	3
1846	„ „ -	150	1	5
1847	„ „ -	144	12	8
1848	„ „ -	216	13	11
1849	„ „ -	211	3	1
1850	„ „ -	175	5	5
1851	„ „ -	880	14	7
1852	„ „ -	445	0	4
		£4,141	0	7½

From public subscriptions raised for the purpose of restoring the fabric.

		£	s.	d.
1841 to 1846	Amount of first subscription received -	13,971	11	7
1847 to 1852	Amount of second subscription received -	9,286	0	7
		£23,257	12	2

The whole of which has been expended on the fabric from 1841 to 1852.

	£	s.	d.
From the fabric - - -	4,141	0	7½
From public subscriptions - -	23,257	12	2
	£27,398	12	9½

* This is not a fabric account in the sense which the question supposes it to be, and by far the greater part of this 4,141*l.* is for other purposes than what can, strictly speaking, be called fabric, but it would be difficult to make out the exact state of it.

R. Dawes, Dean.

In the first subscription the cathedral body subscribed 4,801*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in which sum is included the subscription of the dean and chapter 2,000*l.*, and over and above the capitular subscription, the late dean subscribed 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the Reverend Canon Morgan 100*l.*

In the second subscription the cathedral body subscribed 4,037*l.* 15*s.*, in which sum is included the subscription of the dean and chapter 2,000*l.*, and over and above the capitular subscription, the Right Honourable and Reverend Canon Lord Saye and Sele subscribed 105*l.*

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

No pews or seats are let; three seats are appropriated to the families of the cathedral body; the remainder are free.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

1. Parishes in which the Chapter hold Tithes.	2. Annual Value of Rectorial Tithe and Glebe. £ s. d.	3. Patron of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	4. Population.	5. Value of Vicarage or Curacy, and whence derived.	6. Number of Churches.
Bridge Sollers	23 0 0	Sir J. G. Cottrell	65	150*l.* tithe	One.
Breniton	210 0 0	Bishop of Hereford	362	109*l.* tithe	One.
Brockhampton	125 0 0	Dean and chapter of Hereford	132	74*l.* tithe	One.
Allensmore	125 0 0	Bishop of Hereford	668	175*l.* tithe	One.
Holmer and Huntington	256 0 0 85 15 0	Dean and chapter of Hereford	628 115	220*l.* tithe	Church and Chapel.
Tupsley Township, Parish of Hampton Bishop.	100 10 0	Bishop of Hereford	785	375*l.* with H. Bishop	None.
Kingstorie	114 0 0	Ditto	501	252*l.* with Thuxton	Two.
Madley with Tiberton	650 0 0 100 0 0	Dean and chapter of Hereford	923 152	608*l.* tithe and glebe	Two.
St. Briavel's, Gloucester, with Aylbenton. Lidney Hewelsfield	215 0 0 420 0 0	Ditto	1,200 468 1,415 531	737*l.* tithe	Four.
Bullingham, Upper, Parish of St. Martin, Hereford.	67 18 3	Bishop of Hereford	96	—	—
Bullingham, Lower Township. Grafton, Parish of Saint Martin.	148 0 0 60 0 0	Dean and canons of Windsor	3,091	380*l.* St. Martin and All Saints	One.
Clehonger	180 0 0	Bishop of Hereford	396	150*l.* tithe	One.
Diddlebury, Salop	873 5 5	Dean and chapter of Hereford	896	358*l.* tithe and glebe	One.
Rowton and Amaston	40 0 0	Duke of Cleveland	721	88*l.* tithe	One.
Dinedor	64 4 0	Worcester College, Oxon	289	315*l.* tithe	One.
Fownhope Shangwardie Fownhope	229 16 0 101 0 0	Dean and chapter of Hereford	1,004	347*l.* 19*s.* tithe and glebe	One.
Hunderton, Parish of St. John, Hereford. Newton, Parish of St. John, Hereford.	18 0 0 39 0 0	Ditto	1,303	150*l.* tithe and glebe	None.
Kings Caple with Sellach	345 0 0 325 0 0	Ditto	299 335	420*l.* tithe and glebe	Two.
Moreton on Lugg	4 15 0	Prebend of M. Magna	81	212*l.* tithe	One.
Lugwardine	168 5 3 leased to vicar.	Dean and chapter of Hereford	690	250*l.* tithe and glebe	One.
Marden	482 12 4	Ditto	945	247*l.* tithe and glebe	One.
Moreton Jeffries	100 15 0	Ditto	53	45*l.* tithe	One.
Norton Canon	457 8 0	Ditto	282	120*l.* tithe and glebe	One.
Pencoyd	179 18 5	Vicar of Sellach	225	269*l.* with Marstow, tithe and glebe.	One.
Pipe Glebe „ Tithe	42 8 0 155 0 0 leased to vicar.	Dean and chapter of Hereford	141	218*l.* tithe	One.

1. Parishes in which the Chapter hold Tithes.	2. Annual Value of Rectorial Tithe and Glebe.	3. Patron of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	4. Population.	5. Value of Vicarage or Curacy, and whence derived.	6. Number of Churches.
	£ s. d.				
Preston on Wye, with Blakemere	643 0 0	Dean and chapter of Hereford	260 183	250*l.* tithe and glebe	Two.
Sarnesfield	2 10 0	T. Monnington, Esq.	108	203*l.* tithe	One.
Canon Pion	482 1 0	Dean and chapter of Hereford	681	250*l.* tithe and glebe	One.
Derndale in Canon Pion	178 10 0				
Upton Bishop	463 16 0 leased to vicar.	Ditto	650	415*l.* tithe and glebe	One.
Withington, with Preston Wynne	171 11 6	Bishop of Hereford	817 169	250*l.* tithe and glebe	Two.
Wellington	1 10 0	Bishop of Worcester	670	280*l.* tithe	One.
Woolhope	623 10 0	Dean and chapter of Hereford	813	250*l.* tithe and glebe	One.
Langarren	715 1 6	Ditto	1,175	375*l.* tithe and glebe	Two.
St. Weonards	488 17 0	Ditto	644		
Hentland	449 14 0	Ditto	612	300*l.* tithe	Three.
L. Dewchurch	117 0 0	Ditto	330		
Tretire	5 8 0	Rev. Jno. Webb	135	182*l.* tithe	One.
Hereford, St. Nicholas	12 0 0	Lord Chancellor	1,182	188*l.* tithe, with St. Peter's	One.
„ St. Owen	5 15 0	Simeon's trustees	1,755		One chapel.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d Will. 4. chapter 45., and to what amount?

None.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

None.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Lord Bishop of Hereford.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

The only visitation of which we have any knowledge is that of Bishop Grey in 1835.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

A copy of the injunctions given by Bishop Grey in 1835 is annexed. (See Appendix at end, A.)

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

He is interpreter of the statutes.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

His powers are conferred by the statutes.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

No, unless in the case of an appeal.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

Visitatorial.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

Those of visitor.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

No.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

They do *not* assist in the examinations for Holy Orders.
They *do* assist at the ordinations held in the cathedral.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

Yes.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About two thousand.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is accessible to any person obtaining an order from the dean or a canon in residence, and such person is accompanied by some officer of the church.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There are fees payable for this purpose on the admission of dean, canons, and other members of the church.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

Saint John Baptist.

2. What is the population of each?

Saint John, 1,303.

3. What is the income of the cure?

Saint John Baptist, 150*l.*

4. Is there a house of residence?

Yes.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Parishes.	Population.	Income.	Whether any House of Residence.	Have any Churches or Chapels been erected by the Chapter.
		£ s. d.		
Brockhampton - - -	132	74 0 0	No.	No.
Canon Pion - - -	681	250 0 0	Yes.	
Diddlebury - - -	896	358 0 0	Yes.	
Fownhope with Fawley - -	1,004	275 0 0	Yes.	
Hentland with L. Dewchurch and Hoarwithy - - -	612 / 330	300 0 0	No.	
Kempley - - - -	342	204 0 0	Yes.	
Llangarren with St. Weonard's -	1,175 / 644	375 0 0	No.	
Lugwardine - - -	690	250 0 0	Yes.	
Lidney with chapelries - -	3,614	737 0 0	Yes.	
Madley with Tibberton - -	1,075	608 0 0	Yes.	
Marden - - - -	945	247 0 0	Yes.	
Moreton Jeffreys - -	53	45 0 0	A cottage.	
Norton Canon - - -	282	120 0 0	No.	
Pipe - - - -	141	218 0 0	No.	
Preston on Wye with chapelry -	443	250 0 0	No.	
Putley - - - -	158	118 0 0	Yes.	
Sellack with chapelry - -	335 / 225	420 0 0	Yes.	
Shinfield with chapelry - -	2,259	296 0 0	Yes.	
Staunton Long - - -	327	134 0 0	—	
Upton Bishop - - -	650	415 0 0	Yes.	
Weston Beggard - - -	300	135 0 0	Yes.	
Woolhope - - -	813	250 0 0	Yes.	
Yarkhill - - - -	452	125 0 0	No. (A cottage.)	
Holmer with Huntington - -	743	220 0 0	Yes.	

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

No.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body or for religious purposes generally?

Subscriptions in aid are from time to time made by the dean and chapter for general purposes.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

None belonging to the chapter.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

There has not.

Appendix A.

Injunctions given by the Honourable and Right Reverend Edward, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the Dean and Chapter and other Members of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, at his Visitation holden there the 9th day of July in the year of our Lord 1835.

First.—As it is fitting that due opportunities should be given to all persons desirous to attend public prayers daily, and it may be inconvenient to many to be present in the middle of the day, we do enjoin the dean, and in his absence the hebdomadary, to see that the Morning Service, or College Prayers as they have been called, which have been for some time omitted, be immediately restored, and duly read by the vicars of the college agreeably to its ancient use, and the enactments of the statute in that behalf made, save only that the hour of five in the morning appearing to be inconvenient and unsuited to the habits of the present day, we will that Morning Prayer be read from Lady-day until Michaelmas at seven o'clock, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight o'clock, on common days, and that on Sundays and other holy days the choir service, with chaunting and services and anthem, with the organ accompaniment, be fully and duly performed at the hour of eight in the morning throughout the year.

Second.—That the dean, or in his absence the hebdomadary, cause further search to be made in the archives for inventories of the documents and other moveable goods belonging to the church, and all houses or places attached thereto; and if such inventories as are according to the statute cannot be found, that they cause new inventories to be made, and report what shall have been done herein on or before the first day of the audit next ensuing.

Third.—That the statutable residence be observed by each residentiary, and that such course be annually appointed by the dean and chapter that two canons, or at least one, shall always be present at the daily service of the choir, both morning and evening.

Fourth.—That the dean and hebdomadary, with one other residentiary, do visit the churches impropriate belonging to the common of the church, the canonical houses, and the college, within twelve months hereof, and see that everything is in due and proper order, and that such visitation be for the future made regularly according to the statute.

Fifth.—That all mulcts be duly levied and applied, and that a table of the fines be drawn out from the statute book and exhibited to the bishop within one month from the date hereof.

Sixth.—That the precentor or his subchanter fail not to report to the dean, or in his absence the hebdomadary, the names of all members of the church present at the church or communion, with the observation "all others absent" written at the foot of such report.

Seventh.—That no lease be made other than for the term of twenty-one years, according to the statutes and the tenor of the oath taken by each prebendary at his admission, and that the leases be brought to the chapter to be confirmed in conformity with the said oath.

Eighth.—That a list of pensions with the amount of each which have of late years been granted be sent to the bishop within one month from the present day, and that the statute in that behalf be observed in future.

Ninth.—That the sub-deacons be supplied with suitable dwellings at the public costs and charges of the church, and every other means used to make them efficient members of the choir.

Tenth.—That the college chapel be, as soon as may be, repaired and so furnished that the lectures ordered by the statute shall be regularly read therein, and that the dean and chapter at their next audit fail not to appoint a lecturer or lecturers for that purpose, and that the custos and vicars see that proper attendance be given to the said lectures, and such services be performed in the chapel as are agreeable to the statutes.

Eleventh.—That no time be lost in replacing the college stocks, and that one fourteenth part of all fines received by the custos and vicars be set apart for that purpose until the same be restored.

Twelfth.—That the dean and chapter do more minutely inquire into the causes of the falling off of the cathedral school and report to the bishop thereon, and that they lose no time in providing a suitable schoolroom in lieu of that pulled down, and also a diligent usher.

Thirteenth.—That the dean with two prebendaries do not fail to visit the library, and see that the catalogues of the books be completed by the library keeper, by inserting the names or titles of all the books which have been brought in and are not at present in the catalogue.

Fourteenth.—That one of the vicars choral who shall be appointed the keeper of the college library do also make a catalogue of the books belonging to the same, to be always kept in the library, and another to be kept by the custos of the college, and that the custos and vicars do use their best endeavours to get those books which have been lent out restored.

Fifteenth.—That visitation of the hospitals of Saint Ethelbert in Hereford and Saint Catherine in Ledbury be regularly made every year, and the accounts of the latter, agreeably to the Act of Parliament in that behalf made and provided, be laid before the bishop.

That the twelfth chapter of the statutes be duly observed respecting the reading of the statutes in the month of November, and that strict regard be had to the general discipline and regulations of the church.

That a copy of these injunctions be enrolled in the act book of the dean and chapter, and also in the act book of the college.

(Signed) EDWARD HEREFORD.

July 9, 1835.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 524.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?

Dugdale (Monasticon, Vol. VI., Part III., Page 1238.—Edit. London, 1830,) states that "for several hundred years past there have been, and still are, founded in this cathedral a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, the four archdeacons of Coventry, Stafford, Salop, and Derby, and twenty-seven prebendaries, besides five priest vicars, seven lay clerks or singing men, eight choristers, and other officers and servants."

3. What were the duties of each?

The same author gives various extracts from the charters, statutes, and other documents of the cathedral (Ib. pp. 1238. 1257), from which it would appear that the duties attached to the various members of the capitular body were similar to those assigned at subsequent periods, allowing for the disuse in modern times of several offices and ceremonies connected anciently with the Romish ritual.

4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

It is presumed that the year was formerly divided into four residentiary stadia of three months each; but the terms of residence are not accurately defined in the documents cited by Dugdale. He refers, however, to two "Cathedral Registers" in the *Harleian Collection* of MSS., marked respectively 4799. 3868.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The body may at present be considered as in a state of transition from that constitution which was given it by the Act 1796 to that which it will assume when the Act 4 & 5 Vict. shall have taken full effect, which will be stated hereafter. A majority of its existing members, having been appointed before the passing of the latter Act, are under different regulations, both as to emoluments and residence, from those by which their colleagues are affected. With respect to residence, this will appear from the answer given to the fourth question.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The body consists of five members—the dean and four canons residentiary. The ancient dignitaries or officers were four in number,—the dean, the precentor, the chancellor, and the treasurer; of these four the first three still exist as members of the body. Other subordinate officers are the subchanter and sacrist, and those hereafter to be mentioned in the answer to question 7 of Section IV.

3. What are the duties of each?

That of the dean is generally to maintain the rights and liberties of the cathedral church, to superintend and regulate in some cases alone, and in others with the concurrence of the chapter, the conduct of its subordinate officers and ministers, with a view to the honour of God and the well-ordering of His church. The guardianship of the cathedral close is also committed to him principally, as a place to be esteemed more sacred than others. He is required to keep annually his statutable residence (see question 4), commencing it by reading the Morning Prayer, and to preach in the cathedral on five of the principal days in the year. From the duty of visiting triennially the parishes under the peculiar ordinary jurisdiction of the church of Lichfield, whether capitular or prebendal, he has been relieved by recent legislation, which has abolished that jurisdiction. It is his office to convene chapters of residentiaries, and in some cases of non-residentiaries also, and to preside in the absence of the bishop.

The duty of the precentor is (by himself, or his vicar the subchanter,) to arrange and superintend the musical services of the choir, and to admit and regulate the choristers. In the absence of the dean, or vacancy of the deanery, the precentor represents him as president of the chapter. He also installs the bishop, dean, and canons. He has three preaching turns as precentor, and two as prebendary of Colwich.

The duties of the chancellor are to regulate the readings of the lessons in the choir, to act as secretary and seal keeper of the body, and to take care of the chapter library. Preaching turns, three as chancellor, two as prebendary of Weeford. The two remaining canons have no specific duties as officers of the chapter; they keep their statutable residence, preach on the days allotted to their canonries, and attend generally, in common with their brethren, to all matters which may conduce to the good and honour of the church committed to their care. At the present time one of these canons is precluded by the state of his health from attendance to his duties, and his residence is kept for him by one of his colleagues. It may be here remarked, that the fourth of the ancient offices, that of treasurer, whose duty was the care by himself, or his vicar the sacrist, of the vessels and other ornaments of the church, and attendance to the state of the fabric, remains since the decease of the late Reverend Doctor Gardner either suspended with his former residentiaryship, or annexed to what is now become the non-residentiary prebend of Sawley.

The dean and chapter are ex officio visitors of the vicars choral, and of the institution founded by the late Andrew Newton, Esquire, of Lichfield, in the cathedral close, for the reception and support of the widows and unmarried daughters of necessitous clergymen deceased. They also appoint the inmates.

4. What residence is required?

Of the dean, ninety days in the year, to commence on any day he pleases.

Of the two canons appointed before the passing of the Act 4 & 5 Vict., two months each.

Of the two canons appointed since the passing of the said Act, three months each.

Residence during the remaining two months is kept by one of the prebendaries, who is remunerated for his attendance out of the surplus income accruing to the canons residentiary appointed before the Act of Victoria, in consequence of their each receiving one fourth of the corporate revenues, after deducting the dean's fifth, in lieu of one sixth, as heretofore.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Reading the Morning Service on the first day of the period prescribed to each, and attendance in the cathedral during the remainder of such period at the hours of Divine Service at least once in every day.

These duties may be performed, if requisite, by proxy; and the following justifications of occasional absence are enumerated in the Statutes:

Service of the King, duties connected with convocations or synods, imprisonment, inevitable detention, necessary business of the church, sickness, or other weighty reason, to be proved to the chapter, if required.

During his residence the residentiary is expected to apply himself to Divine Service and the business of the church, to maintain hospitality towards the canons, vicars, and farmers of the chapter estates, and to be liberal to the poor.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The original statutes have been superseded by a new code drawn up by Bishop Hackett, with consent of the dean and chapter, after the restoration of King Charles the Second, and promulgated shortly after the death of that prelate by his successor, Bishop Lloyd, to which a few additions have from time to time been made.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The body will then consist of a dean and four canons residentiary, namely, the precentor, the chancellor, and two others without any distinctive offices or titles. The residence of the dean will continue for eight months; that of the canons for three months each. It is not known what will be understood to constitute residence during the five additional months allotted to the dean.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

The offices of precentor and chancellor are, as already stated, annexed to two of the canonries.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

No.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

The canons residentiary have houses annexed to their stalls, and (with the temporary exception mentioned in the answer to question 4) they do reside in them.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Five.

2. How are they appointed?

Nominated by the holders of certain stalls, and appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Attendance at morning and evening prayers on Sundays and holidays invariably, except as stated in answer 6, and on all other days of the week, except that three days absence in the course of each month is allowed without any special leave, and at other times with special leave of the dean or canon in residence. The fines payable on further absence are the same with those which are stated in respect of the lay vicars in Sec. IV. Ans. 4.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

By (1) annual stipends annexed to their respective stalls varying from 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; (2) a statutable allowance of threepence per day for commons; (3) their share in the property belonging to the corporation of the vicars choral. The average annual income from these sources is not less than 100*l.* per annum, including the rent of the houses attached to their stalls respectively.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They constitute a corporation jointly with the lay vicars.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

One holds a benefice situated within three miles, one a benefice situated in the city, and a third the chaplaincy of Saint John's Hospital, also in the city; and these three are in consequence permitted to be absent from their duties at the cathedral on Sundays.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

No.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?
2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are the stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is there any provision made for them when leaving school.
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There is no school in connexion with the cathedral church, but the choristers are taught daily at a school provided purposely for them by the dean and chapter. See Sec. IV. Ans. 5.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Seven, whereof one stall is reserved for the organist.

2. What are their emoluments?

Their emoluments arise from the leases and reserved rents of their corporate property, the stipends annexed to their stalls, their "commons," and their official houses.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They, in conjunction with the subchanter and the rest of the priest vicars, constitute the corporation of "the subchanter and vicars choral of Lichfield Cathedral."

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

The statutes subject them to daily attendance in general, with the privilege however to each of claiming in every four weeks three whole days or six half days non-attendance, either consecutively or not consecutively; provided that these times of non-attendance (which are called "sine days") be not claimed on Sundays or solemn days, nor when more than two vicars of a side are absent,

except in cases of sickness or leave obtained. Unauthorized absence entails on each occasion a forfeiture of 2*d.* to the fabric, besides the loss of commons, and of 1*s.* distributable among their colleagues present; this last-mentioned fine has not recently been exacted. The statutes impose on one of these lay vicars the liability to read the First Lesson, and on two others to say or sing the Litany as far as the Lord's Prayer, according as they may be appointed in the Hebdomadary table. They may be called upon to report to the authorities as to the musical fitness of any new member or candidate.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The statutable number of stipendiary choristers is eight, besides which there are generally four or six supernumerary boys on probation:

The two head boys have	each 20*l.*	a year.
third and fourth	each 12*l.*	,,
fifth and sixth	each 8*l.*	,,
seventh and eighth	each 7*l.*	,,

In addition to these pecuniary payments, the choristers and probationers receive gratuitous education at a school provided for their use, the master of which is paid by the dean and chapter; and when a chorister leaves, if his conduct and his services justify it, the dean and chapter endeavour (by such a present as their funds will allow) to further his apprenticeship or appointment to some fit occupation.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

None.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The chapter clerk and registrar. His emoluments are about 230*l.* per annum.

The subsacrist or senior verger. His emoluments about 120*l.* per annum.

The dean and chapter's apparitor and junior verger. His emoluments are about 60*l.* per annum.

The organist receives 4*l.* per annum, and as a vicar choral the same emolument as each member of that body.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Two on Sundays, and two on each week-day. Every Sunday morning Divine Service begins at half past ten; every Sunday evening at half past four; every other day in the week at 10 a.m., and at 4 p.m., except on Christmas-day or Good Friday, or on some other special occasions, and for about six days in the year when the cathedral is cleaned. All the services are choral, except on days of humiliation, when the organ is not played.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

Eight men (including two temporary supernumeraries) and fourteen boys (including probationers). It is the rarest occurrence for any lay vicar or chorister to be absent from either of the hours of public worship on Sundays.

The attendance of lay vicars on week-days varies according to the use that is made of the privileges referred to under article IV. 4.

As a statutable corporation the number of lay vicars has undergone neither addition nor diminution within the last twenty years; any vacancy by death being statutably supplied by fresh election; but within the last six years a

supernumerary counter tenor, and more lately a supernumerary bass, have been added pending the decay of two voices among the lay vicars of oldest standing. The latter of these is paid by the dean and chapter out of their private property.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

A sermon is preached in the cathedral, from the pulpit which is placed in the choir, at morning service on Sundays and holidays, and on other special solemnities when authorized by the dean.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday, and on Christmas-day and Ascension-day.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is an officer entitled the divinity lecturer, but his duty of delivering lectures is commuted by statute into that of preaching sermons on certain Saint days.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The state of the fabric is generally good, but in consequence of the perishable nature of the stone with which the cathedral was originally built it requires frequent restoration and repair.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

The funds for its maintenance are derived from rents, interest on money in the funds, and fines on the renewal of leases, and are set apart for the purposes of the fabric under the provisions of an Act of Parliament 37 Geo. III. cap. 20.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

During the last fourteen years between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.* have been expended on repairs and restoration of the fabric from the general funds derived from the sources mentioned in answer to the preceding question.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

There are pews appropriated to the families of the residentiaries; some also to other inhabitants of the close and city, who pay an acknowledgment to the dean and chapter, which is carried to the fabric account.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

The chapter holds the tithes of Tideswell, Cannock, Rugeley, Dilhorne, Harborne, Thornton, Chebsey, part of Eccleshall, part of Berkswich, Edgbaston, Hope, and part of the parish of Bakewell.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each. and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

For answers to these questions see Schedule (A.)

SCHEDULE (A.)

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Thornton - -	145 0 0	223	157 13 3	Two, one of which has a district.	- - - -	10*l.* per annum to a new district church.	The Dean and Chapter.
Rugeley - - -	405 0 0	4,188	428 0 0	Two, one of which has a district.	- - - -	15*l.* per annum to the district church of Brereton; 15*l.* per annum to the church at Gentleshaw.	Ditto.
Harborne - -	328 0 0	2,350	605 0 0	Three, one of which has a district.	- - - -	- - - -	Ditto.
Dilhorne - - -	210 0 0	1,615	215 0 0	Two, one of which has a district.	8*l.* per annum to a new district church.	- - - -	Ditto.
Chebsey - -	478 0 0	466	250 0 0	One - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Ditto.
Part of Eccleshall -	804 17 3	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - -	4*l.* per annum to Eccleshall	The Bishop.
Part of Berkswich -	99 18 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannock - -	1,217 6 0	3,081	182 10 2	Two, one of which has a district.	100*l.* per annum to the parish church, and 8*l.* per annum to the new district church	- - - -	The Dean and Chapter.
Tideswell - -	341 10 0	3,045	209 13 3	Two - - - - -	21*l.* per annum to the parish church.	- - - -	Ditto.
Hope - - -	591 5 0	4,434	250 0 0	Two - - - - -	20*l.* per annum to the parish church.	- - - -	Ditto.
Edgbaston - -	131 12 4	10,000	370 10 0	Three, two of which have districts.	5*l.* per annum to the parish church.	- - - -	Lord Calthorpe.
Bakewell - - -	Tithe 554*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* and about 105 acres of land.	2,652	496 17 0	One; there are ten chapelries in this parish, each of which have a church and endowment.	- - - -	- - - -	Dean and Chapter; some of the chapels are in the patronage of the Vicar of Bakewell, and some in that of the Duke of Devonshire.

7 Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

The vicarages of Hope and Tideswell have been augmented 15*l.* per annum each, the vicarage of Cannock 45*l.* per annum, and the perpetual curacies of Great Wyrley in the parish of Cannock and Forsbrook in the parish of Dilhorne 8*l.* per annum each, under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV. cap. 45.

Previous to that Act the dean and chapter made several augmentations, and on the renewal of leases arrangements have been made with lessees to pay certain sums to small incumbencies, as stated in the following answer.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

In addition to the augmentations mentioned in answer to the last question, the following sums are paid annually to incumbents:

To curates in the Peake, 4*l.*; the vicar of Cannock, 55*l.*; the vicar of Tideswell, 6*l.*; the vicar of Hope, 5*l.*; the vicar of Edgbaston, 5*l.*; the vicar of Eccleshall, 4*l.*; the perpetual curate of Gentleshaw, 15*l.*; the perpetual curate of Brereton, 15*l.*; and the perpetual curate of Langton, 10*l.*

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

We have some account of visitations in the years 1738 and 1752.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Yes.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

We are unable to define the powers of the visitor as distinct from those which he possesses under the composition referred to in the answer to the next question.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

They are modified by a special composition entered into in the year 1428.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation.

We are not aware that there is any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

By charter is granted to the Bishop of Lichfield the power (with consent of the dean and chapter) of abrogating, altering, ratifying, and confirming existing local statutes of the cathedral church, and also from time to time, when necessary, of making and establishing (with like consent) other wholesome, honest, and necessary statutes, &c., as to them seems meet, but so that they be not contrary and repugnant to the laws and statutes of England.

The charter also grants to the bishop and his vicar general, as well as to the dean and canons residentiary, to be ex officio justices of the peace for the cathedral close, and empowers these parties respectively to administer the necessary oaths. It further grants to the bishop for the better support of the fabric of the said cathedral church two fairs to be holden at Eccleshall, the profits to be applied to the use of such fabric.

The statutes require the chapter to do all honour and reverence to the bishop, and impose upon him the obligation of maintaining and preserving to the utmost of his power the rights, liberties, and possessions of the cathedral church. He arbitrates in the case of any dispute arising in the capitular body, and also among the vicars choral, should the chapter fail to effect an agreement between the parties; he appoints the latter, should the chapter neglect to do so.

The bishop appoints the holders of all the canonries in the cathedral, residentiary and prebendal. He may convene chapters, by the dean or president, whether general or of the residentiaries.

A special composition, of which a copy is herewith furnished, defines the times and mode of his holding his visitations.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church are to occupy his episcopal throne on the south side of the choir; a seat near the communion table; the central stall in the chapter house and the consistory court on the south side of the south aisle of the choir; to preach and perform the divine offices in the cathedral as often as he thinks proper; to have access to the registry of the capitular body, and to consult, without payment of any fee, the documents which it contains.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop has no portion of the common fund of the church; he receives a payment of 20*l.* annually from the chapter; he holds ex officio the prebendal stall of Eccleshall founded in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The dean and canons have not, as a body, been used to assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, nor in the proceedings of his court specified in Canon cxxii. They assist him in imposition of hands when his ordinations are held in the cathedral church.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About 3,000.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

Yes; any respectable person in Lichfield or its vicinity is allowed to have books out, on condition of entering the volume or volumes borrowed in the "lending book," with the date of the taking out and returning of them.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

No endowment; but there is a yearly subscription paid by the residentiaries, and a small payment charged on each prebendary at the time of his installation. There is also an annual sum of 5*l.* paid from the fabric fund towards the repairs of the library.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

The parish of Saint Mary.

2. What is the population of each?

In 1851—2,659.

3. What is the income of the cure?

The net annual income is supposed to be from 500*l.* to 600*l.*

4. Is there a house of residence?

There is.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

Not any.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

The vicarages of Chebsey, Harborne, Rugeley, Dilhorne, and the perpetual curacies of Cannock and North Harborne, in the county of Stafford. The vicarages of Bakewell, Hope, and Tideswell, in the county of Derby. The vicarage of Thornton, near Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln.

2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?

Name of Parish.	Population in 1851.	Income.	House of Residence.	Observations.
		£ s. d.		
Chebsey	466	250 0 0	Yes.	
Harborne	2,400	605 0 0	Yes.	
Rugeley	4,188 (*a*)	428 0 0	Yes.	(*a*) This is the population of the entire parish; the chapelry of Brereton takes off 1,000.
Dilhorne	1,615	215 0 0	Yes.	
Cannock	3,081 (*b*)	182 10 2	Yes.	(*b*) A portion of this forms the chapelry of Wyrley; another portion, of Gentleshaw.
North Harborne	8,379 (*c*)	215 0 0	Yes.	(*c*) Including the chapelry of Smethwick.
Bakewell	2,652 (*d*)	496 17 0	Yes.	(*d*) With ten chapelries, each having its own church and endowment.
Hope	4,434 (*e*)	250 14 0	Yes.	(*e*) Exclusive of Fairfield.
Tideswell	3,043 (*f*)	209 13 3	Yes.	(*f*) Exclusive of Wormhill, which has its own church.
Thornton	236	157 13 3	Yes.	

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

Not any increase in the number of curates, but augmentations of income have been granted, out of the reserved rents accruing to the chapter, in several instances, as before stated.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Previously to the passing of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113. the chapter were in the habit of making grants occasionally (in addition to the augmentations of livings specified under article 7) for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the body.

Since the above Act came into operation they have felt themselves precluded (by the forty-ninth section of the Act) from expending any part of their corporate revenues in the promotion of spiritual purposes.

The members of the chapter, however, in their *individual capacity* make contributions in furtherance of such objects as appear to have a special claim on the consideration of the capitular body.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

An endeavour is now being made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in the city of Lichfield, of the council of which it is proposed that the dean and canons should be ex officio members. Its success is at present uncertain.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There are no houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for the purpose.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

A training school for masters of parochial schools has been established in the city. The dean and canon in residence are ex officio members of the school committee. The young men in training attend Divine Service at the cathedral. The present principal is a prebendary.

SCHEDULE (A.)—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Thornton	145 0 0	223	157 13 3	Two, one of which has a district.	-	10*l.* per annum to a new district church.	The dean and chapter.
Rugeley	405 0 0	4,188	428 0 0	Two, one of which has a district.	-	15*l.* per annum to the district church of Brereton; 15*l.* per annum to the church of Gentleshaw.	Ditto.
Harborne	328 0 0	2,350	605 0 0	Three, one of which has a district.	-	-	Ditto.
Dilhorne	210 0 0	1,615	215 0 0	Two, one of which has a new district.	8*l.* per annum to a new district church.	-	Ditto.
Chebsey	478 0 0	466	250 0 0	One	-	-	Ditto.
Cannock	1,217 6 0	3,081	182 10 2	Two, one of which has a district.	100*l.* per annum to the parish church, and 8*l.* per annum to the new district church.	-	Ditto.
Tideswell	341 10 0	3,045	209 13 3	Two	21*l.* per annum to the parish church.	-	Ditto.
Hope	591 5 0	4,434	250 10 0	Two	20*l.* per annum to the parish church.	-	Ditto.
Part of Eccleshall	804 17 3	-	-	-	-	4*l.* per annum to Eccleshall.	The bishop.
Part of Berkswich	99 18 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgbaston	131 12 4	10,000	370 10 0	Three, two of which have districts.	5*l.* per annum to the parish church.	-	Lord Calthorp.
Bakewell	Tithe 554 2 4 and about 105 acres of land.	2,652	496 17 0	One. There are ten chapelries in this parish, each of which have a church and endowment.	-	-	The dean and chapter. Some of the chapels are in the patronage of the Vicar of Bakewell, and some in the Duke of Devonshire.

SCHEDULE (B.)

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

—	Name.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
			£ s. d.	
In the City:				
Lichfield - -	Saint Mary's, vicarage -	2,659	550 0 0	Yes.
Elsewhere:				
Derbyshire - -	Bakewell, vicarage -	2,652	496 17 0	Yes.
Derbyshire - -	Hope, vicarage - -	4,434	250 14 0	Yes.
Derbyshire - -	Tideswell, vicarage -	3,045	209 13 3	Yes.
Staffordshire - -	Cannock, vicarage -	3,081	182 10 2	Yes.
Staffordshire - -	Chebsey, vicarage -	466	250 0 0	Yes.
Staffordshire - -	Dilhorne, vicarage -	1,615	215 0 0	Yes.
Staffordshire - -	Harborne, vicarage -	2,350	605 0 0	Yes.
Staffordshire - -	North Harborne, P.C. -	8,379	215 0 0	Yes.
Staffordshire - -	Rugeley, vicarage -	4,188	428 0 0	Yes.
Lincolnshire - -	Thornton, vicarage -	236	157 13 3	Yes.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see p.* 526.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

William the First by his charter transferred the seat of the episcopate of Dorchester of Remigius to the city of Lincoln. A copy of this charter is the first document entered in the book called "Registrum Remigii," there not being in the custody of the chapter any records of this see whilst it was the see Dorchester. There is not any record of the original constitution of the chapter.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

The number of the members of the chapter appears by the statutes which were embodied previous to the year 1440, and are written in the "Registrum Novum." There were two chapters, or two parts of the same chapter; the first consisting of the dean and other residentiaries, viz. the dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and sub-dean; the second comprising the dean and other residentiaries, and the archdeacons of the diocese, and the non-residentiary prebendaries. According to the statutes in the Registrum Novum there were thirteen dignities besides the bishop; that is to say, the dignity of dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, sub-dean, archdeacon of Lincoln, archdeacon of Northampton, archdeacon of Leicester, archdeacon of Buckingham, archdeacon of Bedford, archdeacon of Oxford, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and archdeacon of Stowe, and besides these dignities there were fifty-two prebends or canonries.

3. What were the duties of each?

The duties of the dean and residentiary chapter are comprised in the statutes above mentioned, but these statutes having been established during the prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion in this kingdom, the duties detailed in the statutes relate to the forms and proceedings during Divine Service in the cathedral in accordance with that form of worship. The statutes have not been remodelled at the time of or since the Reformation, and are not applicable to the performance of Divine Service according to the reformed church of England.

4. What was the residence required?

The residence required by the above-mentioned statutes was thirty-four weeks and four days.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

It is thus described in the statutes:

"Canonici ecclesiæ nostræ residere debeant in majori per triginta et quatuor septimanas et quatuor dies, continue vel interpolatim (priscam sequentis consuetudinem) fore observandum decernimus et declaramus."

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?
2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The present body consists of the dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, and the archdeacon of Lincoln. The treasure of the cathedral having been taken

away in the time of Henry VIII. the office of treasurer, who had the custody of such treasure, ceased, and a new canonry, of which the archdeacon of Lincoln is the present canon, having been added to the chapter by the bishop under the authority of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duties of the dean and chapter consist in attending service twice a day during their residence, and preaching on the days assigned to them, or in the absence of those whose turn it is.

During their respective residences they attend the meetings for superintending the education in the city, conducted on the principles of the established church. They are visitors of the national schools, and of other charitable institutions, which they regularly attend. They have the superintendence of the services in the cathedral, and upon them the care of the fabric devolves, and the repairs of it, which causes a considerable annual expenditure.

4. What residence is required?

The year for residence commences on the 29th of September; the dean's residence is fixed by the statute of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. for eight months in every year. The year of the chapter is divided into four periods of residence, that is to say, from Michaelmas to Christmas, from Christmas to Lady-day, from Lady-day to Midsummer, and from Midsummer to Michaelmas. At the annual audit which takes place about the middle of September the precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, and archdeacon of Lincoln choose, by seniority in appointment, one of these residences for the following year. It cannot be ascertained at what time the division of the year now in practice by the dean and chapter first commenced. But it appears by the chapter acts that it has been in operation since 19th September 1785, when the first entry is made of the selection of their respective times of residence; but it is presumed that it had been in existence and regularly practised for many previous years.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

The residence required by the ancient statutes as above stated was thirty-four weeks and four days. By a subsequent statute passed in 1596 each residentiary was allowed to be absent from the cathedral 261 days in the year. And the 44th canon of 1603 contains the following words:—"And such of the "said canons and prebendaries as by the ordinances of the said cathedral or "collegiate churches do stand bound to be resident in the same shall so among "themselves sort and proportion the time of the year concerning residence to be "kept in the said churches as that some of them always shall be personally "resident there." And the year of the dean and chapter was then divided in the manner above set forth, so as to comply with this regulation in the canon.

Residence consists in each member coming to Lincoln to reside, and in actually residing in his place of residence within the close of Lincoln during the time of the residence chosen by or fixed for him, and in attending the services of the cathedral on Sundays and on week-days during his residence.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The statutes as embodied in the "Registrum Novum" do not appear to have been altered or modified, except as to the time of residence, and except by the award or determination of Bishop Almwick, anno Domini 1440.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The constitution of the capitular body has been altered under the provisions of the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. by adding a fourth canon as a member of the

chapter, who is at present the archdeacon of Lincoln. That Act does not require any other alterations in the constitution of the chapter.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

The prebend or canonry of Buckden is annexed to the bishoprick

The prebend or canon of Kilsby was annexed to the office of precentor, and the prebend or canonry of East Stoke to the office of chancellor, and the prebend or canonry of Kirton to the office of sub-dean, as appears by the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. The prebends or canonries of Kilsby and East Stoke still remain annexed to the office of precentor and chancellor during the lives of the present possessors, but the corps of the prebend or canonry of Kirton was separated from the office of sub-dean at the death of the former sub-dean, and is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England by the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

The canonry of Corringham was annexed to the vicarage of Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln, but the corps became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England under the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. at the death of the late incumbent.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

The dean, precentor, chancellor, and sub-dean have houses of residence annexed to their stalls, and they reside in them during their respective times of residence.

The fourth canon (now the archdeacon of Lincoln) has no house of residence.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

There are four vicars or minor canons.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Each vicar resides in one of the four houses of residence in the vicar's court rent-free, but subject to repair by the residing vicar and to dilapidations. The duties are for each vicar for a week (in turn) to read prayers on Sunday morning and evening, and on every day in that week morning and evening. The vicars also attend the services on Saints days and on other public occasions, and generally when not hindered by the care of their parishes or schools, or by indisposition.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

Each vicar has his house of residence and several small money payments from the dean and chapter, amounting (for each) to 19*l.* 6*s.*, and the fines arising upon the renewal of leases of properties, chiefly in Lincoln, belonging to the vicars as a corporate body, are divided amongst them, and on average of the

last ten years each has received 23*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, which, with the money payments above mentioned, make the payments to each vicar 42*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The dean and chapter formerly set apart certain livings to which they did not deem it in their power to present any other than the vicars or minor canons, and that these vicars or minor canons now enjoy these livings, though in some cases recent Acts of Parliament will prevent their successors from doing the same.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

The vicars are a corporation.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

They hold benefices with their minor canonries under the jurisdiction of the bishop, and subject to the usual parochial regulations.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

The provisions of the Act of 3 & 4 Victoria have not been at all applied to the vicars or minor canons.

III.—SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a school for the education of the choristers in reading, writing, and arithmetic, entirely under the control of the dean and chapter.

There is also a grammar school in the midst of the City of Lincoln, supported alike by the dean and chapter and the municipal corporation of the city; the two schools which existed up to 1583, one belonging to the dean and chapter, and the other to the municipal corporation, were united into one school by a deed of union dated 18th January 1583. Under the provisions of this deed the head master was appointed by the dean and chapter, and the usher or under master by the municipal corporation. By this deed of 1583 the dean and chapter were bound to pay 20*l.* a year to the head master, and the corporation to pay 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the head master, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the usher. The school having frequently been much injured by the misunderstandings between the head master and usher, which were much fostered by their being under the appointment and control of the two corporate bodies, the dean and chapter and municipal corporation entered into a deed bearing date the 8th November 1850 for modifying the constitution and discipline of the Lincoln grammar school, and amongst other things agreed that one master only should be appointed for the school, and that he should appoint the under masters and be altogether responsible for the school, and pay the under masters, subject nevertheless to the control of the dean and chapter and the corporation.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The master of the school for the choristers is appointed by the dean and chapter, and is entirely under their superintendence and control.

The master of the grammar school is appointed by the dean and chapter, under regulations giving to the municipal corporation such a control as to ensure the appointment of a competent master, with a reference to the bishop of the diocese in case of difference between the two corporate bodies to decide the matter of difference between them.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The dean and chapter, in pursuance of that deed, now pay annually to the head master of the grammar school 60*l.* a year, in addition to the previous stipend of 20*l.*, making together 80*l.*

The municipal corporation pay to the head master 39*l.* a year, which previous to the deed of 8th November 1850 they had annually paid to the head master, 50*l.* a year, which they had before the said deed paid to the under master, and the additional 50*l.* a year under the provisions of the deed of 8th November 1850, altogether 139*l.* a year.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

A house of residence was bought for the master about sixty years ago, and the present master is in the occupation of it. The master takes boarders, but there are not any foundation scholars.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

No allowances are made to the scholars.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

There are no foundation scholars, and there is no provision made for foundation scholars.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The grammar school is open to boarders as well as day scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There are no foundation scholars in the grammar school, and there are now seventy-eight boys in the school; about half are receiving a classical education, and the other half a commercial one.

The grammar school is held in an ancient building in the centre of the city of Lincoln, called the Gray Friars, which is only in part occupied by the school, but is altogether well calculated for extending the usefulness of the school, but a considerable sum is wanted in order to afford the accommodations which are required for the further extension and improvement of the school. The dean and chapter are patrons of the Spital Hospital, of which the revenues have been the subject of a suit in the Court of Chancery before the Master of the Rolls. The late Lord Langdale, when Master of the Rolls, made an order that the Attorney-General should take in before the Master in Chancery a scheme for the future management of the charity, and also that the dean and chapter should be at liberty to propose a scheme for the same purrpose. The dean and chapter did accordingly propose a scheme for applying some of the accumulations now in court towards the better adaptation of the said building called the Gray Friars for the accommodation of the school, and for building a new house for the residence of the master, and that a part of the surplus of the annual income should be applied towards providing and paying the salary of a competent master for carrying on an efficient commercial school, and the remaining part towards providing salaries for masters and mistresses of the national schools in Lincoln.

In addition to the authority given by the late Lord Langdale to the dean and chapter, a special power was given to them by the founder of the hospital to remodel the constitution established by that deed of foundation in substance as well as in form according to the exigencies to be rendered necessary by the efflux of time and by the change of circumstances thereby brought about, and nearly all the property belonging to the charity is in Lincoln or in parishes adjoining. The population of Lincoln by the census of 1841 was 13,880, and by the census of 1851 was 17,532, an increase of about twenty-six per cent.

The Attorney-General, Sir A. Cockburn, brought before the Master a scheme for establishing a school at Market Rasen, which is altogether unconnected with the charity, and nearly twenty miles distant from nearly all the property of the charity, and had by the census of 1841 a population of 2,022, and by the census of 1851 a population of 2,110, an increase of about four and a half per cent.

Sir F. Thesiger when Attorney-General stayed all the proceedings in the case, and they now remain in the same state.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

There are eight lay vicars; five on the foundation and three supernumeraries.

2. What are their emoluments?

The five on the foundation receive 60*l.* a year each, besides the rents reserved upon the leases of five houses in the close of Lincoln, and fines on the renewal of such leases, such rents and fines amounting on a yearly average to 5*l.* or thereabouts to each; one of the supernumeraries receives 60*l.* a year, and the two others 24*l.* a year each.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

All attend the morning and afternoon service on Sundays. The two supernumeraries who receive 24*l.* a year each are allowed to be absent from four services on week-days, and the others from two services on week-days.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number of choristers is ten. The four senior boys are called "choristers," and are boarded and lodged with the music master, and receive 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* each annually. The six junior boys receive 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year each. All are educated at the expense of the dean and chapter. An apprentice fee of 15*l.* is allowed for each boy who has conducted himself satisfactorily on his becoming superannuated and leaving the choir.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are not any beadsmen or almsmen.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Hav their duties in any case become obsolete?

The following are the statutable officers of the cathedral, viz.:

The chapter clerk.	The lay sacrist.
The receiver general.	The senior verger.
The clerk of the fabric.	The junior verger.
The sacrist.	Two porters.
The succentor.	Two stallkeepers.
The organist.	The surveyor of the chapter estates.
The master of the choristers.	
The vice chancellor.	The surveyor of the fabric.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral.

There are two services in the cathedral on every Sunday and on every week-day. The services on the Sunday are at half past ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, and on week-days at ten in the morning and four in the afternoon between 29th September and 25th March; and at ten in the morning and three in the afternoon between 25th March and 29th September. All the services both on Sundays and week-days are choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

Eight men and ten boys attend in the choir on Sundays and week-days. Five supernumerary men were added about ten years ago as an experiment, and some of the five were allowed greater latitudes for absence on week-days. The number of supernumeraries is now reduced to three, which new regulation secures a better attendance constantly than when there were five. No other diminution has taken place.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

A sermon is preached on every Sunday morning in the choir, and on Christmas-day, the Circumcision, New Year's-day, Epiphany, the Purification, Ash Wednesday, Lady-day, Good Friday, the Ascension, All Saints, and on the days appointed by Parliament.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The Holy Communion is administered in the cathedral on every first Sunday in the month, besides the great festivals.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is not any officer in the cathedral whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric has for many years past been undergoing a thorough repair, and is now, with few exceptions, in a very good and substantial state of repair. The repairs have been gradually proceeded with as the income arose to enable the dean and chapter to pay the expenses.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

There are estates and houses belonging to the fabric; some at rack-rent, some held on lease.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

During the last fourteen years 21,786*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* have been expended upon the cathedral. The following are the sources from which the expenditure has been defrayed:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand at the audit, 1838 - - -	609	10	4
Rents - - - - - -	8,261	6	4
Fines on renewals of leases - - - -	10,560	15	10
Old materials - - - - -	42	13	5
Gravel sold from a field belonging to the fabric estate	2,239	15	3
Balance due to the clerk of the fabric - -	72	2	11
	21,786	4	1

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

Besides the stalls assigned to the dean and chapter, prebendaries, minor canons, and seats for their families, there are not any appropriated seats or pews, or any seats or pews let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

The parishes are enumerated in the following schedule (A.)

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or GlebeLand.	Population in 1841.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy in 1831.	Number of Churches.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£		£		£ *s.* *d.*	
Ailsby - -	592	201	73	1	30 0 0	Dean and chapter.
Ashby Puerorum -	248	102	118	1	- -	Dean and chapter.
Bicker - -	333	2,120	560	1	- -	Dean and chapter.
Bierton - -	766	605	- -	- -	20 0 0	—
with Buckland -		537	- -	- -	20 0 0	—
Stoke Mandeville -	204	493	292	3	- -	Dean and chapter.
and Quarrendon -	569	64				
Burringham -	236	624	- -	Hamlet to Bottesford.	- -	Bishop of Lincoln and dean and chapter alternately to Messingham withBottesford.
Bytham Castle -	889	757	610	1	- -	Bishop of Lincoln and dean and chapter alternately to Little Bytham with Castle Bytham.
Edwinstow, with Ollerton, and Carburton - -	1,869	2,418	639	3	- -	Dean and chapter.
Glentham - -	435	477	90	1	16 13 4	Dean and chapter.
Greetwell - -	361	42	52	1	20 0 0	Dean and chapter.
Hameldon - -	1,043	325	180	2	13 6 8	Dean and chapter.
with Braunston -	265	443				
Hibaldstow - -	285	688	328	1	- -	Bishop of Lincoln and Mr. Dalison alternately.
Irby - -	90	139	83	1	- -	Dean and chapter.
Lincoln St. Nicholas	346	1,053	169	1	10 0 0	Dean and chapter and prebendary of Dunholme alternately to St. Nicholas with St. John.
Normanby - -	399	471	88	1	9 13 4	Dean and chapter.
Orston - -	673	501	- -	- -	15 0 0	Dean and chapter.
with Scarrington -		230	268	3	- -	
and Thoroton -	420	532				
Paxton, Great -	685	415	- -	- -	75 0 0	Dean and chapter.
with Paxton, Little, and Toseland -	230	214	231	3	- -	
		204				
Rushden - -	219	318	141	1	12 13 4	Dean and chapter.
Searby - -	438	234	172	1	20 0 0	Dean and chapter.
Skillington - -	508	434	126	1	5 0 0	Christopher Turnor, Esq.
Scredington -	245	364	80	1	1 6 8	Dean and chapter.
Strubby - -	316	268	150	1	10 0 0	Dean and chapter.
Tathwell - -	722	365	227	1	2 13 4	Bishop of Lincoln.
Wellingore - -	666	850	206	1	20 0 0	Dean and chapter.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

The annual values mentioned in schedule (A.) include the estates of the dean and chapter as well as the tithe and glebe land.

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

The answer to this question appears in schedule (A.)

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

The population mentioned in schedule (A.) is taken from the census of 1841, the other not being yet published.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

The values of the vicarages and perpetual curacies are taken from the ecclesiastical revenues return of 1831. The dean and chapter have no means of showing from what sources they are derived.

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

The number of churches is taken from the return of ecclesiastical revenues of 1831, with the exception of Saint Nicholas in Newport, Lincoln, which has been built since 1831.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

No augmentation of vicarages have taken place under the powers of 1 and 2 William IV. c. 45., but the dean and chapter are now in negotiation with their lessees for augmenting the vicarage of Bierton with two annual sums of 40*l.* each.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

Other grants have been made to vicarages and perpetual curacies amounting to about 300*l.* per annum, as appears in Schedule (A.)

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of Lincoln by the statutes is the visitor of his cathedral church of Lincoln.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

An ancient visitation took place in the time of William Alnwick, Bishop of Lincoln, as appears by his laudum or determination in 1440, and other more recent visitations have taken place.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Copies of articles of visitation are sent herewith.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The bishop is visitor of the dean and chapter of the cathedral, and of all persons having dignities, canonries, prebends, parsonages, chanteries, and offices in the same, as often and when he shall think it expedient.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

The general powers of the visitor are not modified by any custom.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

There is not any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

"Dignitas episcopi (cujus ordo dici debeat dignitatis culmen potius quam dignitas) est in choro capitulo et in omnibus locis supra decanum omnes canonicos et ecclesiæ ministros etiam dignitates obtinentes in eadem in exhibitione honoris habere præeminentiam."

Registrum Novum.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The bishop has the right of pre-eminence in the cathedral; he holds his ordinations, visitations, and confirmations there; his Consistory Court for the diocese is held in part of the cathedral appropriated to that purpose, usually called the Consistory Court.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop has not any portion of the common fund, or any pension or payment from the chapter.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The ordinations having been, previous to the year 1839, holden at Buckden and not in the cathedral, it was not usual for the members of the chapter to attend thereon, nor was their attendance called for by the bishop. But the Reverend Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D., sub-dean of the cathedral church of Lincoln, was the examining chaplain of Bishop Tomline. The Reverend Henry Kaye Bonney, now archdeacon of Lincoln, and a member of the chapter of Lincoln, was examining chaplain to Bishop Pelham, and the Reverend James Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., sub-dean of Lincoln, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, was for several years examining chaplain to Bishop Kaye.

The dean and other members of the chapter attend the ordinations if in residence at the time.

No proceedings have lately taken place in the Consistory Court against clergymen for any crime.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

A library belongs to the cathedral, and is in a building adjoining to it.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

The library contains from 4,450 to 4,500 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is accessible to the members of the chapter and to the vicars choral, all of whom have keys to it. Any clergyman of the diocese, by application to the residentiary in residence, may have access to it, and books are lent to the clergy with the consent of the residentiary.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no regular endowment or other source of support for the same. There is a small sum in hand, which has arisen from contributions of newly appointed prebendaries, but these contributions have now ceased, the prebends being now honorary, and having no estates or income attached to them.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

The parish of Saint Nicholas with Saint John in Newport in the city of Lincoln is in the alternate patronage of the dean and chapter and the prebendary of Dunholme. The parish of Saint Mary Magdalen, partly in the close and partly in the bail of Lincoln, is in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The dean and chapter as a body have not the patronage of any other parishes in Lincoln.

2. What is the population of each?

The population of Saint Nicholas and Saint John is 1,053, and the population of Saint Mary Magdalene is 613.

3. What is the income of the cure?

The income of the benefice of Saint Nicholas with Saint John is 169*l.*, and that of Saint Mary Magdalene 120*l.*

4. Is there a house of residence?

There is not any house of residence in either parish.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

The dean and chapter subscribed as a body 500*l.* towards the erection of the church of Saint Nicholas with Saint John in Newport, and individually towards other churches.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

The other parishes in the patronage of the chapter are shown in schedule (B.)

SCHEDULE (B.)

——	Name.	Population in 1841.	Income in 1831.	Any House.
			£	
In the city - - -	Saint Mary Magdalen -	613	120	No.
Ditto - -	St Nicholas with St. John (alternately).	1,053	169	No.
Elsewhere and where?				
County of Lincoln -	Ailsby - -	201	73	No.
Ditto - -	Ashby Puerorum -	102	118	Yes.
Ditto - -	Bicker - - -	2,120	560	Yes.
County of Buckingham -	Bierton with Chapelries	605 Bierton - 537 Buckland - 493 Stoke Mandeville - - 64 Quarrendon -	292	Yes.
County of Lincoln -	Carlton, Great - -	352	371	Yes.
Ditto - -	Little Bytham with Castle Bytham (alternately).	757	610	Yes.
County of Nottingham -	Edwinstow - -	2,418	639	Yes.
County of Lincoln -	Friesthorpe - -	53	114	Yes.
Ditto - -	Glentham - -	477	90	Yes.
Ditto - -	Gosberton - -	2,120	130	Yes.
Ditto - -	Greetwell - -	42	52	No.
County of Leicester -	Gumley - - -	240	390	Yes.
County of Lincoln -	Hainton - - -	322	240	No.
County of Rutland -	Hambledon - -	325 Hambledon - 443 Braunston -	180	Yes.
County of Lincoln -	Irby - -	139	83	No.
Ditto - -	Messingham with Bottesford (alternately).	1,548 Messingham 1,586 Bottesford	598	Yes.
Ditto - -	Normanby by Spital -	471	88	Yes.
County of Nottingham -	Orston - -	501 Orston - 230 Scarrington - 152 Screveton - 532 Thoroton -	268	Yes.
County of Huntingdon -	Paxton, Great - -	415 Paxton, Great 214 Paxton, Little 204 Toseland -	231	Yes.
County of Hertford -	Rushden - -	318	141	No.
County of Lincoln -	Scredington - -	364	80	No.
Ditto - -	Searby with Owmby -	234	172	Yes.
Ditto - -	Strubby - -	268	150	Yes.
County of Northampton -	Tansor - -	303	283	Yes.
County of Lincoln -	Thorpe on the Hill -	342	247	Yes.
Ditto - -	Wellingore - -	850	206	Yes.

2. What is the population of each of these?

The population of each is shown in schedule (B.)

3. What is the income of the cure?

The income of the cure of each is shown in schedule (B.)

4. Is there any house of residence?

The answer to the question as to residence is shown in schedule (B.)

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected by the chapter in the parishes enumerated in schedule (B.)

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

The dean and chapter have not augmented the stipend of any curates.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

This question cannot be answered accurately. It has been the custom of the members of the chapter to contribute individually to schools and the building and enlarging churches as occasions arise, though they have sometimes contributed to such purposes as a body.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

It was in agitation a few years ago to establish a seminary for training candidates for Holy Orders, but the endeavour failed.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There are not any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purpose.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

Endeavour has been made to found a training school for masters for parochial schools, and a schoolhouse and a dwelling-house for the master, with accommodations for forty boarders, have been built by public subscription, to which the dean and chapter contributed. These premises, with the lands adjoining, are well calculated for such a training school.

The training school is dependent upon annual subscriptions, which are inadequate for the purpose, and the continuance of such subscriptions cannot be calculated upon; many have already been withdrawn. A suit is now pending in chancery, and drawing towards a conclusion, relating to the charity estate of Meer Hospital. The income of this estate is 800*l.* per annum, and this, after providing for all the objects of the charity, will leave a very considerable surplus which, it is understood, is about to be appropriated by a new scheme, to be settled by the master in chancery and confirmed by the court. The Bishop of Lincoln is the patron of the hospital, and if with his concurrence the surplus could be applied in support of the training school, it would afford ample means of supporting it in an efficient state.

By order of the dean and chapter,

ROBERT SWAN,

Lincoln, 13th day of April 1853. Chapter clerk.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 528.)

Llanvapley Parsonage, Abergavenny,
April 4, 1853.

My Lord Archbishop,

In the absence of the Dean of Llandaff, who is detained at Madeira by the dangerous illness of his son, I have endeavoured to answer, as fully as I can, the various questions forwarded by your Grace as chairman of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, and they have been submitted to a meeting of the chapter regularly called. I can only regret that the state of our records does not permit a more particular reply to several of the queries. We have no original charters, statutes, or deeds of dotation, nor any authentic copies of such instruments. The only documents in the possession of the chapter are certain books which contain simply records of the capitular acts from the year 1575 up to the present time; such documents as have survived the ravages of earlier times and troubles were destroyed by fire about 200 years ago. The only books to which I can refer your Grace and the Commissioners for further information on this head are Dugdale's Monasticon, Wharton's Anglia Sacra, Godwin de Præsulibus, Spelman's Concilia, and Browne Willis's Survey of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff in 1718, together with the Liber Landavensis recently printed from the Welsh M.S.S., and edited by the Reverend W. I. Rees, Rector of Cascob. With reference to any suggestions as to the means by which the purposes of the Commissioners may be best attained with regard to the cathedral church of Llandaff, I must request that your Grace will allow us time to communicate with the dean, and to seek his concurrence and advice respecting those views which the chapter may wish eventually to submit to the Commissioners in compliance with your Grace's desire. In considering the present state of the cathedral church of Llandaff, and the purport of these replies, your Grace and the Commissioners will, I trust, recollect that we have not up to the present time possessed any canons residentiary, though provision was made for their foundation through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77., that it is only since the year 1844 that there has existed a dean of Llandaff at all, that a residence for our diocesan near his cathedral church has been secured but within the last four years, while the chief part of the nonresident prebendaries are men long since appointed, possessed of other and distant preferments, and engaged in work altogether unconnected with the diocese of Llandaff. Our present staff is quite inadequate to the duties which are required, and we hope, that when we are enabled to lay before your Grace and the Commissioners our suggestions for giving increased efficiency to our ancient foundation, they will receive a favourable consideration at your hands.

I have the honour to be,
Your Grace's obedient servant,
Thos. Williams, Archdeacon of Llandaff.

P.S.—The following extract from the First Report on Public Records, p. 314, will explain the condition of our documents. March 10, 1800.

" There are not any original records, rolls, instruments, or manuscript books " or papers, nor any authentic manuscript copies of such records, preserved in

" the registry of the diocese of Llandaff, nor in that belonging to the bishop, " archdeacon, and chapter of the cathedral church of Llandaff."

A very recent discovery has since been made of a manuscript, entitled " Consuetudines et Ordinationes Ecclesiæ Landavensis," of the date of 1575, a transcript of which will be immediately forwarded to your Grace.

There are also sent herewith as explanatory of the condition of the fabric " A memoir on the History and Architecture of the Cathedral Church at Llandaff," read by the present dean at a meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society at Cardiff, and three several appeals containing an account of subscriptions and expenditure.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

It is said that there were originally twenty-four canons, " the bishop having unity of possession with the chapter, and constituting part of it," but Henry of Abergavenny, who died in the year 1218, when bishop of Llandaff, " laid out " portions for fourteen prebends according to the present institution, and appro- " priated separately unto himself and his successors what they now enjoy, and " left the rest unto the chapter, which was before his time undivided from the " bishopric, and the possession not severed." See Browne Willis, pages 30, 45, 49, 76, and the authorities quoted there. In all documents, except presentations to livings, the chapter was called " the bishop, archdeacon, and chapter."

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

The chapter from the time of Bishop Henry consisted of fourteen members:
1. " A bishop who answers to the dean in other cathedrals, and has a stall in the " choir, and place in the chapter in like manner."

2. An archdeacon " who is de jure sub-dean, and has different from all other " archdeacons a stall in the choir in like manner as the sub-deans in the rest of " the cathedrals on the left-hand side of the entrance, opposite to the stall " belonging to the bishop by virtue of his being dean of this church, and the " chief of the fourteen members prescribed by Bishop Henry's settlement." See Browne Willis, page 76, and the authorities quoted there.

3. The chancellor.

4. The precentor.

5. The treasurer. This office was by a statute passed in the twelfth year of Queen Anne annexed to the bishoprick, together with the prebend belonging thereto.

6. Nine prebends, called respectively Henry 3d, Caire, Llangwm, Warthacwm, Saint Dubritius, Fairwell, Fairwater, Saint Cross, Saint Andrews.

3. What were the duties of each?

We have no record which defines the duties of the several members of the chapter.

4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

Nor the residence required, except the consuetudines, &c. of Bishop Blethin, a copy of which from a manuscript very recently discovered is forwarded herewith.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

It consists of a dean, the Archdeacon of Llandaff, the chancellor, the precentor, the treasurer, and nine prebends; of these, the archdeacon, the chancellor, the precentor, and three prebends derive no emoluments from the cathedral revenues, and the treasurer being the bishop is similarly situated. Doubts, however, have been expressed as to the position of those several parties and legal opinions have been taken which are at variance with each other.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

This question is answered in the reply to the one above.

3. What are the duties of each?

There are no specific duties assigned to the several members of the chapter. See 3, 4, 5 previous head.

4. What residence is required?

No residence is now nor has any been kept by the members of the chapter of which we have any record.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

The prebends have all been considered as non-residentiary.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The original constitution would seem to have been modified in the time of Bishop Henry who died 1218, "who laid out portions for fourteen prebends, "according to the present institution." See Browne Willis, page 49, and the authorities quoted there.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

By the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 19. it was enacted, that all canonries in the cathedral church at Llandaff should be suspended, except two and by s. 40. it was enacted that the Archdeacon of Llandaff "shall from henceforth be also "dean of the cathedral church of Llandaff, and that so soon as conveniently "may be the canons of the said church may be instituted or licensed to the "cure of souls in the parishes of Llandaff and Whitchurch respectively, and "after the reservation to the Lord Bishop of Llandaff of one seventh part "(being his present share) of the whole divisible corporate revenues, "the remainder thereof shall be divided among the three members of the "chapter in the proportions of one half to the dean and one quarter to each "of the canons." But by the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. s. 2. it was enacted, "that in "the cathedral church of Llandaff there shall be four canonries and no more;" and by s. 3. it is provided "that so soon as convenintly may be after the "passing of this Act arrangements shall be made for permanently annexing two "of such four canons residentiary to two archdeaconries in the diocese;" and by s. 9. it was enacted, "that the dignity and office of the Archdeacon of Llandaff "may be separated from the Deanery of Llandaff;" and by s. 5. so much of the Act of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 40., recited above, as related to the cure of souls in the parishes of Whitchurch and Llandaff, was repealed; and it was enacted, "that it shall be lawful, if it be deemed expedient by the authority "herein-before mentioned, with the consent of the Bishop of Llandaff for the time "being, to declare and provide that the cure of souls in and over the respec-"tive parishes of Llandaff and Whitchurch, or either of them, shall be vested "in one spiritual person or perpetual incumbent thereof, and that such bishop

" and his successors shall from time to time collate or nominate and license, " as the case may be, a spiritual person to be such incumbent, and also with " the like consent, and with the consent of the dean and chapter, to endow " such parishes, or either of them, in such manner and to such amount as " may appear expedient; and upon any such declaration being made in the " case of the parish of Llandaff the respective rights and duties to be exercised " and performed within and over the cathedral church by the dean and chapter, " dean, canons, and minor canons thereof, and by such incumbent as aforesaid " respectively, shall be defined by the like authority with the like consents."

By an Order in Council of the 9th of November 1843, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, the deanery of Llandaff was separated from the archdeaconry, and by another Order in Council of the 9th January 1844 a new archdeaconry was founded in the diocese of Llandaff, to be styled and called the Archdeaconry of Monmouth, so that the future constitution of the chapter of Llandaff under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 13. and the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. will consist of a dean and four canons residentiary (two of which are to belong to the two archdeaconries of Llandaff and Monmouth), for all of whom provision is made in the several Acts alluded to above, and of those prebends non-residentiary at present existing which will confer no emolument, but to which the bishop may from time to time present " honoris causa." See 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 51.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

Two, as stated above, are to be annexed to the two archdeaconries.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

There are not.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

There are at present no canons residentiary, and no houses for their residence, but there are remains of three prebendal houses, the rents of which are still received by the possessors of the respective prebends, and by the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. s. 7. it is enacted that "one fit house of residence shall be provided for the use of the canons residentiary at Llandaff;" and by 3 & 4. Vict. c. 113. s. 3. it is enacted that "the time of residence to be kept by every canon hereafter appointed shall be three months in the least in every year."

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

There are nominally two vicars, called the senior and junior vicar, but practically, by the severance of Whitchurch, and the junior vicar being now perpetual curate of that parish, but one vicar or minor canon remains for the services at Llandaff.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Since the year 1692 there has been no choir service at the cathedral, nor any organ for a long period. Browne Willis, in 1717, speaks of " some shattered " remains of an organ within a wooden cage, with some of the pipes lying

" loose and disordered in the case; it was formerly given to this church by my " Lady Kemysh, of Cefn Mabley in Glamorganshire (grandmother to Sir " Charles Kemysh who now possesses that estate) after the restoration of King " Charles II." The cathedral has been used only as a parochial church for the parish of Llandaff, and the duties of the cathedral church and Whitchurch (which was a chapelry to Llandaff) have been performed by the senior and junior vicars.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The senior vicar receives the small tithes of Llandaff and Whitchurch which are commuted at 273*l.*, together with the sum of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for " preaching money " from the chapter.

The junior vicar has a pension of 60*l.* paid by the chapter, and a further sum of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for " preaching money."

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

It is not so considered.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

The cures of Llandaff and Whitchurch are served by the two vicars. Until the year 1845 they were jointly charged with the parochial care of both parishes, but by an Order in Council of August 8th, 1845, Whitchurch was made a perpetual curacy, and separated from Llandaff, and the presentation thereto vested in the Bishop of Llandaff, while an augmentation of 80*l.* was allotted from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the perpetual curacy of Whitchurch; but no provision was made for a substitute in his duties as vicar of the cathedral church of Llandaff, which are incompatible with the cure of Whitchurch.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

No other change with reference to the vicars has taken place besides that mentioned above.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is no grammar school or other school in connexion with the cathedral church. There are no choristers attached to the cathedral. The only school at Llandaff, which though the site of a cathedral is but a village, is the national school, to which the chapter contribute by annual subscription 10*l.*, besides the separate donations of individual members. In the representation of the cathedral given by Browne Willis a staircase appears leading to a schoolhouse over the chapter room. We have, however, no record respecting any such school.

2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

These questions do not apply to the cathedral of Llandaff, as there is no school of the kind alluded to.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?
2. What are their emoluments?
3. Do they constitute a corporation?
4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

There are no lay vicars or clerks, but it appears that in 1610 there were six cantories.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

There are no choristers.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are no beadsmen nor almsmen.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

There are no other statutable officers.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two services at the cathedral on Sundays, at 11 and 3, and one service on Wednesday, in the Welsh language, at 7 P.M.
There is no choral service, nor any provision for one.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

There are neither men nor boys employed.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon at morning and evening service on Sundays, and a Welsh service on Wednesdays. The sermons are now preached, and the whole service conducted in the Lady Chapel (which has been thoroughly restored), as the choir is now and has been for the last six years undergoing a similar process. The works at present contemplated will it is hoped be completed ere long, and the choir prepared for public worship; but the work is being carried on by subscription, and must depend on the amount of receipts.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Monthly, and at the festivals, and on ordination days.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is no such officer, and no such lectures are delivered.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

In the year 1722 the southern tower fell in, and involved the destruction of a considerable portion of the nave. Between 1728 and 1738 large sums were collected for the restoration of the fabric, but the work, as far as it proceeded,

was conducted in such a manner as to destroy the original character of the building, while a portion of the nave was suffered to remain in a ruinous state without a roof, a temporary pine end having been built up to separate the ruin from that portion thus tastelessly repaired.

In the year 1844, the entire restoration of the lady chapel was completed by subscription, under the auspices of the late dean, the Very Reverend William Bruce Knight, at a cost of 1,275*l.* This portion of the fabric being now devoted to the purposes of public worship, the work of restoration has been steadily carried on by the present dean the Very Reverend William Daniel Conybeare, under the direction of the same architects, Messrs. Prichard and Wyatt. About 5,000*l.* has been already expended on that portion of the nave at present under cover, and though a considerable sum is still required for the internal fittings, stalls, seats, &c., it is hoped that ere long this part of the cathedral may be again opened for public worship, as the lady chapel does not afford sufficient accommodation for the ordinary parochial congregation, while the dean and chapter look forward with hope to the time when the condition of the fabric and the arrangement for the cathedral staff will permit them to establish the regular cathedral services, which have unhappily been so long discontinued; but a sum of 10,000*l.* at least would be required for the restoration of the remaining portion of the fabric, now in ruins.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

2. The only specific fund for the maintenance of the fabric is a portion of the reserved rent of Matherne, 32*l.* per annum, to which have been added by voluntary act of chapter one per cent. on fines for renewals, dividends on balances of fabric account invested in funds, fees for permission to erect tombstones and monuments, fines for not preaching, sums given by order of chapter from general fund, donations, fees for bell.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

3. Amount expended 1,769*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.* from the above funds, irrespective of the sums employed in the recent restoration, amounting to 6,275*l.*

	£
From subscription by individual members of chapter -	2,040
From subscription of laity and clergy - - -	4,235
	6,275

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

4. There are no seats appropriated other than the stalls of the several members of chapter, nor are any let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Parishes.	2. Annual Value, &c. £ s. d.	3. Patronage.	4. Population.	5. Annual Value of Vicarage. £ s. d.	From what Sources derived.	6. Number of Churches.	7. Augmentation. £ s. d.	8. Grants. £ s. d.
Lantillio Cressenny	230 14 4	Chapter	The population returns are not yet published for 1851.	232 0 0	Tithe and glebe	2		10 0 0
Penrose	142 5 0	„		124 0 0	Ditto	1		
Lanarth, Clytha, and Bettws	320 10 2	„		355 0 0	Ditto	2		
Dingestow and	87 18 6	„		131 0 0	Ditto	1		
Tregare	136 5 9	„		120 0 0	Ditto	1		
Eglwysillan	434 0 0	„		150 0 0	Tithe, 140*l.*; glebe, 10*l.*	3	20 0 0	20 0 0
Lanfabon	200 0 0	„		118 0 0	Tithe; bounty; Ecclesiastical Commissioners: 45*l.*	1		
Lanederne*	155 0 0	„		80 0 0	Tithe and glebe	1		
Lanover	166 10 0	„		282 0 0	Ditto	1		
Mamhilad	98 18 0	„		70 0 0	Ditto	1		
Trevethine	76 10 10	„		606 0 0	Tithe	4		
Langwm and	174 10 0	„		134 0 0	Tithe and bounty	1		
Penyclawdd	50 0 0	„		205 0 0	Tithe, 182*l.*; glebe; and bounty	1		
Pentyrch	219 5 0	„		315 0 0	Tithe and glebe	2		
Lantillio Pertholey	375 0 0	„		188 0 0	Tithe and glebe, and bounty	1		
Undy	230 0 0	„		240 0 0				
Whidstone	21 7 0	Chapter and Eton College		74 0 0	Tithe, 33*l.*; and bounty, 10*l.*	1		
Saint Hilary	109 0 0	Chapter		263 0 0	Tithe and glebe	1		
Mathorne	228 1 0	„		103 0 0	Stipend and bounty	1		
Lanvrechfa	350 3 1	„		157 0 0	Tithe, 107*l.*; glebe, 50*l.*	1		
Pendoylon	151 6 9	„		310 0 0	Tithe, glebe, and bounty	1		
Caerleon	247 7 9	„		53 0 0	Stipend and bounty	1		
Lanhenvy	150 7 0	„		310 0 0	Tithe and glebe	1		
Caerwent		„		79 0 0	Bounty and stipend	1		
Lanvair Discoed	142 0 0	„				Nil.		
Dinham Hamlet	98 0 0	„				1		
Beganstone	64 0 0	Prebendary of Caira						
Saint Lawrence	71 9 0	Duke of Beaufort		273 0 0	Tithe	1		
Llandaff †	140 0 0	Chapter		149 6 8	Stipend and augmentation	1		
Whitchurch	133 0 0	Bishop						

* Lanederne is held with Saint Mellons, 140*l.*, in the patronage of the bishop.

† Llandaff is served by senior vicar of cathedral church.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

There are records of ancient visitations of the chapter in 1575, 1591, 1610, 1614, 1619, 1626, 1628, 1716 and 1726.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

There are no such copies in possession of the chapter.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

We have no records which define these powers.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

There are no records of any special custom.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

There is no such interpreter on record.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter, as defined by charter statutes or composition?

The bishop was the principal member of the chapter and quasi dean, and all acts excepting presentations ran in the name of "the bishop, archdeacon, and chapter." Besides this, the bishop by an Act of the reign of Queen Anne is treasurer. Since the change in the constitution of the chapter, by recent Acts of Parliament constituting a dean, the relations between the bishop and the chapter are a matter of some uncertainty, and have never been clearly defined. See 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, sect. 22. 51.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

2. There are no charters or statutes existing at Llandaff, which define their rights, or which give exemption from the ordinary jurisdiction of bishops in such cases.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

3. The bishop receives two dividends, one as bishop and one as treasurer, and a pension as treasurer, of 9*l.* 9*s.*, for all of which he accounts to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the settlement of his revenue.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

4. The dean and canons do not assist the bishop in examination, there being no canons residentiary attached to the cathedral. The candidates are examined by the bishop himself, and the Archdeacon of Llandaff his chaplain, the dean and precentor when they may conveniently be had, and the archdeacon, with other sufficient preachers of the same diocese, joining in the imposition of hands. No such cases as these referred to in canon cxxii. have occurred of late years.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There are a few books in the possession of the chapter, the original library as appears from the following extract having been destroyed.

"There had been a library before the civil wars in the church, but it was dispersed by the rebels and part of it burned with a great heap of common prayer books at Cardiff, wither the cavaliers of the country and the wives of several sequestered clergymen were invited to the castle, in a cold winter's day, to warm themselves by the fire, which was then made of the books that were there burnt." Browne Willis, page 32.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

Ninety-five.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

No other than members of the chapter would have a claim of right, but permission would be readily given.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is not.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the dean and chapter?

Llandaff, though the site of the cathedral, is only a village comprised in the parish of Llandaff. The cure of souls is undertaken by the senior vicar, who is nominated by the dean and chapter.

2. What is the population of each?

The population of the parish of Llandaff by the late census is not yet published.

3. What is the income of the cure?

To the senior vicar, who undertakes the cure of souls, has been allotted the small tithes of Llandaff and Whitchurch, which are commuted for 273*l.*

4. Is there a house of residence?

There is not.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No new church has yet been erected in the parish of Llandaff, but the plans for one are now prepared, and the church is to be built by a subscription, to which the chapter have promised 50*l.*

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

1. Parishes.	2. Population.	3. Income. £ s. d.	4. House.	5. Churches, &c.
Lanvair Discoed	The Population Returns for 1851 are not yet published.	79 0 0	No house	No churches have been erected by the chapter in either of those Parishes.
Caerleon, V.		310 0 0	House	
Widstone		240 0 0	No house	
Dingestow with Tregare, V.		251 0 0	House	
Eglwysillan, V.		150 0 0	House	
Lanfabon, V.		118 0 0	No house	
Saint Hilary, V.		74 0 0	No house	
Llanarth with Bettws, V.		355 0 0	House	
Llangoven with Penyclawdd, P.C.		134 0 0	No house	
Llanover, V.		282 0 0	House	
Trevethin, P.C.		606 0 0	House	
Mamhilad, P.C.		70 0 0	House	
Lanvrechfa, P.C.		103 0 0	No house	
Llantillio Cressenny, V.		232 0 0	House	
Penrose, V.		124 0 0	No house	
Marcross, V.		220 0 0	House	
Saint Martin's, P.C.		190 0 0	No house	
Matherne, V.		263 0 0	House	
Caerwent, V.		310 0 0	House	
Lanederne		80 0 0	House	
Pendoylon, V.		157 0 0	House	
Pentyrch, V.		205 0 0	House	
Undy, V.		188 0 0	House	
Llantillio Pertholey, V.		315 0 0	House	

N.B.—The gross amount of income is given in each case without any deduction, and the value is taken on the sum fixed at commutation.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

There has not, except a small grant of 10*l.* recently made towards the maintainance of a curate for the hamlet of Canton, in the parish of Llandaff.

Annual subscriptions to schools: Llandaff 10*l.*, Whitchurch 10*l.*, promised when school is completed.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Annual increase of small livings: Glyntaff in Eglwysillan, 20*l.*; Saint Martin's in Eglwysillan, 20*l.*; Lanvair in Llantillio Cressenny, 10*l.*; Canton curate, 10*l.* for two years.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No such endeavours have been made, as there has existed for a long period a divinity school in another place in the diocese for the training of candidates for Holy Orders.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There are not.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial shools, and with what success?

No such endeavours have been made, as a training college for Wales has lately been erected at Caermarthen, where far greater advantages may be obtained than could be provided by each small diocese separately. The education board for the diocese of Llandaff maintains exhibitioners at Caermarthen College.

MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 530.)

The College of Christ in Manchester founded by King Charles A.D. 1635.
Answers of the Warden and Fellows (now Dean and Canons) of Manchester to the questions of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, 8th April 1853.

Dean.
George Hull Bowers, D.D.
Canons.
C. D. Wray, M.A. R. Parkinson, D.D.
O. Sergeant, M.A. R. C. Clifton, M.A.
Chaplains or Vicars, now styled Minor Canons.
R. Remington, M.A. W. Wilson, M.A.
Clerk in Orders.
C. Richson, M.A.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The foundation of the collegiate body at Manchester first took place A.D. 1422, the college being founded by Thomas Lord De la Warr, under licence of appropriation granted by Henry VI.

This college was for a warden and eight fellows, chaplains, and was dissolved in the time of Henry VIII. It was refounded by Queen Mary, again dissolved, and refounded by Queen Elizabeth. It was dissolved again immediately before the granting of the present charter.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The constitution now existing is under the charter of Charles I., A.D. 1635, which provides for a warden or dean and four fellows, now canons, who together constitute a corporation, with corporate seal, &c.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

A dean and four canons, constituting the corporate body; two chaplains or vicars "capellani seu vicarii" (now styled minor canons); four singing men; four singing boys; a master of the choristers or organist.

These constitute the members of the foundation.

The four fellows also perform amongst themselves, under direction of the charter, the duties of sub-warden, treasurer or bursar, collector of rents, and registrar.

Besides these, there are two parish clerks, one of whom is a clerk in orders. The charter incidentally mentions the existence of parish clerks, of whom there were two, and whose duties, so far as they can be traced, were to attend upon the two vicars in their parochial ministrations.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duty of the dean is to exercise a general superintendence, to summon chapters and preside over them, to preach "ad populum" and read prayers on Christmas-day, Easter-day, Ascension-day, and on Whitsunday in the nave of the cathedral or parish church. Besides this, the dean attends daily service as residentiary three months in the year, as well as upon other occasions.

The duty of the canons or fellows is to read prayers and preach in turns "ad populum" on every Sunday throughout the year, except Easter-day and Whitsunday, and, together with the warden or dean, to visit any sick person when specially called upon to do so, "aliquem ægrotum requisiti visitare."

They also share amongst them as residentiaries the attendance at the daily services in the choir, and on these occasions both they and the dean read portions of the service.

The duty of the chaplains or vicars is to visit the sick generally, to administer the sacraments, and to perform all other necessary services in the college and parish of Manchester, and to read prayers twice daily in the choir ("templo collegii"), except when their attendance may be dispensed with by the warden and fellows (now dean and canons).

The duty of the singing men and singing boys is to attend the Sunday and week-day services.

The duty of the organist and master of the choristers is to preside at the organ and to teach the choristers singing.

4. What residence is required?

The same as originally required by the charter, subject to alterations under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106.

By the terms of the charter the warden and fellows were to reside in the town or parish of Manchester, or in case of absence to pay a fixed sum of money per day to be distributed by the bursar to the poor of the parish.

"Volumus etiam guardianum et socios priusquam vocem in capitulo habere valeant, jurejurando se obstringere, quod velint vel hoc statutum perpetuæ residentiæ observare, vel in casu violationis ejus mulctæ libenter submittere."

To the warden were allowed 100 days, and to each fellow 80 days, during which they might be absent without fine. Illness also, and absence on the business of the college with the consent of the chapter, constituted a ground of exemption from fines.

There is no statute upon the subject of residence, except the words of the charter as above quoted.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Already answered under question No. 4.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The charter which constituted the capitular body was granted since the Reformation. No alteration of the statutes has taken place, but in accordance with the power granted by the charter a statute was made A.D. 1671, and confirmed by the visitor, for regulating the discipline of the chaplains and singing men.

A statute was also passed and confirmed under the like authority A.D. 1848, that no canon hereafter appointed should take or hold with his canonry any benefice with cure of souls, except within the parish of Manchester. This statute was submitted to and approved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The chapter will then consist of a dean, bound to eight months residence, and of four canons, each bound to three months residence. But by an Act,

13 & 14 Vict. c. 41., entitled "The Manchester Parish Division Act," the following alterations will be effected:—

All deans hereafter appointed will have the cure of souls in the district of the cathedral and parish church of Manchester.

Every canon hereafter appointed will have one of the four following incumbencies within the parish of Manchester permanently annexed to his canonry.

	Population.	Value.
		£
St. George's, Hulme	28,141	350
St. Matthew's, Manchester	12,701	200
St. Andrew's, Manchester	16,802	120
St. Philip's, Salford	10,392	200

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

No.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

Not at present. (See answer to No. 7.)

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

All had originally. Three still have, but their houses, long before they became members of the chapter, ceased to be fit for residence, and are let, the rents being applied towards providing other places of abode. The house assigned to the fourth canon was pulled down a few years ago under the authority of an Act of Parliament for the improvement of the town of Manchester, the purchase money being invested in the funds, and the interest being applied towards renting another house of residence within the parish in lieu of it.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Two, styled under the charter "capellani seu vicarii," and under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. "minor canons."

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and canons assembled in chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

They are required to reside within the parish of Manchester. By the statutes of the college they have each six weeks leave of absence in each year.

Their duties are to read the week-day prayers in the choir, morning and afternoon, in alternate weeks. These appear to be their duties as chaplains of the college.

Their duties as vicars of the parish are to visit the sick, administer the sacraments, and celebrate marriages, and to perform all the customary duties of parish priests within the district attached to the cathedral and parish church.

On Sundays especially they administer the sacrament of baptism, and during six months in the year they read prayers and preach alternately at an early

service in the parish church commencing at 7 o'clock A.M., for which they have a special endowment.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

By the charter they receive,—

		£	s.	d.	
1st.	A stipend of - -	17	10	0	each.
2d.	All surplice fees - - -	440	0	0	„
3d.	And by a subsequent special endowment for an early Sunday service, they receive pew rents in the galleries, amounting at present to - - -	138	0	0	„
		£595	10	0	each.

N.B.—Under the Manchester Parish Division Act, which gives to future deans cure of souls, the incomes of future minor canons will be a fixed payment of 250*l.* a year each, the duties still being collegiate and parochial.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

No.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

The 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. has not affected them, except by giving them the title of "minor canons."

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is no school in connexion with the cathedral of the kind contemplated in this section of questions.

The Manchester Free Grammar School, founded by Bishop Oldham early in the sixteenth century, is in close proximity with the cathedral, but the only connexion betwixt this school and the cathedral is, that the dean of Manchester is "ex officio" visitor, and has joint power with the high master in the appointment of assistant masters.

There are in connexion with the cathedral two Sunday schools (boys and girls), and two daily national schools (boys and girls), besides which there is also a charity school for girls in which sixty children are clothed as well as educated.

2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

We have no answers to any of these questions, none of them having reference to our circumstances.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

On the foundation, *four;* additional singing men on Sundays, *six;* making the whole on Sundays ten.

2. What are their emoluments?

An annual stipend of 50*l.* each. Under the charter it was 10*l.* each. The six extra men on Sundays are paid 20*l.* each out of funds raised by private subscription.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

Their duty is to attend the morning and afternoon services both on Sundays and week-days.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

On the foundation, *four*, who receive a stipend of 20*l.* each; under the charter it was 5*l.* each. Additional choristers who attend both on Sundays and week-days, *six*, of whom two are paid wholly by the chapter, two by an individual member of the chapter, and two out of funds raised by private subscription.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are none.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

There is an organist whose salary from the chapter is 80*l.*, and from the parish for his services on Sundays, 70*l.*

And there is a bailiff whose duty it is to issue summonses, and attend the courts of the chapter as lords of the manor of Newton; salary 2*l.*, with the customary fees. These duties are still performed.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two full services in the nave of the cathedral, i. e. the parish church, (besides the early morning service already mentioned,) on Sundays, and two services in the choir daily. The hours of service are on Sundays, morning, ½ after 10 o'clock, afternoon, ½ after 3 o'clock; on week-days, morning, at 11 o'clock; afternoon, ½ after 3 o'clock.

All these services are choral, except that the clergyman reads the service instead of chanting it.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

On week-days four men and ten boys; on Sundays ten men and ten boys.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon preached at each of the Sunday services in the nave of the cathedral; sermons are also preached in the nave on Christmas-day Good

Friday, and on Ash Wednesday; and on every Wednesday and Friday during the season of Lent sermons are preached in the choir by members of the chapter, i. e. the dean and canons in turn. On Ascension-day the dean preaches in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

On every Sunday throughout the year, also on Christmas-day and on Good Friday.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is no such officer.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The interior is in good order. The exterior is in such condition as might be expected from lapse of time and the soft nature of the stone of which it is built. A great part of it requires and, so far as the choir is concerned, is undergoing restoration,—a work which the chapter commenced about five years ago, and which they hope to continue year by year until it is satisfactorily accomplished.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

There is no fabric fund. All the expense of repair is out of the corporate revenues of the chapter.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

In the last fourteen years the sum of 1,199*l.* 4*s.* has been expended by the chapter in the work of repair. Of this the sum of 671*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* has been expended in the last two years, and repairs are in progress which in the present year will amount to about 450*l.*

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

In the choir stalls are appropriated to six honorary canons, to the high master and usher of the Free Grammar School, to the clerk in orders, the parish clerk, and to the four singing men.

In the nave of the cathedral and parish church the seats are free. In the south aisle seats are appropriated to the churchwardens and to the families of the clergy. At the west end of the nave seats are appropriated to the municipal officers and other officials. In the galleries, erected by faculty, all the seats are let, the rents belonging partly to the chaplains and partly to private individuals. In the Trafford Chapel (the private property of Sir Humphrey de Trafford) the seats are all let to various occupants.

By the Manchester Parish Division Act the rents of seats in the galleries now appropriated to the chaplains are to be applied to the repair of the parish church, saving the rights of the present chaplains.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

The chapter have no tithes, except in the parish of Manchester.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

The value of the tithe rentcharge in 1852 was 2,842*l.* 5*s.* With regard to the glebe, it is uncertain how much of the landed estate of the chapter belonged

to the rectory before the appropriation, and how much was the private property of Thomas Lord De la Warr, the founder, and settled by him upon the college in 1422. It has always been believed by the chapter that the estate at Newton, of which they are the lords of the manor, and which forms the principal part of their landed property, came to the college as a gift from Lord De la Warr. Supposing the Newton estate to have been originally glebe, the value of the whole would be 2,963*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

The appointment of the "capellani seu vicarii" belonging to the college is vested, as has been already stated, in the chapter.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

The population of the entire parish of Manchester, taking the boundaries of the original parish, including Salford, is about 450,000. It is divided into separate ecclesiastical districts, with incumbents to each, and in number fifty-four. Under the Manchester Parish Division Act provision is made for constituting these districts distinct and independent parishes under the title of rectories, and ultimately endowing them to the extent of 250*l.* per annum each out of any surplus funds that may be paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the chapter of Manchester.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

The annual incomes of the chaplains have been already stated to be about 595*l.* 10*s.* each.

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

The number of churches in the parish of Manchester with districts is fifty-four; without districts, two, the churches being licensed only and not consecrated.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of Manchester. Originally the Bishop of Chester was visitor.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

Two only are found in the records of the chapter, one in 1701, and one 1743.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

There is no list of questions put. The first visitation was to settle a dispute between the warden and fellows as to the right to a particular seat at the west end of the choir, which was decided in favour of the warden. At the second visitation the subjects brought forward were, 1, a charge of disrespectful conduct to the warden by the fellows; 2, a complaint that a person was appointed bailiff who was not a statutable officer of the college; 3, that since the year 1678 no fines had been paid by the fellows for absence, whereby the poor of the parish had been deprived of their dues. It was ordered, that for the future all fines for absence should be duly paid, and a book kept in which an account of such fines should be entered, and the names of those poor persons to whom they should be distributed. This is done at the present time.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The following are the words of the charter upon this subject:—

"Volumus etiam et concedimus pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris quod episcopus Cestriensis et successores sui habeant potestatem et licentiam visitandi dictum collegium et inquirendi de observatione statutorum moresque et excessus corrigendi in domo capitulari dicti collegii quolibet triennio de jure communi et insuper quoties ob graviores aliquas causas a guardiano et uno aliquo sociorum vel ab omnibus sociis etiam invito guardiano vocatus fuerit."

"Volumus et concedimus etiam episcopo Cestriensi licentiam et potestatem approbandi quæcunque statuta guardianus et laici imposterum composuerint in bonum collegii ab ipsis et successoribus suis observanda quæ deinde observari volumus donec pari aut nostra authoritate abrogentur."

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

Not that we are aware of.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

We do not know of any.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

We know nothing more than can be gathered from the words of the charter already quoted.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The same as those of the Bishop of Ripon with regard to the cathedral of Ripon.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

He has no part of the common fund, but he has a pension which, with acquittance, amounts to 3*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* annually.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

They do not assist in examining candidates for Holy Orders, or in proceedings in the bishop's court, but only in the imposition of hands whenever ordinations are held in the cathedral.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?
2. Of how many volumes does it consist?
3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?
4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no library connected with the cathedral.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?

Name.	Population.	Value.	Parsonage House.
		£	
St. Thomas	7,193	294	None.
St. Mary's	4,165	166	"
St. Paul's	8,161	250	"
St. John's	14,319	290	"
St. Michael's	21,840	130	"
St. James	5,962	158	"
St. Matthew's	12,701	200	"
St. George's	28,141	350	"
St. Andrew's	16,802	120	"
All Souls	9,535	150	"
Holy Trinity	19,055	300	"

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

The church of St. Mary in Manchester was built entirely by the chapter. The church at Newton was rebuilt at a considerable cost by the chapter and their tenants, and they have contributed to the building and enlarging many others.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

See Schedule (B.)

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

Not directly, but indirectly by contributions of the chapter towards that object.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

In eight years their contributions to church building, parsonage houses, schools, and additional curates society have been 2,652*l.*, of which 316*l.* were contributed in the past year. This is independent of subscriptions by each member of the chapter to charitable objects generally.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There are no houses of any kind in or near the cathedral belonging to the chapter.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

The members of the chapter subscribed to the training schools at Chester and Warrington for some length of time. Nothing has been done beyond this.

SCHEDULE (B.) referred to under section XII.

Name.	Population.	Income.	House.
		£	
All Saints, Newton - - -	6,127	200	Yes.
St. Philip's, Salford - -	10,392	200	No.
St. Matthew's, Stretford -	3,524	150	Yes.
Chorlton-cum-Hardy - -	632	180	Yes.
St. Thomas, Heaton Norris -	8,000	160	Yes.
St. Thomas, Gorton - -	24,220	150	Yes.

On behalf of the Chapter,
G. H. BOWERS, Dean.

Manchester, 18th August, 1853.

REVEREND SIR,

I wish to make the following corrections in the return made to the Commission, in answer to their queries in April, not having seen the corrected proofs when sent back in May last, and finding now that certain words were adopted which are not the exact words of the Charter.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Sect. 1, Question 3.—*For* "Duty of chaplains or vicars to visit sick, &c., &c., and perform all other necessary services in the *church* and parish of Manchester," *read* "in the *College* and parish," &c.

Question 4.—*For* "in casu *absentiæ*," *read* "in casu *violationis*."

VISITOR.

In Sect. 8, Question 4.—*Insert* "moresque" *after* the words "de observatione statutorum."

The following words of the statute should have been mentioned with regard to the authority of the Bishop in making any new statute.

"Volumus et concedimus etiam episcopo Cestriensi licentiam et potestatem approbandi "quacunque statuta guardianus et socii imposterum composuerint in bonum collegii ab "ipsis et successoribus suis observanda quæ deinde observari volumus donec pari aut nostrá "authoritate abrogentur."

None of these things might be of any consequence with reference to the objects of the commission, but it is fit that all returns made should be as correct as possible.

It was only within the last two days on looking over the charter itself, and comparing with it the copy of the return, that the errata were discovered

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
G. H. BOWERS, Dean.

Rev. R. Jones,
Secretary Cathedral Commission.

NOTE.—The corrections contained in the above letter have been incorporated in the foregoing answers.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 532.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

The dean and chapter.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

A dean and six prebendaries.

3. What were the duties of each?

See statutes 4, 9, and 17.

4. What was the residence required?

By the original statutes of James the First, the dean and prebendaries were to reside constantly for five months in each year, but by a subsequent statute of Charles the First, the term was reduced to 122 days' residence with their families "infra præcinctum ecclesiæ," and to attendance at divine service at least once every day; and this is still in force as regards the dean; but a letter written by command of Charles the Second, dated 13th August 1674, reduces the residence of the prebendaries from "four months' loose and uncertain residence, to two months' close and indispensable attendance, both forenoon and afternoon:" and thus it has remained to the present day.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

See preceding answer.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the chapter?

The dean and chapter.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

A dean and four canons.

3. What are the duties of each?

See the above statutes.

4. What residence is required?

The dean 122 days; the two senior canons two months each; the two junior canons, having been appointed after the passing of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, three months each.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Attendance at divine service in the church personally, and not one for another, except in case of unavoidable necessity.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

By the statutes of King Charles the First, and by letter of King Charles the Second, above referred to.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

As above; a dean and four canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

No.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

One canonry is annexed to the mastership of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, by letters patent of Queen Anne, confirmed by Act of Parliament, 12 Anne, stat. 2, cap. 6.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

There are houses annexed to all the stalls; and the canons reside in them.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Four.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean, according to the statutes, as interpreted by the visitor.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?
4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

There were formerly, as the statutes direct, eight, who each took one week's duty in the cathedral every two months. Since the 3 & 4 Vict. they have been reduced to four, viz., two remaining on the old system, and the precentor and the sacrist. There are generally two officiating on a Sunday morning. They all have residences assigned, in which three of them reside. The two former remain as before, and receive out of the general fund, each 20*l.* per annum; but one of them also holds the lease of the Hemblington rectory (see Schedule A.),* paying out of it 50*l.* per annum to the precentor. The precentor, between whom and the sacrist the duties and profits of the four suppressed minor canonries have been divided, as they became vacant, receives, in addition to the above 50*l.*, 174*l.* 10*s.*, and 20*l.* per annum as precentor; and the sacrist receives 94*l.* per annum, and 1*l.* as sacrist. These arrangements have already added 76*l.* per annum to the expenditure of the dean and chapter.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

Not a corporation.

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* Vide p. 297.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

Yes; three of them benefices, and the precentor a curacy, but under the usual regulations attached to incumbents, and the 14th statute, regulating the tenure of benefices by minor canons.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them, either as respects their number or emoluments?

Only to the extent above stated. In 1842, a scheme was proposed by the dean and chapter, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for regulating the number and emoluments of the minor canons; but during the incumbency of the existing members, it cannot be acted upon. A copy of the scheme is sent, (see Schedule D.)

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is no grammar school in connexion with the church, but the choristers receive a useful education by a master paid by the dean and chapter. Their education is conducted under the general superintendence of the dean and precentor; and the dean specially examines them every year, when he confers rewards on the most meritorious.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The master of the choristers is appointed by the dean.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

He is paid out of the general fund 24*l.* per annum.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

None.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

None.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Eight lay clerks.

2. What are their emoluments?

Their stipends are 30*l.* per annum each; viz., by statute 18*l.* per annum, and 12*l.* per annum added in 1808. And each receives one shilling a day for actual attendance at the church services; the latter making, if they be diligent, about 18*l.* per annum more each. They have houses, or allowances in lieu of them.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

To those laid down in the statutes (see statute 14), and to such generally as are made by the dean and precentor. They are expected to attend both services on Sundays and state days, but on week days the statutes allow *one* always, and sometimes two, of them to be absent, that surplices may be washed.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The statutable number is eight, who receive 10*l.* per annum each. Two were added in 1784, and receive 5*l.* per annum each: and two were added in 1839, who being merely probationary, receive 2*l.* per annum each. They have 10*l.* divided amongst them every year at Christmas, and 10*l.* each, paid as an apprentice fee on leaving the choir, on good conduct. They all receive a useful education gratis.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are six beadsmen or almsmen. They *all* attend divine service in the cathedral on Sundays, and *one* on week days. Their stipend is 10*l.* per annum each, and a new gown every year.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

See Schedule C., page 11.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Two full choral services daily throughout the year: on Sundays at half-past ten and four; on week days at ten and four. There is also a parochial service and sermon every Sunday afternoon at half-past two, which is performed during the three winter months in the choir, and the prayers at four omitted, (the service thus becoming partly choral, partly parochial), and, throughout the rest of the year, in St. Luke's chapel, which is a part of the cathedral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

The whole choir attends on Sundays, unless prevented by illness. On week-days one, sometimes two, lay clerks are excused by statute. There are now two supernumerary lay clerks employed, and paid by the dean and chapter, who receive between them 87*l.* per annum.

(Since this answer was drawn, one of the lay clerks has died, and a temporary appointment has been made, for which 50*l.* per annum is to be paid by the dean and chapter).

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

Besides sermons on state days and special occasions, two sermons are preached every Sunday throughout the year; the morning one always in the choir; that in the afternoon (which is parochial) for nine months, in St. Luke's chapel, for three in the choir. In 1831, an afternoon sermon was introduced in the choir, for the remaining nine months; but, it being impossible to avoid

crowding the two afternoon services in the choir, and in St. Luke's chapel, too closely together, and equally so to solemnize them simultaneously, it was discontinued, after a trial of twelve years.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Once a month, and on the great festivals.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

No such officer.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

Substantially good, except some parts of the external casing, the repairs of which are not yet completed. The east end is in an imperfect state, so far as regards architectural effect, in consequence of the Lady Chapel having been demolished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is, however, in sound repair.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

None, except the general funds of the chapter.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

During the last fourteen years the sum of 10,230*l.* has been expended upon the fabric, entirely from the general funds of the dean and chapter, except about 1,000*l.* received for timber sold from the capitular estates. In addition to the above, the dean has applied 405*l.* 15*s.* towards the improvements which have been made in the choir of the cathedral, which sum he received from time to time from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for keeping residence during the vacant months. During the preceding fourteen years, about 15,000*l.* were expended upon the fabric.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

Except the seats for the families of the bishop, the dean, and the canons, there are no seats or pews appropriated, and none are let.

VII.—(APPROPRIATE) IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

See Schedule A., page 9.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

No augmentations have been made under 1 & 2 Will. 4., but one is in progress at Hindolveston. (See Schedule A.)

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

The values of each vicarage and perpetual curacy, when under the amount of stipends to curates under the 57 Geo. 3. and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, have for some years been made up out of the general funds to the amounts of salary assigned by those Acts to stipendiary curates.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop of the diocese.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations, or of recent ones?

There are some accounts of references to the visitor, but none of visitations.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Those references are of old date, and the questions contained in them are not important. Copies are appended to the copies of the statutes sent.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

See 40th statute, also that of Charles I., which implies that he had power to examine upon oath.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No visitation has been holden for time immemorial.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

There is no such interpreter.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

He is the visitor.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

He has his throne, in which he is installed; seats for his family and servants. Until A.D. 1850, he appointed certain Sunday preachers from the diocese, since which time the sermons have been preached by the dean and canons. He has his own appointed days of preaching. He frequently assists in the celebration of divine service, and he holds his ordinations, confirmations, and visitations in the choir.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

None.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for holy orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The bishop does not usually invite them to assist in the examination for holy orders; but he frequently calls upon them to preach on such occasions, and they always join in the imposition of hands. No proceedings have been recently had under the 122d canon

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is a library.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About 4,350 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

To all respectable applicants to the dean, residentiary, or librarian, on the sole condition of careful usage.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other scource of support for the same?

No separate endowment; but 20*l.* per annum is appropriated from the general funds for its augmentation. The librarian's salary is 11*l.* per annum, from the same funds.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?

See Schedule B., page 11.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected by the dean and chapter.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?

See Schedule B., page 11.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected by the dean and chapter in those parishes, but a new church has been erected in Lakenham, by subscription, to which the dean and chapter contributed 120*l.* They have also contributed towards the erection or enlargement of other churches in the diocese.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

The value of each vicarage and perpetual curacy of which the dean and chapter are appropriators have, as before stated, been made up to the amounts required by the Acts relating to curates, (the additions amounting in the whole to 167*l.* 10*s.* per annum), and the church of St. Peter in Great Yarmouth has been endowed with 22*l.* per annum out of the reserved rent of the rectory.

2.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Subscriptions are being constantly made towards the erection of school-rooms, and 52*l.* 9*s.* are contributed annually from the chapter funds towards the support of schools in parishes where the dean and chapter have property, besides individual subscriptions to the Norwich schools. Sites for parsonages have been granted in seven parishes; and about 2,800*l.* have been expended within the last fourteen years from the corporate revenues for spiritual objects within the diocese.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for holy orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

There is only one old canonry house in the precincts not under lease; and this would not be eligible for such a purpose.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No training school in connexion with the cathedral, but there is one founded in the city, in connexion with the National Society, to which the dean and chapter subscribed 150*l.*, and give ten guineas annually; and ever since its establishment, they have provided the clerical superintendent with a house, worth to let, 30*l.* per annum.

Signed for myself, and for and with the consent of the canons,

GEORGE PELLEW, D.D.,
Dean.

The Rectory, Chart Magna,
8th April 1853.

SCHEDULE (A.)—Impropriate Rectories.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	£	s.	d.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
Aldeby - -	Rentcharge	735	0	0	496	120 0 0	1	None.	100*l.* per annum.	Dean and chapter of Norwich.
Amringhall - -	Rentcharge	229	0	0	79	80 0 0	1	„	59*l.* per annum.	Ditto.
Bawburgh - -	Rentcharge	251	13	6	438	120 0 0	1	„	None.	Ditto.
	Glebe - -	142	11	2						
Barford, Mediety -	Rentcharge	180	0	0	417	- -	1	„	„	Rev. H. Francklin.
	Glebe - -	22	14	3						
Beckham, West -	Rentcharge	206	0	0	179	80 0 0	1	„	60*l.* per annum.	Dean and chapter of Norwich.
	Glebe - -	12	15	6						
Buxton (portions)	Rentcharge	12	0	0	- -	- -	1	„	None.	Henry Stracey, Esq.
Eaton - -	Rentcharge	71	0	0	639	80 0 0	1	„	„	Dean and chapter of Norwich.
Fordham, Mediety	Rentcharge	232	10	0	219	- -	1	„	20*l.* per annum.	E. R. Pratt, Esq.
	Glebe - -	19	10	0						
Fring - -	Rentcharge	420	0	0	162	80 0 0	1	„	20*l.* per annum, with parsonage house, yard, and garden.	Dean and chapter of Norwich.
	Glebe - -	60	0	0						
Hemblington - -	Rentcharge and Glebe	297	5	6	259	55*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* P.C. The rentcharge and glebe are demised to the P.C. as minor canon, he paying 50*l.* per annum to the precentor.	1	„	None.	Ditto.
Hempstead - -	Rentcharge	276	0	0	296	140 0 0	1	„	„	Ditto.
Henley - -	Rentcharge	256	0	0	305	128 0 0	1	„	„	Ditto.
*Hindolveston -	Rentcharge	434	0	0	839	82*l.*, besides augmentation	1	130*l.* 17*s.* per annum, and 8 acres of land.	50*l.* per annum has been paid out of the chapter funds since Michaelmas 1848.	Ditto.
Hevingham & Marsham (portions).	Rentcharge	32	16	0	- -	- -	1	None.	None.	— Carver, Esq.
Hopton - -	Rentcharge	445	0	0	250	160 0 0	1	„	57*l.* per annum.	Dean and chapter of Norwich.
Hindringham - -	Rentcharge	800	3	0	721	312 0 0	1	„	None.	Ditto.
†Lakenham -	Rentcharge	44	14	0	4,060	See Trowse.	1 church, 1 district church.	„	„	Ditto.
	Glebe - -	5	5	0						

* The sale of the reversion of this property is now under completion, reserving 130*l.* 17*s.* and 8 acres of land for the vicar.

† The sale of the reversion of this is just completed.

SCHEDULE (A.)—Impropriate Rectories.—*continued,*

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Gleble Land.	£	s.	d.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	£	s.	d.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	£	s.	d.	Patronage.
Lynn, St. Margaret with St. Nicholas.	Rentcharge	13	10	0	12,517		533	0	0	1 church, 1 chapel, 1 district church.	None.	None.				Dean and chapter of Norwich.
Martham - -	Rentcharge	628	18	2	1,032		350	0	0	1	"	"				Ditto.
	Glebe - -	85	10	0												
Ormsby & Scrotby	Rentcharge	796	0	0	1,154		400	0	0	2	"	5	6	8		Ditto.
	Glebe - -	109	16	2												
Plumstead Magna	Rentcharge	505	1	6	307		100	0	0	1	"	75	0	0		Ditto.
	Glebe - -	24	16	0												
Riston and Roxton	Rentcharge	282	0	0	40		80	0	0	1	"	42	10	0		Ditto.
	Glebe - -	26	8	0												
Scawby (York) -	Rent -	729	3	8	1,675		327	0	0	1	"	None.				Ditto.
Sedgeford - -	Rentcharge	385	0	0	669		300	0	0	1	"	"				Ditto.
	Glebe - -	3	0	0												
*Stoke Holy Cross	Rentcharge	363	15	0	453		160	0	0	1	"	"				Ditto.
	Glebe - -	31	14	0												
Sprowston - -	Rentcharge	730	0	0	1,235		150	0	0	1	"	100	0	0		Ditto.
Trowse - -	Rentcharge	92	5	8	562		330*l.*, with Lakenham.			1	"	None.				Ditto.
Westhall - -	Rentcharge	488	10	0	445		185	0	0	1	"	"				Ditto.
	Glebe - -	10	1	6												
Wiggenhall, Saint German's - -	Rentcharge	282	0	0	624		120	0	0	1	"	"				James Holly, Esq.
	Glebe - -	54	16	2												
Whitwell - -	Rentcharge	328	3	2	519		-		-	1	"	"				Dean and chapter of Norwich.
	Glebe - -	1	10	0												
Wighton - -	Rentcharge	578	0	0	559		220	0	0	1	"	"				Ditto.
Worstead - -	Rentcharge	605	0	0	834		251	0	0	1	"	"				Ditto.
Great Yarmouth -	Rentcharge	60	0	0	24,262		320*l.*, and the rectorial rentcharge, amounting to 60*l.* per annum, and other rectorial rights, demised to the curate at an annual rent of 22*l.* 10*s.*, of which 22*l.* have been appropriated by the dean and chapter for the endowment of St. Peter's church there.			1 church, 1 chapel, 1 district church.	"	All the above grants, except Hopton, are made from the funds of the dean and chapter.				

* The sale of the reversion of this is under completion.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter.

Name.		Population.	Income.	Any House.
	In the City.		£	
Rectory	Saint Augustine	2,053	158	No.
These are all perpetual curacies, and the dean and chapter are appropriators; but they lease the rectories to the perpetual curates, for small reserved rents, called pensions.	Saint George Colegate	1,437	86	„
	Saint Giles	1,546	118	„
	Saint Gregory	1,107	145	„
	Saint John Sepulchre	1,847	144	„
	Saint John Timberhill	1,148	108	„
	Saint Mary in the Marsh	498	100	„
	Saint Martin at Oak	2,589	120	„
	Saint Martin at Palace	1,319	70	„
	Saint Paul	2,755	140	„
	Saint James	2,959	157	„
	Saint Peter, per Mountegate	2,024	80	„
	Saint Saviour	1,372	100	„
Vicarage	Saint Stephen	4,091	200	„
	Elsewhere and where.			
Alderford, with Attlebridge, Norfolk		134	230	A good house.
Catton, Norfolk		650	185	None.
Saint Mark's, Lakenham, county of the city of Norwich		3,766	100	„

No churches or chapels have been erected by the dean and chapter in these parishes.

SCHEDULE (C.)—Statutable Officers.

Name of Office.	Amount of stipend. £	s.	d.
Lord high steward	6	13	4
Sub-steward and bailiff of the manors	11	0	0
Vice dean	4	0	0
Treasurer — The canons take the nominal offices alternately, and pay the stipends to the chapter clerk	5	0	0
Receiver — The canons take the nominal offices alternately, and pay the stipends to the chapter clerk	5	0	0
Organist and assistant master of the boys, in addition to the house in which he resides	110	0	0
Master of the boys	24	0	0
Chapter clerk 22*l.*, as surveyor of church repairs 10*l.*, the above two stipends 10*l.*, payments by the canons 12*l.*	54	0	0
The chapter clerk receives also 2*l.* per cent. on the leasehold fines.			
Auditor	10	0	0
Surveyor of the woods	10	0	0
Precentor	20	0	0
Sacrist	1	0	0
Sub-sacrists, one 17*l.* 17*s.*, one 16*l.* 6*s.*, in all	34	3	0
Senior verger	12	0	0
Junior do. and bailiff of the liberties	17	0	0
Porter 6*l.*, and in lieu of house 25*l.*, in all	31	0	0
Keeper of the ferry	4	0	0
Beadle or bellows blower 15*l.* 15*s.*, and in lieu of house 6*l.* 6*s.*, in all	22	1	0

There are certain officers named by statute 18th, for the common table of ministers, but as that has been abolished for time immemorial, none of them are now appointed.

SCHEDULE (D.)

Cathedral Church of Norwich.

At a chapter holden 6th December 1842.

Then and there was read—

" A scheme proposed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, " for regulating the number and emoluments of the minor canons of " the cathedral church of Norwich."

" It is proposed—

" That there be only three minor canons in the said cathedral church, one of " whom shall be the precentor, and another the sacrist.

" That the sacrist be allowed to hold with his minor canonry, as the present " sacrist does, the perpetual curacy of St. Mary in the Marsh, within the precincts " of the cathedral, and that he have a stipend of one hundred and fifty pounds " for his canonry.

" That the two other minor canons shall not hold any preferment or curacy, " but shall confine themselves to the duties of the cathedral, as after mentioned, " and that they have stipends of two hundred and fifty pounds per annum each.

" That the three minor canons shall be provided with houses in the pre- " cincts, in which they shall be required to reside ; and that materials for the " repairs of such houses be supplied by the dean and chapter in the same " manner as is done under the statutes now in force.

" That these three minor canons shall be subject to the instructions of the " dean, residentiary, or senior canon, or honorary canon present, as regards all " matters of duty, and that two of them shall always be present in rotation at " both the services in the cathedral on Sundays; at the morning service on " Wednesdays and Fridays ; on all fasts, festivals, and saints' days, and on all " public and state solemnities.

" That the weekly duties of the cathedral, in addition to the above, shall be " performed by the three minor canons in rotation, each taking a week.

" That in order to meet the increased expense which this arrangement will " entail on the dean and chapter, it is requested that power be given them to " demise upon repairing leases, at rack-rent, such of the houses now or hereto- " fore appropriated to the existing minor canons, and the gospeller and epistoler, " as may not be required to carry out the above arrangement.

" As the above scheme cannot come into operation during the incumbency of " the existing minor canons, all intermediate vacancies must be supplied by " temporary arrangements to be made by the dean and chapter."

It was then and there agreed that the above scheme be sealed with the chapter seal (and it was sealed accordingly); and that it be immediately transmitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 534.)

To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord Archbishop,

In obedience to your Grace's commands the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough most respectfully acknowledge the receipt of the questions of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches.

Having carefully considered the same, we herewith return our answers thereto, which we trust may be found satisfactory.

We have reason to believe that a duplicate of the charter of our corporation is to be found among the records in the Rolls Chapel. A copy of it is in Dugdale's Monasticon, Rymer's Fœdera, and Tanner's Notitia, to which we beg respectfully to refer Her Majesty's Commissioners.

A faithful copy of the statutes handed down to us is herewith transmitted, together with our answers to the questions above referred to.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration,
My Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's most faithful and obedient humble servant,
GEORGE BUTLER, Dean.

Deanery, Peterborough, 5th April 1853.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

By charter of King Henry VIII. in the year 1541 as a dean and chapter, consisting of a dean and six prebendaries, by the style and title of "decanus et capitulum ecclesiæ cathedralis de Burgo Sancti Petri."

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

A dean and six canons or prebendaries.
8 minor canons.
1 deacon.
1 sub-deacon.
8 lay clerks.
1 master of the choristers.
2 public teachers of the boys in grammar.
20 boys to be instructed in grammar.
6 paupers or beadsmen.
2 under-sextons.
2 door-keepers.
1 cup-bearer.
1 cook.
1 under-cook.

Besides the above, there were other offices, to each of which a prebendary was to be annually elected by the dean and chapter, (viz.) sub-dean, receiver, treasurer; offices to each of which a minor canon was to be elected by the dean and chapter, (viz.) precentor and sacristan.

3. What were the duties of each?

See the statutes.

4. What was the residence required?

Of the dean constant residence minus 80 days.

Of each canon constant residence with dispensation as to half the year, but so that one half the number should be always present at the cathedral, and at every chapter.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

See the statutes.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

A dean and four canons.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The dean and four canons.
3 minor canons, one of whom is also precentor and sacristan.
6 lay clerks.
8 choristers.
1 organist, who is also master of the choristers.
The head master of the grammar school.
The usher.
20 boys on the foundation.
2 sextons.
2 vergers.
6 beadsmen.
2 porters.

Also 8 paupers (women) in the almshouse.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duties of the dean, canons, minor canons, precentor, sacristan, lay clerks, choristers, and organist are to attend in the cathedral and to perform its services. Those of the head master, usher, and scholars speak, it is presumed, for themselves. The sextons, beside the general care of the cathedral, keep order during divine service, and seat strangers. The vergers attend upon the dean and canons. The beadsmen occasionally attend the services in the cathedral, as do also the porters, except when engaged at the gates.

4. What residence is required?

The dean's residence is eight months per 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. The senior canon's residence is two months, he having been appointed in 1829. The other three canons three months each under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. The deficient *one* month out of the twelve is supplied by one of the canons, who receives remuneration for his services under an Order in Council.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Actual residence in the deanery or canonical house, attendance upon the services in the cathedral and preaching sermons therein during the period of their respective residence.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

There does not appear to have been any special modification of the statutes, but various alterations have taken place owing to altered circumstances, the act of uniformity, &c.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The dean and four canons.

8. Are any or the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

Not to any office in the cathedral.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

The fourth canonry is annexed to the archdeaconry of Northampton. None of them to any benefice.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

They each have a house where they reside during their period of residence.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

There are three minor canons.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Two of them reside in houses attached to their office, the third has a house in which the precentor usually resided. They attend the cathedral service in alternate weeks, reading the prayers and lessons; but two are required to be present on Sundays and other holydays.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid quarterly, two of them receive 150*l.* a year each under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.; the third having a living receives 120*l.* a year only.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

One of them holds a small living, as stated in answer 4, to which he was presented in 1833; the others have no benefices or curacies.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

Yes, as to their number, and with regard to two of them their emoluments. See answer 4.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

Paid quarterly. The head master's stipend is 71*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the under master's 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In addition to the above, the master is entitled to 10*l.* per annum from Magdalen College, Cambridge. For many years the head master has been allowed to take the under master's stipend and to find his own usher. The master is also paid by the dean and chapter 1*l.* 10*s.* for each boy for teaching him writing and arithmetic, mathematics, &c.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The master has a good house recently appropriated at considerable cost by the dean and chapter out of their general fund, and capable of accommodating several boarders, but the scholars on the foundation are not boarded in the house.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

Yes; 1*l.* 10*s.* for each of them on admission during his year of probation, and 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum to each of them after he is elected on the foundation.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

None from the corporate funds, but there are three exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge, for young men educated at this school, several of whom have from time to time taken advantage of them. The senior wrangler of his year (1847) was one, and a brother of his who entered at Clare Hall was a senior optime the same year.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes, both to boarders and day scholars, but the present master declines taking boarders.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

Sixteen on the foundation and four probationers; in all twenty; their ages varying from nine to fifteen years.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Six.

2. What are their emoluments?

40*l.* per annum each.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

Attendance both at morning and evening service on Sundays and week-days, but on the latter it is not insisted on, so that one of each voice (bass, tenor, and counter-tenor) are present at each service.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

Ten, six of whom receive 7*l.* a year each, and four of them receive 4*l.* each.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are five persons at present answering this description; the salaries of the beadsmen are 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d* each. They attend on Sundays, and for the most part on week-days.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The precentor has - - -	5	10	0
The sacristan - - -	1	10	0
The receiver or treasurer - -	20	0	0
The sub-receiver - -	10	0	0
Surveyor of the works - -	5	0	0
The two sextons have each -	5	6	8
But the first sexton has an allowance for implements of 15*l.* in addition.			
There are also two porters; the one at the west gate has - - -	8	11	4
The one at the east gate - -	2	2	0
The steward and chief clerk - -	40	0	0
The bailiffs of the several manors -	18	2	10

The cupbearer, cook, and under-cook have ceased, there having been no common table for many years.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Two services on a Sunday; one at 11 o'clock in the morning, the other at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Two services on week-days; the one at 10 o'clock A.M., the other at 3 o'clock P.M. They are all choral, excepting on Ash Wednesday and during Passion Week, on which days there is no music in the cathedral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

The whole of the men and boys are in the choir on Sundays; the whole of the boys, and at least three men, one of each voice (bass, tenor, and counter-tenor), at both services on the week-day.

No alteration has been made in their numbers within the last twenty years.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

The sermon is preached by the canon in residence every Sunday morning, except on Easter Sunday, or when the bishop chooses to preach. There is also a sermon on Christmas-day and Good Friday. The sermons are always preached in the choir.

A sermon is now preached on Sunday afternoon by the bishop, the dean or canons, or by one of the minor canons appointed by the dean, from the beginning of April to about the middle of October. This sermon is also preached in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The Holy Sacrament is administered on the first Sunday in every month, on the great festivals, and at the ordination of deacons and priests.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

The dean and chapter were released from the maintenance of the four students in divinity when the King took from them the manors of Stanwick and Polebrooke, which were said to be given to New College, Oxford.

See Gunton's History of Peterborough Cathedral, by Dr. Symon Patrick, 1686.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric is for the most part in good repair.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

There are two sums of 10*l.* each and one of 46*l.* specially appropriated for that purpose, but these sums are very inadequate to the repairs of the fabric and other buildings liable to be repaired by the dean and chapter. By far the greater part has to be paid out of the corporate revenues of the dean and chapter, arising from reserved and other rents, redeemed land tax, a very small part of which have they been in the habit of dividing among themselves.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The sum of 4,813*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* has been expended within the time mentioned, but during the eleven preceding years no less than 7,128*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of very considerable advances from their own private resources, and the most liberal public contributions (upwards of 5,000*l.*), was expended by the dean and chapter in adding to the stability and beauty of the cathedral. They are still carrying on the same design, besides increasing the stipends of their officers, as their means of doing so prove adequate, which, however, is far from being the case at present, for within the last two years they have erected at considerable expense stalls for the twenty-four honorary canons appointed under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 23.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

The closets under the galleries are appropriated to the families of the bishop, the dean, the canons, minor canons, and chapter clerk; the rest of the seats and pews are unappropriated; none of them are let.

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*VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

Of the great tithes of the parish of St. John Baptist, Peterborough, and of Maxey in Northamptonshire, of Bringhurst with Great Easton in Leicestershire, and of North Collingham in Nottinghamshire.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

They are commuted for land, and are all out on lease.

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* Vide Schedule (A.), page 311.

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

Of St. John Baptist, Peterborough, in the Bishop of Peterborough; of Maxey, Bringhurst with Great Easton, and North Collingham, in the dean and chapter.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

According to the return in 1841—

Peterborough was - - -	6,959
Maxey - - - - -	611
Bringhurst with Great Easton - -	840
North Collingham - - -	911

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

From the same return it appears that—

	£
The value of St. John Baptist, Peterborough, was 575*l.*, but may now be taken at -	500
Maxey - - - - -	304
Bringhurst with Great Easton - -	270
North Collingham - - - -	92

The income of each is derived chiefly from land. See answer 2.

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

One in Peterborough, one in Maxey, one in Great Easton, one in Bringhurst, and one in North Collingham.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

Neither of them.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

None of late years; but the sum of 41*l.* per annum, being the greater part of the reserved rent in the lease of the impropriate tithes of St. John Baptist, Peterborough, was, many years ago, granted by the dean and chapter to the vicar by way of augmentation.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of Peterborough.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

There are several copies of articles of inquiry and injunctions during the latter part of the sixteenth century, but none since the Restoration. There appears to be some among Bishop Kennett's papers in the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, No. 817, p. 17.

The present bishop held a visitation on the 31st July 1851, but no articles of inquiry were exhibited. The practice of holding triennial visitations is intended to be continued.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Answered in the preceding.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

"All power, ordinary and episcopal, in accordance with the laws of the realm, as pastor and bishop of the said church."

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

Nothing appears to show they have been.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

The Lord Chancellor is the interpreter of the statutes. It does not appear that any such application has been made.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

See the deed of foundation, Dugdale's Monasticon, by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinell in 1817. (Pat. 33 Hen. 8., p. 3, 23m; Rym. Fœd. tom. XIV. p. 731.)

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The right of visiting the dean and chapter once in every three years, or oftener, if need be; and of preaching in the cathedral whenever he thinks proper.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

None; but he is entitled to and is paid a small sum of money for procurations, &c. when he visits.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

Not as a body, but one or other of the canons has for many years been examining chaplain to the bishop, and so far they may be said to assist his Lordship in the examinations for Holy Orders. In all public ordinations they assist in the imposition of hands, but they are never called upon to take part in the proceedings in the bishop's court.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

Yes.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

There are upwards of 3,000 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

No; but the books are occasionally lent to respectable strangers desirous of consulting them.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

No; but additions are occasionally made to the library out of the corporate fund of the dean and chapter.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

None.

2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

The previous answer to question 1. applies to these questions.

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*XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

In Northamptonshire:
The rectory of Peakirk with Glinton.
The rectory of Northborough.
In Huntingdonshire:
The rectory of Alwalton.
In Lincolnshire:
The rectory of Fiskerton.

2. What is the population of each of these?

According to the census in 1841:

Peakirk with Glinton	596
Northborough	272
Alwalton	329
Fiskerton	410

3. What is the income of the cure?

	£
The income of Peakirk with Glinton is	625
Northborough	373
Alwalton	250
Fiskerton	447

4. Is there any house of residence?

One on each of them.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

No.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Occasional subscriptions and contributions have been made by the dean and chapter out of their corporate revenues towards the erection and repair of churches wherever they have estates, towards the establishment of a national

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* Vide Schedule (B.), page 311.

training school for the county of Northampton, the building and support of the national school in the city of Peterborough, and towards the erection and support of schools in those parishes where they have estates.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

The dean and chapter had not the means, and the proximity to Cambridge seemed not to call for one.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

None in possession.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

None in immediate connexion with the cathedral, but there are training schools of this description at Northampton and at Leicester, both of which are within the diocese of Peterborough.

Much of the information sought by the foregoing queries was supplied by the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough to other inquiries in or about the months of August and October 1832, and the returns then made were forwarded as desired to the Ecclesiastical Revenues Commission under cover "To the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, London," in whose custody they are presumed still to be.

We, the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Peterborough, do hereby certify and declare, that we have, in the statements hereunto annexed, made by us in reply to the several articles of inquiry proposed to us by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into "the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches," given, to the best of our judgment, information, and belief, a full, true, and particular account of all matters and things required by such articles of inquiry.

In witness whereof we have caused our common seal to be hereunto affixed this 5th day of April 1853.

GEORGE BUTLER, Dean. (L.S.)

SCHEDULE (A.)

IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
			£				
St. John Baptist, Peterborough.	On lease for lives.	6,959	500	One	41*l.* many years since.	None	Bishop of Peterborough.
Maxey - -	Ditto -	611	304	One	None	None	Dean and chapter.
Bringhurst with Great Easton.	On lease for years.	840	270	Two	None	None	Dean and chapter.
Collingham, North	Ditto -	911	92	One	None	None	Dean and chapter.

SCHEDULE (B.)

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

———	Name.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
			£	
In the city - -	None - - -	—	—	—
Elsewhere and where ?	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE :			
	Maxey, V. - -	611	304	A house.
	Peakirk with Glinton, R.	596	625	Ditto.
	Northborough, R. -	272	373	Ditto.
	HUNTINGDONSHIRE :			
	Alwalton, R. - -	329	250	Ditto.
	LEICESTERSHIRE :			
	Bringhurst with Great Easton, V.	840	270	No house.
	LINCOLNSHIRE :			
	Fiskerton, R. - -	410	447	A house.
	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE :			
	Collingham, North, V. -	911	92	Ditto.

RIPON CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 536.)

Ripon, 8th April 1853.

The Dean and Chapter of Ripon, in reply to the Letter of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Cathedral Churches, dated the 31st January last, beg to inform them that they are not aware of any printed work, except as herein-after mentioned, in which the charters, statutes, and deeds of dotation relating to their cathedral can be found, or of any manuscript copies existing in other custody than that of their own, though it is not improbable that there may be such. With regard to any charters, statutes, or deeds prior to the dissolution in 1 Edward VI., it would appear to be unnecessary to make any search, the church and its revenues having then come into the hands of the Crown, and continued so until the refoundation in 2 James I., when several charters, grants, or decrees were made, and are now in the possession of the dean and chapter, dated respectively 2d August, 2 James,—8 June, 5 James,—11th March, 5 James,—30th November, 8 James,—and 18th February, 11 James;—and these may probably be found at the Duchy of Lancaster, or some other office in town, and if not, they will furnish copies of them, or of such as may be material or useful.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The constitution of the body as originally established cannot with any certainty be stated, King Alfred is said to have given Ripon to Wilfred who was abbot there, and afterwards, in 666, Archbishop of York, and who had built, and in or about 705 rebuilt or refounded, a monastery therein. In Dugdale's Monasticon, published in 1655, vol. I. page 172, it is thus:—Ex vita Wilfridi. Construxit eccl̃iam in Ripis ad honorem Petri. Magnates qui aderant in consecratione terras plurimas in dotem eccl̃ie contulerunt.—Carta Athelstani:—Sciatis quod ego confirmo eccl̃iæ et capitulo Ripon pacem suam etc. et concedo eis curiam suam de hominibus Sancti Wilfridi, etc., so that the Archbishop of York should not interfere with the lands or the soke of the chapter.

In Domesday it is said the canons had the whole of the lands about the church one mile, and from that time to the dissolution not only many dotations, but also many grants and alienations, &c., both to and from the church, were no doubt made.

Archbishop Aldred is said to have made the church collegiate, and endowed it in part at the time of the Conquest, but this as to the college would seem to be inconsistent with the confirmation and grant of King Athelstan, wherein the chapter are mentioned as then existing. The canons, it is understood, were of the Order of St. Augustine, and though no statutes have been found, it may be gathered from an old book of acts commencing in 1452 and ending 1506 (or rather, perhaps, a book containing copies or extracts of acts of chapter, there being no signatures, &c.), and from other documents, that the Archbishop of York collated them to the respective canonries or prebends; that they had separate houses of residence in which they were

to reside twelve weeks each, such term having been fixed and appointed by his Grace; that they had vicars under them who were presented to the chapter, and admitted and inducted as perpetual vicars; that there were also several chantry priests, who were presented by the respective founders to the chapter in like manner; that three canons constituted a chapter; that one might occasionally sit as a chapter pro tribunali, parvum capitulum; that they had jurisdiction over all the territory comprised within the prebends, &c., and corrected, punished, and reformed offences and excesses of both clergy and laity; had proof of wills and testaments, and administrations of intestates, &c. that there were seven canons or prebendaries; a commissary or vicar to examine and proceed in causes, &c., and to register acts of chapter, and perform other fit business; a dean of the spiritualties also before whom wills, &c. might be proved as well as the commissary,—a chamberlain,—an apparitor,—a bailiff, &c. that they appointed a master of the grammar school of the church, and inhibited other masters within the parish without special licence; that besides ecclesiastical jurisdiction they had a Court of Pleas, which took cognizance of all trespasses, &c., and in which debts to any amount might be recovered, presided over by a steward learned in the law—and also a court baron, &c.; and it further appears that by ancient custom each prebendary was bound to keep in repair his own mansion and buildings.

The state of the church may be thus described as collected from our archives (which had no doubt contained many documents and papers now not forthcoming) prior to the survey made in the 27 Henry VIII. From this survey the following are extracts:—

The Deanery of Ripon.

The same is a parish church, having an incorporation therein of seven prebendaries, who have for their livings the tithes, offerings, and profits pertaining to the said seven cures; six of the same prebendaries have six vicars inducted under them in the same church, called vicars choral, who are bound to discharge the said prebendaries of all the cures and service in the said church every of them having yearly of the said prebendaries for their stipends 6*l*. The seventh prebendary is made of the parsonage of Stanwick, and is called the chantor of the said church, who hath a vicar endowed under him at Stanwick to discharge him of all cures and service in the said church. The necessity is to maintain God's service in the said church, the keeping of hospitality of six prebendaries for relief of poor people, whereof two prebendaries are continually resident, and the other five absent.

The Cathedral Mother College and Parish Church of Ripon.

The certificate of the survey then goes on enumerating the several prebends and their value in tithes of corn, hay, wool, and lamb, free rents, &c. Thorpe resident prebendary then; Stanwick, ditto; Skelton, not resident; Monkton, ditto; Sharow, ditto; Studley, ditto; Nunwick, ditto.

In the same church be six vicars choral, being bound to daily service in the choir of the said collegiate church, and also to have cure of souls and ministration of sacraments at six several altars to all the parochians of the said prebends, having a yearly stipend of 6*l*. each, 4*l*. from the common of the church, and 2*l*. from the prebendaries, for which they discharge the said prebendaries of their cures, and be called vicars of the same parish, and so instituted and inducted. The parochians esteemed to be 9,000 housling people.

The Deanery of Ripon.

The mansion house of the said vicars worth to be let by the year, &c.

The said vicars be bound to keep twenty-five obits yearly for the said lands, every obit to the yearly charge of 5*s*.,—6*l*. 5*s*.; and yearly to the segerston and bellman, 4*s*. 6*d*.

Item, there are nine chantries founded in the said church by divers persons, the incumbents whereof be bound to be present in the choir at all the service done therein, and to help the said vicars to minister sacraments in time of necessity, and be named petty canons,—to pray, to do Divine Service, and to administer sacraments when the vicars be sick and diseased. According to

their respective foundations they were to pray for the souls of the founders and all Christian souls, and to be present in the choir in their habits at matins, mass, evensong, and processions, and in principal and double feasts to execute and do service at the high altar as they should be appointed by the officers of the same choir.

All the chantries had separate revenues, consisting of lands and tenements, &c.

In the same church be three deacons, three sub-deacons, six choristers, six treblers, one organ player, and one schoolmaster of grammar, who are paid their stipends from the common of the church.

A clerk of the works for reparations to be made yearly upon the church, as also upon divers tenements and cottages belonging to the same, which lands be called of the common of the church, which clerk appears to have been appointed by patent; clock-keeper, auditor, and another officer whose duty does not appear.

A sub-treasurer charged as well with the custody of all goods, ornaments, plate, and jewels belonging to the church, as with the receipt of the revenues of divers kinds of rents belonging to the common of the said church, of which revenues the chamberlain doth pay yearly to divers ministers of the said church for their stipends, and the remainder of the said revenues, over and above the deductions and certain fees granted to divers persons, is divident amongst the prebendaries, being resident.

The revenues belonging to the common of the church appear to have consisted of certain rents, all tithes, except corn, hay, wool, and lamb belonging to the prebendaries, mortuaries, offerings at marriages, churchings, &c., and which were paid to the vicars, deacons, &c., chamberlain, clerk of the chapter, auditor, the ministers of the church at divers principal feasts, and to the same for helping to serve at Easter.

Other chantries in the parish but not in the church are then described, and afterwards the following:—

The Deanery o Ripon.

Marmaduke Bradley, incumbent, master of the same, showing no foundation, but used to keep two priests and five poor people to pray for all Christian souls, either priest having for his stipend 4*l.*, and every of the five poor people 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Hospital o Mary Magdalei in the said parc

The same is within the said parish and distant from the church 2,000 feet; the necessity is to pray for all Christian souls and the livings of the five poor folks. The revenues are then set forth.

The chantry of two priests in t chapel of the sa Hospital found

Adam Adams and Edward Ings, incumbents, being of one foundation and corporation, made by John Warrener, of Studley Roger, dated 1334, by licence of King Edward III., the eighth year of his reign, to the intent to pray for the soul of the founder and all Christian souls, and to say mass, dirge, and commendations in the said chapel for the soul of the said founder and all Christian souls. The same is distant as before declared. The said incumbents received an annuity or annual rent of 8*l.* out of the lands and possessions of the hospital by the hands of the master.

The Hospital o St. John Bapti in the said parc of Ripon.

John Rogers, incumbent, showing no foundation, but a continual use to pray for Christian souls, and to celebrate mass and other divine service in the chapel of the said hospital at his pleasure.

The same is distant from the paroch church a quarter of a mile; the necessity is to pray for the soul of the founder and all Christian souls. The possessions are then described.

These hospitals were certified by the Charity Commissioners as fit subjects for the Court of Chancery, and informations were accordingly filed by the Attorney General in 1823, the proceedings on which are still going on, owing to the possessions being out on leases for lives, and none having yet fallen in. Some may be supposed, however, to be near the expiration.

1 Edward 6. The church was dissolved, and, with its revenues, came into the hands of the Crown.

2d Edward 6. 1548. About this time a survey of the (late collegiate) church was taken by Robert (Holgate) Archbishop of York and three gentlemen laymen, which was certified and registered in the Consistory Court of York in 1590.

This survey differs little from that of the 27 Henry VIII. It states that within the said parish church there were six prebendaries, sometimes being parsonages, having a several cure, being a very large and wide parish, and having six several altars for the said cures. Each had a vicar endowed to discharge their cures, having houseling people to each cure 1,100 and more, and at every altar all manner of sacraments and sacramentals were ministered to their several parishioners, over and besides the prebend of Stanwick, which had the order of admission and correction of all the ministers within the said church by his office, and had the parsonage of Stanwick appropriate to that office, and his vicar endowed at Stanwick with 8*l.* a year and a mansion house at Ripon. And they the said archbishop, &c. thought it convenient to have more ministers to serve the cures there because the number of the people was very great, and theretofore they had much help of the chantry priest. The said seven vicars choral were charged as well with the said six several cures, as also with daily service in the choir, &c. The said chantry priests, called the ten petty canons, were bound by their foundations to be present daily, &c. and to help, forasmuch as the said six vicars, or some of them, and many times all, were occupied in the cures by reason of the great number of houseling people, and the said petty canons had therefore another cure within the said parish of Ripon, viz., all the inhabitants within the township of Grantley, Skelden, and Resplith. There is also belonging to the said choir three deacons, three sub-deacons, six tribblers which be six clerks of the said several cures, a sexton, the organ-player, a schoolmaster of the song school who doth daily teach the ministers and others, a chamberlain, a clerk of the works, all paid from the small tithes and oblations of the aforesaid cures within the same parish of Ripon; and there is but 15*l.* of land which lyeth in cottages and candle rent towards the works of all the church, and the parishioners be charged with no manner of charge, the prebendaries find all the costs and charges as wyne, wax, bread, and all reparations; the value of the seven prebends and the common or divident, 318*l.* 3*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}d.$

Date uncertain. Ecclie Ripon desumpt̃ ex libro Pt̃ri Johnson.

After enumerating the prebends, &c. and the value, four chantries are described as belonging to schola Ripon, and the lands or possessions thereof set forth; and at the end of the book, or of such part as related to the church, it is thus "M^{d}. the rood lands being of the value of 7*l.* are employed for the use of the school without grants."

7 June, 2d and 3d Philip and Mary. 1555. Letters Patent under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, whereby the King and Queen erected and established a free grammar school at Ripon for the use of the parish, and appointed and incorporated ten governors, to have succession, &c., and gave and granted to the said governors at that time all the messuages, lands, tenements, &c. which had belonged to the four chantries before mentioned.

2 August, 2d James, 1604. Letters Patent reciting that the late collegiate church of Ripon before the dissolution thereof was a collegiate church, and one of the four principal churches within the diocese of York, and had seven prebendaries and other inferior officers and ministers who celebrated and attended divine service therein, that thirty and more towns, villages, and hamlets within the parish of Ripon, and near adjacent to the same parish, belonged to the same church as the mother church, and that the inhabitants thereof were not duly instructed in divine things; in order that they might be instructed, &c. the King refounds the church, and appoints a dean and six other persons, preachers and ministers of God's word, the chapter and assistants to the dean, to be called prebendaries;—

to be called dean and chapter, and be a body politic, &c.,—and the Crown to supply vacancies.

By another grant, dated 8th June, 5 James,—the dean and chapter are empowered on the vacancy of a prebend to present three fit persons to the archbishop within six months, who should appoint one of them, and besides the six prebendaries a sub-dean is appointed who is to have precedence, &c., and upon any vacancy the dean is to prefer one of the six prebendaries to such sub-deanery.

The King then wills that there should be in the church perpetually and continually incumbent seven vicars or clerks choral, called vicars choral or singing men, one organist and eight choristers, to celebrate divine things as in the collegiate church of Westminster was then used and accustomed, and that the dean and chapter, or the major part of them, whereof the dean should be one, should nominate and prefer the said seven vicars, &c., and so many and such fit inferior officers and ministers as should be necessary, as in other collegiate churches in England was used and accustomed, and that they should have power to make byelaws, &c.

By the said second grant the archbishop is appointed visitor, with the same powers as any visitors of colleges in Oxford or Cambridge.

And that the inhabitants of Ripon might be the better and more diligently instructed in the Christian religion, it was ordained that the dean, sub-dean, and all the prebendaries should be continually resident (ibidem cōmorabuntur et perpetuo residebant) under the pain of losing half the stipend to be assigned, or other more heavy mulct if the circumstances demanded such, unless the majority of the dean and chapter on account of the cause of absence should remit it.

Statuta Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sc̃i Wilfridi de Ripon. 13 June 1635

Quū totus proventus annuus certus eccl̃æ collegæ de Ripon sit ejus distributione in eū qui sequitur modū fieri statuimus:—

Annua salaria sunto:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Decani	93	6	8
Sub-decani	35	0	0
Singulorū sex prebendariorū 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in toto	140	0	0
Residentarii preter salariū propriū	70	0	0
Precentoris	14	0	0
Alterius vicarii choralis	13	6	8
Quatuor cantorū	32	0	0
Aliorū duorū cantorū	8	0	0
Organistæ qui et puerorum m^{r} sit	16	0	0
Singulorū sex choristarū 2*l.* in toto	12	0	0
Clerici parochialis	3	0	0
Vergeferi qui et vespilo	3	0	0
Sūma	£439	13	4

Feoda:

Seneschalli curiæ canonicæ	4	0	0
Auditoris et receptoris Dñi Regis	8	0	0
Registrarii	2	0	0
Fabricæ eccl̃æ destinetur anñatim redditus terrarū fabricæ et Risaw	19	0	0
Pauperibus	2	12	0

Si quid ꝑventui eccl̃iæ ultra sūmā ꝑdictā quovis modo accreverit dividuu esto inter eos qui solenni capitulo interfuerint, ita ut decani dupla, sub-decani sesqui altera cujusque prebendarii equa sit ejus portio.

De Capitulo.

1. Decanus cū sub-decano et duobus prebendariis capitulū constituunt quod si sub-decanus sese excusaverit esto plenū capitulū per alios; quod si contigerit decanū necessariæ abesse requiratur semper ejus consensus, absq; hoc nullū capitulū esto, ut ejus consensu habito capitulū etiam fiat per alios tres si sese excusaverit et sub-decanus.

Duobus it appears, from a memorandum afterwards made, had been tribus: "M^d. that at the great chapter held 26 May 1638 the statute concerning the number of prebendaries required to make a chapter was altered from three to two prebendaries."

2. Ultimo die Jovis mensis Maii solenne capitulū quotannis esto.

This day has been altered from time to time.

3. Quoties prebenda vacaverit, ita ut tres viri idonei qui reverendiss in Christo patri archiep̃o Ebor̃ p̃sententur sint nominandi, non nisi pleno capitulo nominentur. Et quoties sigillū capitulare scripto alicui de dimissione terræ aut tenementi alicujus ad eccl̃iæ spectantis aut alterius cujuscunq; partis p̃ventuū ecclesiæ facto, aut alii cuicunq; scripto sigilli nostri appentione confirmando sigillū ne apponatur nisi pleno capitulo.

De Residentia.

1. Penes decanū sit residentia, illo vero renuente eligatur capitulariter e septem reliquis unus.

2. Residentiarius sit etiam eccl̃æ thesaurarius, redditus recipiat atq; hunc in fine authoritate habeat sub sigillo capituli.

3. Decano et reliquis eccl̃iæ membris et officiariis salariæ et feoda sua persolvat, et nūmos in fabrica et alios eccl̃iæ usus expendat.

4. Singulis annis in capitulo solenni ratione reddat, decano et capitulo acceptorū et expensorū anni elapsis.

5. Decanū, sub-decanū, et prebendarios quoties vicibus suis concionatum venerint hospitio accipiat, et eorū equis de pasl̃a provideat.

6. Residentiarius canonicæ indutus divinis officiis matutinis et vespertinis in eccl̃ia si domi fuerit, nec necessario impeditur, quotidie intersit.

23d May 1636. By a memorandum of this date, signed by Dean Dod, it appears thus:—

If a residentiary be to be chosen, I desire my brethren to make choice of Mr. Sub-dean, and to press him to accept it for the good of the church; and if Mr. Sub-dean will not or cannot undertake it, then I desire my brethren to choose Mr. Marsh to the said office. I wish that one may be chosen, and not two, to reside, because we are tied to observe all laudable customs of that church, and this was the custom when I came into that society, and I wish the custom may not be broken until it may appear that we may lawfully do it without any just scruple.

26th May 1636. At the chapter then held with the consent of the dean, it was ordered as follows:—

Residentiarius jam esto Mattheus Levet, qui sub-decanus est. Residentiarius quotannis de novo eligatur vel confirmetur in capitulo solenni.

This does not appear to have been acted upon when the dean resided, which has been the case with very little exception, and of course is now unnecessary. In 1835 it is thus stated in the return to the Ecclesiastical Commission. In conformity with these statutes the dean on his admission claims the right of being residentiary as his due in chapter, and also asks and requires the keeping of the common seal, &c., &c., and also the keys of the deanery or resi-

dentiary house, and likewise that the said house be assigned to him; all of which is confirmed in the chapter books and assented to by the members present.

The duties of the dean or residentiary are more of a parochial nature than is customary in any other (unless it be Manchester) collegiate or in any cathedral church. The minster is used by the parishioners of Ripon to all intents and purposes as a parish church, although the maintenance of the building and the freehold of it belong solely to the dean and chapter. All the offices of the church are performed within it, the registers are in the dean's possession, and he performs all the duties of a parish priest with the assistance of the two vicars who act under him as his curates in the parish.

De Vicibus concionandi.

1. Vices concionandi de more consuetæ continuentur.
2. Residentiario incumbat cura ut absentiū vices suppleantur.
3. Qui vices suas per se vel per aliū concionatorē licentiatū non obierit pro singulis vicibus neglecti decem solidorū damnas esto, quæ ex ejus salario subtrahantur et residentiario in curæ et laboris sui compensatione cedant.

In 1806 it was increased to 20*s*.

4. Residentiarius in capitulo solenni cuiq; reliquorum prebendariorū dies suos quibus āno sequenti concionaturi sunt designet.

De Vicariis Choralibus, Cantoribus, et Choristariis.

1. Observet diligenter residentiarius eorū omniū negligentia et arguat.
2. Vicariorr uterq; absentia sua a matutinis aut vespertinis singulis diebus drachma luant; e cantoribus quilibet duobus denariis; quæ quidem mulctæ ad discretionē residentiarii augeantur, atq; a negligentiorū salariis, cū solvenď fuerint, subtractæ inter diligentiores sicut illi visum fuerit distribuantur.

In 1660 vicar's mulcts ordered to be 6*d*. and singing men's 4*d*. each for every absence without the residentiary's leave.

3. Puerorū choristariorū negligentias corrigat organista qui eorū magister est.

In 1663 if organist do not correct he shall be mulcted at discretion of residentiary, and mulcts to be deducted out of salaries and paid to more diligent or the poor of the town.

De Fabricarū Redditu.

Si quid ex sūma fabricis destinatarū in fine anni superfuerit reservetur quasi in ærario in eventu damni gravioris.

Fees for admission of dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries fixed. 26 May 1636.

Si decanus vel sub-decanus vel prebendarius quisquam semel saltem quotannis in habitu et ornatu sacerdotali in eccl̃ia non apparuerit et (non juste impeditus) concione habuerit, pœna subeat triū librarū sex solidorū et octo denariorū, cujus pœnæ totius dimiď saltem dividatur eccl̃iæ vicariis quod reliquū fabricæ insumatur.

In 1838 ordered, that any member might save his mulct by preaching once during the cycle either morning or evening, and the mulcts of the absent should be paid to the vicars.

By a statute of 1667 it was decreed, that in pursuance of the second charter every member not appearing once in the year should forfeit half his salary, any excuse notwithstanding, of which 5*l*. to be divided,—to vicars one third, poor of church and parish one third, and fabric one third, and the remainder to be the residentiary s due for preaching such courses of theirs as appointed unto them, and they to suffer no further mulct for not preaching or appearing,

except 10*s.* a sermon, for the same year. This statute does not appear to have been acted upon long; varied in 1676, and afterwards 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the sermons only deducted.

Apud capitulū plenū semper jus esto acti vel statuti cujusq; capitularis interpretandi, mutandi, vel utcunque dispensandi seu expungendi pro re nata.

Si residentiarium intermori contingat ante exacta semianñ quo feoda pro residentia per statuta eccl̃iæ ei assignatū accepturus erat, volumus et statuimus ut pro rata temporis parte qua vixerat ejus executores vel administratores dicti feodi portione per successorē suū ex redditibus eccl̃iæ proxime recipiendis solvendum.

In 1675 ordered, that representatives of every member should have the proportion of his half year's salary, ending at the half year's rent day, whether Michaelmas or Lady-day, before his death. Some regulations afterwards made, not material.

25 May 1637. Chapter then held.

Orders for the Vicars and Organist.

1. The sub-chanter and organist to agree about the services and anthems so as to prevent the running to and fro of the boys in service time, and the sub-chanter to note the absences of singing men and certify them to the residentiary, that mulcts may be taken.

2. In 1731 ordered, that residentiary appoint a person to note the absences.

3. That the vicars do diligently catechise the youth of the town half an hour before evening prayer every Sunday.

4. That the vicars and singing men carry themselves reverently in service time, attending to the preacher, &c., upon pain of mulct by the residentiary.

5. That every of them keep in good repair their desks and cupboards for books and surplices with locks, keys, and bands, otherwise if residentiary cause amendment the charge to be deducted from their wages.

6. That every singing man keep his book in his own desk and turn it himself.

7. If he let his book or any part of it be soiled or spoiled, let him prick it anew himself, or let the residentiary cause it to be done and pay out of wages.

Orders for the Choristers.

1. That all be present at morning and evening prayer, unless residentiary give leave of absence.

2. That they carry themselves reverently in service and sermon time, kneeling or standing up, &c. If faulty, and often admonished and corrected by their master they do not reform, let them be removed and others put in.

3. That they keep in good repair with locks, keys, and bands their desks and cupboards, and if not, let the residentiary cause them to be amended and deduct cost out of wages.

4. That no other boys be suffered to crowd into the choristers seats; if they do, the verger to remove, but if any boys have learnt to sing, and may after be choristers, they may stand at the end to look on the books.

Orders for the Clerk.

1. That he attend the choir at morning and evening prayers, and open and lock the choir doors.

2. That he sweep and keep clean the floor of the choir and vestry, and keep the vestry door locked, and if negligent the residentiary may command, &c.

3. That he diligently attend the vicars or either of them when they go abroad into the parish to christen any child that is weak, or to minister the Holy Communion to any that are sick or otherwise infirm, and not able to come to the church, upon pain of 2*d.* for every such default.

4. That he be present at all christenings in the church and provide water in the font upon like pain.

5. That he take the accustomed fees only, and for a burial in the choir no more than 4*s*.

6. That he meddle not with the black cloth on any coffin brought to a burial, but the covering of any hearse set up in the choir, after it hath stood the accustomed time, belong to him, and those in the body of the church to the sexton, as the custom shall carry it.

In 1735, ordered, that he collect all fees due to the choir for burials in the church, or for such persons as are carried hence to be buried in any other church, and justly distribute to whom due.

In 1833, ordered, that the clerk may claim the hatbands, &c.

Orders for the Sexton.

1. That he sweep and keep clean the body of the church.

2. That he open and lock the doors in due time, to prevent the boys playing in the church.

3. That he ring and toll the bells at the accustomed hours.

4. That he certify the residentiary of any decay which he seeth in the windows and leads of the church or steeples.

5. That to prevent the filching of the leads or other harm doing to them, that he suffer nobody to go up unto the leads, unless he himself be with them.

6. That seeing he hath the profit of the bells, he do of his own cost provide oil and grease for them, and when any other repairs needed, to acquaint the residentiary, that he may cause them to be amended.

7. That he toll the bell when he hath warning of any that is dying, and ring it out when they are departed.

The tolling of the bell for the dying is discontinued, and has been for a long time.

8. That he suffer not above three peals to be rung for any that are buried, one after death, another before, and a third after burial; and if the ringers will not give over, let him forthwith acquaint the residentiary.

There are no peals by the ringers. The bell is tolled after the death for a short time, about two hours before the burial for a few minutes as a warning, and during the procession of the corpse to the church. There is no tolling after the burial, nor any peal, except desired by the friends or on particular occasions.

9. That he suffer not the bells for anybody's pleasure to be rung at other times without the residentiary's leave, nor in service time.

10. If faulty in anything, and reform not after three or four admonitions of the residentiary, let him be removed.

In 1671, ordered, that the sexton and verger should not ring the bells without leave, &c.

In 1674, that 10*s*. per annum should be paid to the keeper of the clock, in addition to his former wages, for keeping and repairing thereof.

Orders concerning the fees and demands of the choir for burials, marriages, and churchings, including the clerk's fees. 30 May 1663.

Ordered, that, notwithstanding the orders made in 1663, the choir are now permitted and allowed to demand and receive whatsoever fees and dues shall appear to be legally belonging unto them, &c. 1 June 1667.

Ordered, that the residentiary shall receive to his own use the accustomed fees for breaking the ground, for burial in the choir or body of the church. 31 May 1690.

And there are other subsequent orders relating to burials, &c. not material.

That for the future the residentiary shall have the keeping of the register book and make all entries therein, giving the profits thereof to the two vicars till Michaelmas, and afterwards disposing of it as he shall see good. 3 July 1671.

31 May 1674. That the residentiary shall have the custody of the register book, and that the parochial clerk shall enter once a month at least in his presence, and the fees thereof be allowed to the said clerk.

7 June 1684. Memorandum.—That according to an order made by the archbishop at his visitation in the chapter house begun 30th May last and continued to the 31st, the clerk delivered up the registers to the dean, and which were re-delivered to him 9th June, with the consent of the vicars, till the dean give further order, on condition that the clerk shall account with the vicars for the dues of the same once every month, and receive the one half for his own pains and divide the other equally between the two vicars.

27 May 1696. The curate of the chapel of Pateley Bridge having received surplice fees for many years, and refused to give an account thereof, and of what marriages, births, and burials have there happened, to the dean and chapter, who are rector of the parish of Ripon, thereby endeavouring to make that chapel parochial and these dues of right to belong to that chapel, ordered, that counsel advise as to the course to be taken, &c.

At the chapter 11th April 1738, on nominating a new curate in his place to be licensed by the archbishop, all rights of the chapter and all dues and emoluments belonging to the mother church are excepted. The same exception was made in other cases; and most if not all of the chapelries in the parish account for the accustomed fees to the dean and chapter, or the two vicars who rent them, save however and except Pateley. It does not appear what opinion or course was taken.

1827. The annual rent of two guineas paid by the township of Hutton for the liberty of burial in Ripon churchyard ceased in April, at the request of the inhabitants, so that the vicars are not liable to be called upon for any duty there; and for any funerals that may come from thence double fees are to be paid.

This place is now included in the chapelry of Sharow, as after mentioned.

4 June 1831. The appointment of the two vicars by the dean on 6th September last, with such emoluments and privileges as are declared by the statutes of 13th June 1635, are respectively confirmed.

The vicars to have 90*l.* a year each (to be made up with the aid of the preaching turns and pew rents), together with all surplice fees and other casualties, with this reservation that hereafter, when the dean or any prebendary shall perform any parochial duty within the minster, he or they, if they choose to do so, shall of right receive any extra fee arising from such duty, and shall pay to the clergy and officers of the church, out of such fees, their accustomed dues and no other.

The organist a clear 40*l.* Sexton an annual augmentation of 5*l.* Verger an additional 7*l.*; all out of the pew rents. 25th June 1833. Clerk and singing-men 10*l.* each. Choristers 3*l.* each. Verger and sexton's additional salary, 10*l.* Cleaning the church, 6*l.* per annum; to be paid out of the pew rents. 1836. Chapter clerk also arranged, &c.

July 1771. The dean having made an alteration in performing the services of the church, the chapter approve, and order that the dean may make such further alterations as he shall think proper.

It is not stated what the alterations were.

July 1783 Ordered, that the residentiary dispose of and let the seats in the church as to him shall seem meet and convenient, and that he suffer no one to claim any right to any particular seat.

In 1663, certain gentlemen of the town were desired to join with the residentiary in assigning seats to what persons and upon what terms they should think most convenient. 1829. The pew rents, which by the recommendation of the chapter in 1821 have been kept distinct from the fabric account, are now again added thereto, but subject, nevertheless, to such appropriation as the chapter may from time to time direct or allow. At the chapter 1833, the following memorandum is made and entered amongst the acts: "The churchwardens of the town of Ripon or of the parish, be it remembered, have no right to any seat in the minster or to place any inhabitant in any pew or seat."

The residentiary having frequently represented the great want of land for the necessary accommodation of the house; ordered, that the leases of lands contiguous to the town be not renewed, and that, whenever they fall in, a quantity of land not exceeding six acres be reserved for his use, he paying a full and fair rent. 30 June 1789.

It is not known that any rent was paid.

We confirm the dean's appointment of W. B. to the place of verger and sexton in the room of T. I. deceased. 24 June 1

This has been and is the usual mode of appointment of organist, singing-men, parish clerks, &c. without any formal document. The choristers are not entered at all, except in the choir pay book.

Ordered, that (subject to any law or statute relative thereto) in the event of any canonry being vacant by death or cession, every dividend that shall be made shall have no reference to such vacancy, but that the whole, without any reservation for any stall, shall be shared in the usual proportions by the existing members. 27 June 1837.

Ordered, that two stalls in the choir be assigned by the dean for the two Archdeacons of Richmond and Craven. 7 August 183

Memorandum.—It being in contemplation to assign certain portions of the city of Ripon to the spiritual care of the minster of Trinity Church, and to make it a district church or chapel, it becomes also expedient that the remainder of the city and its immediate appendages should be distinctly marked out as being under the especial care of the minster, which, by the charter of James I., is declared to be the mother church of the whole parish. The dean, therefore, subject to the confirmation of the chapter, assigns to the precentor or senior vicar a certain district, and to the junior vicar another district, and this parochial arrangement to take place immediately. The minster itself belongs to no district; it is under the superintendence of the dean and chapter, and the vicars who act under them.

Trinity Church was built and endowed by the Reverend Edward Kilvington, under an Act which received the Royal Assent 5th May 1826, intituled "An Act for building a church or chapel of ease in the township of Ripon in the West Riding of the County of York."

The district arrangements, which have been communicated to the Lord Bishop, are approved and confirmed. 6 August 183

These arrangements have been acted upon, but have not been confirmed by any Order in Council.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The present constitution of the body, although yet under the charters of King James, may, for the purpose of the inquiry, be said to commence with

the Act of the Session of 1840, the 3d & 4th Vict. c. 113., and the subsequent Act of the 4th & 5th Vict., and an Order in Council made in pursuance thereof, dated the 15th January 1842, and gazetted the 25th February following.

Another Order in Council was made on the 27th November last, and gazetted 10th December following, materially reducing the salaries of the dean and the then four residentiary canons, and giving a fifth canon not only a share of their former divisible salaries, but giving the said fifth canon a salary of 500*l.* per annum, the difference being ordered to be paid to him from the funds in the hands of the Commissioners.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The chapter is composed of the dean and five canons. The sub-dean and two canons, previously to the Order in Council being made, declined coming into residence, on having a stipend allowed to them respectively according to the average of what was formerly received; since then the sub-dean and one of the canons have died, and the other having resigned, the Lord Bishop collated one in his stead, and he was installed on the 18th day of December last.

The officers will be mentioned under the several heads hereafter.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duties also will be mentioned under the several heads hereafter.

4. What residence is required?

The residence required will be seen by reference to the said Order in Council. The canons have resided three months each in the house procured for them; but in consequence of the appointment of a fifth canon, the former canons will this year reside about ten weeks each, and the latter three months.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Residence is understood to be the actual dwelling in the house as a domicile, and attending the services of the church, &c.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

On the 26th June 1844 the dean and chapter, in pursuance of the 3 & 4 Vict. above mentioned, proposed to the Lord Bishop as visitor, (who had become such in lieu of the archbishop on the passing of the 3 & 4 Vict., if not on the erection of the see in 1836,) that all the statutes of the church not mentioned or referred to in an act of chapter made by them on the 8th December 1841, and not thereby repealed (and which act of chapter is embodied in and made part of the said Order in Council of January 1842,) and all other rules and regulations for the government of the church, except the statutes or rules specified in the said act of chapter, should be repealed, and that instead thereof the statutes, rules, and regulations therein-after specified, set forth, and referred to should be ordained and decreed; that is to say,

The church is still to all intents and purposes the mother church to the whole parish of Ripon, according to the grants or charters of King James refounding the same, and as such is subject to the authority of the Bishop of Ripon for the time being.

The two minor canons, the organist, and every other officer and servant of the church will, according to the said grants or charters, be appointed by the dean and chapter, but the chapter will confirm the dean's nomination of his own verger.

Residence.

The terms of residence being fixed, the dean and canons respectively shall not be entitled to their salaries unless they observe their statutable turns of residence; and in case they or any of them shall not from any cause whatever have duly kept residence, the chapter shall decide at the ensuing audit whether any or what portion of the salary shall be paid to them respectively, or appropriated to the use of the fabric.

On the 15th March 1842 it was ordered, that in case of non residence the chapter should decide as to the salary, and the party interested should have no voice in the decision.

Preaching, &c.

None but the appointed clergy of the cathedral shall, otherwise than is mentioned in the order book, officiate in the discharge of any duty belonging or appertaining thereto, either as a cathedral or a parochial church.

Chapters.

There shall be four regular chapters in the year, namely, on the Tuesday before Lady-day, the feast of Saint John the Baptist, Michaelmas-day, and Saint Thomas'-day respectively. And it shall be lawful for the dean, either in person or by proxy, to call a chapter on any other day as he may think fit.

Three of the days have been since altered, and are now the second Tuesday in January, April, and October.

The audit shall take place on the Tuesday before the feast of St. John the Baptist.

The usual and accustomed forms of calling and holding a chapter shall be observed, and in case of a special chapter each member shall in addition have ten days notice through the chapter clerk by post or otherwise. The chapter shall assemble in the chapter house, and may then adjourn at pleasure to the deanery or residence house, or any other place convenient for the transaction of business.

The dean and two residentiary canons shall constitute a chapter, but the dean shall always, previously to his leaving Ripon, deposit with the chapter clerk his proxy to the canon in residence, to enable him to call and hold any of the said four quarterly chapters (but no other chapter) without his being present; and then, as at all other times when he is not present, the personal attendance of three residentiary canons shall be requisite.

The dean shall not hold the proxy of any of the canons, but he may give his proxy to any one or more of them.

The dean, when present, shall have a casting voice, except on any measures proposed by or relating to himself.

On the 15th March 1842 it was ordered, that in all cases when the dean's personal interest was concerned, and the votes in chapter were equal, the senior in chapter should have the casting voice.

If any measure shall be intended to be brought forward in chapter by any canon, he shall give fourteen days previous notice at least to the dean, or in his absence to the canon in residence. If the dean be absent the canon in residence shall cause a copy of the notice to be forwarded to him by the chapter clerk. But any measure, of which notice shall not have been given, may be proposed and discussed, though not carried into effect.

The Chapter Clerk.

The chapter clerk, who is also the receiver of the rents, &c. &c., will be appointed by the dean and chapter under their common seal, and shall have the care of all the documents and papers relating to the property and possessions of the church.

He shall from time to time pay the several salaries of the officers of the church, and also all the bills against the dean and chapter, when directed so to do by the dean and canon in residence.

The seal shall be kept at the deanery, in a box having three different and distinct locks and keys, one of which keys shall be in the custody of the dean, another of the canon in residence, and the third with him, the chapter clerk. And no instrument whatever shall be sealed, except in the presence of the dean or canon in residence, and in the absence of either, his key shall be left at the banking house of the dean and chapter in Ripon, and shall be procured from thence by a note in writing from the absentee, authorizing the same to be delivered to the chapter clerk, and in no other mode. And after the purpose is answered it shall be returned.

And it was further proposed, that all the rules and regulations then or thereafter to be entered in the said order book, signed by the dean and two canons, should be observed and kept, but that nothing therein contained should affect the existing privileges of any present member of the church in possession, except as therein-before expressly declared and provided.

These statutes, &c. were approved and confirmed by the visitor on the 26th July 1844.

THE ORDER BOOK OF RIPON CATHEDRAL. 1844.

Dean and Chapter.

No order or direction respecting the cathedral, or any person or persons belonging thereto or officiating therein, either as a cathedral or a parish church, shall be given, save as herein-after mentioned, but by the dean, or in his absence by the canon in residence.

Ordo Concionandi.

The dean will preach on the morning of Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whitsunday, and on the first Sunday of every month throughout the year when in residence.

The canon in residence will preach the morning sermon on every Sunday, except as aforesaid, and also on Good Friday.

The minor canons are responsible for the afternoon sermons throughout the year, except when the dean or any of the canons are disposed to preach.

The Order in Council relative to the preaching of honorary canons shall be duly observed.

No honorary canons have been appointed.

The sermons at visitations, confirmations, &c. will be under the direction of the bishop and archdeacons, who will also themselves occupy the pulpit when they are disposed to do so, but on all occasions due notice of the intention is to be given to the dean, or in his absence to the canon in residence.

Any other dignitary may be allowed to preach, with the like notice and consent.

The dean and canons will at their own pleasure exchange their turns of preaching, and may take upon them any part they choose of the ordinary or parochial duty usually performed by the minor canons.

Should a minor canon preach in their absence, he shall be entitled to two guineas, to be paid by the dean or canon whose turn he supplies.

Residence.

The dean by the statute will reside eight months in the year, and as much as in him lies will attend the daily service, and take such parts in it as hereafter mentioned.

During his residence, no regulation or order shall be made, except in chapter, without his knowledge and concurrence; and if, during his absence, any such

shall be made by the canon in residence, it shall be subject to his approval on his return.

The canons residentiary will respectively reside three months each in the house provided for them, and at the annual audit will, according to seniority, choose the respective times, commencing on the eve of Christmas-day, Lady-day, Saint John the Baptist, and Michaelmas-day.

For the present year an alteration has been made as before mentioned, the residence commencing on the 1st January.

They will respectively, as much as in them lies, be present at the daily service, and take such parts in it as hereafter mentioned.

Daily service.

The dean when present shall open the morning service on Sunday to the "Venite exultemus Domino."

The lessons for the same service shall be read by the canon in residence.

And the rest of the service by one of the minor canons, and the litany by the other, who shall also publish the banns of marriage, and read any public documents.

The dean, whenever he preaches, will officiate at the communion table along with one of the minor canons; he will do so also during the whole of Passion week.

On Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whitsunday, the dean will read the whole of the morning service, except the lessons, which shall be read by the canon in residence.

On all other festivals and public occasions, the canon in residence, with one of the minor canons, unless the bishop or the dean shall officiate, will read the communion service.

In the absence of the dean, such portions of the services as are assigned to him shall be taken by the canon in residence; and should no other canon be present, the lessons shall be read by one of the minor canons.

The evening services, as well on Sundays as at any other time, shall be performed by the minor canons, with the exception of the lessons, which shall be read by the canon in residence, and except also, that if only one minor canon be present who preaches, that part of the service which follows the sermon shall be read by such canon.

For the last four years all the evening service has preceded the sermon.

The dean and canons, however, will, notwithstanding these regulations, which are generally to be observed, exchange any parts of the services for their mutual convenience.

On all other days the morning prayer shall be read by one of the minor canons, and the lessons by the canon in residence, except that on litany days he will read the litany, and the minor canon or canons the lessons.

On festivals and feast days, both the minor canons shall attend the morning services, and also at any other time when neither dean or canon is able to atend.

The chapelries in the parish being connected with the cathedral as forming the patronage of the dean and chapter, and held under them, and the original endowment of the church chiefly arising from the tithes of the several localities, the dean and each canon will at their respective convenience attend the services at one or more of the chapels on a Sunday once at least in every year, and preach or take part of the duty, whereby they will become gradually acquainted with the spiritual wants of each, and be able to point out and apply whatever improvement may be deemed advisable or needful.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The constitution of the capitular body will be a dean and four canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

8. There is no canonry either wholly or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

Nor annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

The canons residentiary have no other house of residence than that before mentioned, and in which they reside alternately.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

The number is two, the senior being called Precentor also.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

It will be seen from the Order Book, as extracted above, to what regulations they are subject in part; and in the same book it is thus:—

The precentor shall be entirely responsible for the good order of the choir; the services, and the whole regulation of them, are to be under his appointment and direction, as well as the conduct of the organist, singing-men, and choristers, as such, but subject, nevertheless, to the discretionary power which the dean and canon in residence has over every member of the cathedral.

And he will not be amenable for the discharge of his duty to any other authority than that of the dean and chapter.

The minor canons, of whom the precentor is one, are both to attend every morning and evening service, and to be responsible for the general good order of the inferior members of the church, exercising such control as in their judgment they may think fit, and especially so in the absence of the dean or canon in residence.

N.B.—The regulation of each minor canon serving by alternate weeks is an arrangement of their own, subject to the concurrence of the dean and chapter, who have no desire to interfere with it. So long as it continues, each according to his respective week is responsible.

(This has been acted upon for time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary.)

As curates of the dean and chapter they will discharge all parochial duties, except such as the dean or canons may choose to take, and will be allowed to receive to their own use (subject to the usual annual payment) the accustomed fees only; and when the dean or any canon shall perform any such duty in the minster, he shall receive the fees arising from such duty, and shall pay to the minor canons and other officers of the church out of such fees their accustomed dues and no more.

When neither the bishop, or dean, or canon, or archdeacon is present on a Sunday or any other great festival, both the minor canons shall be in attendance.

The arrangement and letting of the pews shall be in the hands of the junior minor canon, subject to the concurrence of the dean when resident, or in his absence of the canon in residence.

The dean and chapter alone will have cognizance of the minor canons, and the duties imposed upon them, so far as those duties are to be discharged within the minster. As curates of the dean and chapter they will, in conformity with the statutes, be subject to the authority of the Lord Bishop, and to the same extent as any of the other clergy within the diocese.

So far as is known they have always resided in the city or near thereto, but have never had any official house of residence assigned to them since the refoundation of the church by King James. Each of them rents a house, and pays from his salary.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid by the dean and chapter, according to the directions of the Order in Council of January 1842, 300*l.* a year each, and they are allowed surplice fees, as before mentioned, which average about 17*l.* per annum each. They have also certain lands near the city, given formerly by a sub-dean of the church to augment the salaries of the vicars and organist, the latter receiving 6*l.* a year without any variation, and the remainder to be divided equally between the vicars. It now yields to them 14*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* apiece;—and likewise 6*l.* a year each, from an estate in an adjoining township, arising from a rentcharge of 12*l.* by the Bishop of London, the owner in 1722, who then gave the same to the dean and chapter to provide a sermon in the afternoons between Lady-day and Michaelmas.

The precentor has now no additional salary as such.

The junior minor canon is of opinion that the last-mentioned allowance of 6*l.* does not form part of his emoluments, inasmuch as the dean and chapter may appoint any clergyman they please to perform the duty, although it is not known that any other clergyman than a minor canon was at any time appointed.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

They do not jointly constitute a corporation.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries?—And under what regulations?

Besides the stipends and allowances before mentioned, they hold benefices or perpetual curacies with their minor canonries, but under no regulations except those arising from usage or custom, it appearing that they have commonly if not invariably done so, in order it is presumed to increase their incomes.

The precentor holds the perpetual curacy of Cleasby, and the other minor canon the perpetual curacies of Bishop Monckton and Bishop Thornton, the particulars whereof will hereafter be stated.

2d August 1842, it was ordered, in conformity with the wishes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and of the Lord Bishop, that in future no minor canon should be presented to any perpetual curacy or preferment belonging to and in the gift of the chapter, so long as he shall retain the office of minor canon.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them, either as respects their number or emoluments?

The provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. have been applied to them, as will appear by the Order in Council before referred to.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?
2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There is no grammar or other school in connexion with the cathedral church, nor is it known that there ever has been since the dissolution in the 1 Edward VI., or since the erection and establishment of a grammar school in the year 1555 by King Philip and Queen Mary, as herein-before mentioned.

Except that, in 1844, it was ordered that the precentor be authorized to employ, with the approbation of the dean, or in his absence of the canon in residence, one of the singing-men, at a salary of 5*l.* per annum, to assist in instructing the choristers in music and singing; and last year it was ordered, that the singing-master of the choristers should in future have a salary of 10*l.* per annum, and that the boys are to practise every day one hour under the direction of the precentor and their singing-master. They have no secular education.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

There are six singing-men.

2. What are their emoluments?

Their emoluments are stipends or salaries of 35*l.* a year each, and certain customary payments due to them at funerals, which may average 1*l.* per annum or thereabouts each.

He who may be singing-master of the choristers has 10*l.* a year more, as above mentioned.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not constitute a corporation.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

By the Order Book the songmen and choristers are required to attend on all the services of the church, and are subject to the same control as the organist, and the days of attendance are Sundays, both morning and evening, Monday and Tuesday mornings, and Saturday morning and evening, and also on the great festivals and saint days or other holidays, but should a saint's day happen on any other day of the week, the attendance shall be on that day instead of the Tuesday.

For the last four years the attendance on Saturday evening has been discontinued, and Thursday morning substituted in lieu thereof.

They shall be in their places before the dean and canon in residence enter the church, and not leave until the congregation have gone.

They are to wait in the south aisle on Sundays and the great festivals until the dean or canon in residence join them, and then, according to custom, go in procession into the choir, the sexton or his deputy taking the lead.

They shall not be allowed to have deputies, nor to absent themselves from their duties without the permission of the precentor, and the knowledge of the dean or canon in residence, and on no account whatever on choir days.

They are regularly to attend the days of practice; and in case of absence or ill behaviour, to be subject to such fines or other modes of punishment as the precentor may think proper.

In case of any dismissal, owing to incapacity or misbehaviour, (which power the precentor is authorized to exercise in the absence of the dean or canon in residence,) he, the precentor, will supply the deficiency, subject to confirmation.

Should any song-man be on superannuated pay, he shall attend on Sundays and great festivals in lieu of him who is absent with leave or sick.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number of choristers is eight, two of whom receive 7*l.* a year each, two 5*l.*, and the rest 4*l.*, besides some customary small payments at marriages and funerals, which may produce 16*s.* each per annum to six of them.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are no beadsmen or almsmen.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The *parish clerk* is a statutable officer, or may be accounted such, and by the book before mentioned, it is provided that he shall be under the special direction of the minor canons, and more particularly in the discharge of all their parochial duties.

In case of misbehaviour he shall be subject to such fine or other mode of punishment as they may inflict in the absence of the dean or canon in residence, and which, unless superseded on their return, shall be unalterable.

He shall on no account remove the registers from the deanery, nor allow any one to inspect or examine them without his being present.

His emoluments, in addition to the usual and accustomed fees on marriages, churchings, and burials, and for the registers, are a salary of 10*l.* per annum, and a third part, along with the dean's verger and the deputy sexton, of the sums paid for showing the church to visitors and strangers, &c., total about 39*l.* per annum.

The *organist* may be also in the list of statutable officers. He is under the superintendence of the precentor in everything relating to the choir, subject to the control of the dean or canon in residence.

He shall not be absent or have a deputy without the express permission of the precentor, and knowledge of the dean or canon in residence.

It shall be his especial duty, under the direction of the precentor, to instruct the choristers in music so that they may sing by note, and also diligently to teach those who may be in training for any vacancies that may occur.

He will also attend to the several practices which may be appointed, and particularly on the Saturday, and use every exertion in his power to give effect to the choir and maintain the respectable solemnities of public worship.

He shall be at all times in his place previous to the dean or canon in residence entering the church, and not leave it till the services are over, and shall continue the voluntaries until the dignitaries are gone out of the church. Those on entering the church are to be played as usual.

If faulty in any respect, the dean or canon in residence shall correct him, and in their absence the minor canon in attendance, but any control of the latter shall be reported to the dean or canon on his return.

His emoluments are a salary of 49*l.* a year, and 6*l.* from land, along with the minor canons, as before mentioned, and fees from funerals, &c. amounting to 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum or thereabouts.

The *organ blower* has a salary of 5*l.* a year.

The *dean's verger*,
The *canons' verger*,
The *sexton*,

are also to be classed with the statutable officers. They shall at all times attend the church during Divine Service, and, as much as in them lies, preserve order and decorum, the parish clerk, when necessary and convenient, assisting them.

The dean's verger, who at present is sexton also, shall not allow the bells to be rung without the consent of the dean when resident, or in his absence of the canon residentiary, and in the absence of both, of the minor canons.

Nor shall he allow any one, without the like consent, to enter the bell tower, or to have possession of any key to the church, or any part of the fabric, and shall at all times take care to guard against any risk, either of mischief or robbery.

In case of any urgent repair wanting from accident or otherwise, he shall communicate the same to the dean or canon in residence, or in their absence to the chapter clerk.

During the winter season he shall be particularly careful of fire, and never leave the church until the candles are put out and safely disposed of.

On Sundays and great festivals he will take his place on the right side of the choir, and the canon's verger that on the left, as at present appointed.

Both of them, in case of misbehaviour, will be subject to the correction of the dean and canon in residence respectively, and to be otherwise punished or dismissed if necessary by the chapter.

The emoluments of the dean's verger are a salary of 21*l.* a year, and the fees arising from marriages, &c., making together about 23*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

As sexton he has a salary of 3*l.* a year, and fees from funerals, graves preparing, and setting up tombstones and monuments, &c., which altogether raise 27*l.* per annum or thereabouts. The sums received for showing the church, as before mentioned, average about 19*l.*, making the total amount as verger and sexton 69*l.* 10*s.*

The canon's verger has a salary of 25*l.* per annum, without any other emolument than a small fee on an installation, &c.

The *chapter clerk* is likewise a similar officer.

He will, in addition to the accustomed duties and those referred to in the statutes, attend, whenever the dean or canon in residence shall be absent, to all matters relating to the repairs of the fabric, or to the property of the dean and chapter.

He is the registrar, attends the chapters and records the acts, pays the choir salaries, receives all rents and payments except tithes, and transacts and performs all business whatever, professionally (as an attorney and solicitor) or otherwise, for which he receives a salary of 150*l.* a year, including a gratuity of forty guineas for past services, and has also the profits arising from the renewal of leases and copyholds, &c., being steward of the courts and manor, which may average about 40*l.* per annum, out of which he has to pay all outgoings of offices and otherwise.

The *bailiff* of the court leet, court baron, and customary court, &c. has 3*l.* a year allowed and some small fees on fealties and admittances, which may average 10*s.* per annum.

The *tithe collector* has a salary of 65*l.* a year and an allowance for expenses of about 20*l.* a year on the average.

The *ringers* have 12*l.* a year allowed, and 10*s.* a day on particular occasions, Her Majesty's birthday, coronation, &c., amounting at present to 3*l.* 10*s.* a year,—15*l.* 10*s.*, and they take also donations or gifts at marriages, arrivals of noblemen, &c. They ring on every Sunday morning before service, and on other days or particular occasions as they may be requested or may wish, &c.

The *clock-keeper* has 10*l.* a year, for which he attends daily to wind up, &c. and finds oil and other necessaries.

The *deputy sexton* is employed to sweep and clean the church, for which he is paid 6*l.* per annum, and has an extra allowance of about 2*l.* at or after Easter for additional work then. He is also allowed a coat annually at Christmas. As deputy sexton he is paid by his principal, and, as before stated, he has one third of the church showing sums, about 19*l.* per annum.

In no case have the duties of any of the above-mentioned officers or servants become obsolete.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two services in the cathedral on Sundays, and on Good Friday and Christmas-day, and one on every other day in the week throughout the year. Those on Sundays, &c., commence at a quarter past ten in the morning and three o'clock in the evening, and the services are choral on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on Good Friday and Christmas Day, and on all other festivals. The services on the week-day commence at ten o'clock in the morning.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

Six men and eight boys actually attend the choral services, together with the parish clerk and the two vergers. At other times the three latter only. One singing-man and two choristers have been added within the last twenty years. The parish clerk was until lately singing-man also, and two choristers were added on the canons becoming residentiary.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon on the morning and evening of every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day, and on all festival days, and it is preached in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month, and on Good Friday, Whitsunday, and Christmas-day. On Easter Sunday it is administered thrice, at five o'clock in the morning, and at seven o'clock, and after the sermon. It is also administered on Palm Sunday, Low Sunday, the Sunday after the Ascension, and Trinity Sunday.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is not any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The state of the fabric according to the report of an architect made in May 1849 is as follows: "The lead over the choir roof is in a very bad condition, and will require taking up and relaying; a portion of the boarding under the lead

will also require renewing. Generally the timbers are in a sound state; the cost of the foregoing will amount to 198*l.* 7*s.*

"The condition of the roofs over the north and south aisles of the naves is very bad, the lead requires taking up and relaying; the rafters and boarding are also in an unsound state; the cost of this portion of the work, 232*l.* 11*s.*, but I could not sufficiently examine the state of the rafters to enable me to speak with accuracy.

"There are cracks and fissures in the north-west and central towers caused by the unequal subsidence of portions of the building; it is desirable that the defective walling should be carefully made good, but there is nothing to create apprehension as to the stability of the building, nor will the cost of repair be great, although in so large a building certain repairs will be found necessary; the main walls, as indeed the fabric generally, are in a sound condition.

"It is desirable that means should be taken by a system of drainage to carry off the vast quantity of water falling from the roofs, and which now finds its way into the foundations of the building. This may readily be effected."

This has been done partly by means of spouts, &c.

2. What are funds for its maintenance?

The funds for the maintenance of the fabric consist of lands and tenements in and near to the city, a small part in hand, and the remainder granted out on renewable leases for twenty-one years on the payment of fines and reserved rents (many of which have not been regularly renewed for some time past, and in the course of a few years will fall in, unless the lessees should otherwise wish, &c., and of a parcel of land about three miles distant called Risaw Wood, containing between seventy and eighty acres, the greater part whereof was a few years ago demised on a building and improving lease for twenty-one years, the lessee erecting a house and stubbing up and clearing, draining, &c., so as to make a small farm, and the wood on a portion of the rest has been lately sold in order that it also may be cleared and added to the farm; it appearing that this mode was the best which could be adopted for the purpose of making the whole more productive. The average of the last three years from these sources has been the sum of 120*l.* or thereabouts.

The pew rents also, which for the same period have averaged 147*l.* per annum, have been considered as forming part of the fund, and the surplus of the whole revenues of the church, as stated in the Order in Council before referred to, after making the payments mentioned, has been and will of course be the source from whence the funds are to be raised.

It may be added, that from this surplus the repairs of the deanery as accustomed, and the rent and repairs of the canon's residence house, together with the taxes of both, and the insurance of the former building and the furniture in the latter, are defrayed; that eight years ago it was found necessary to borrow money for the repairs of the fabric generally, most of which is yet unpaid; and that for the purpose of liquidating the same, the dean and canons have since 1848 voluntarily contributed annually out of their stipends 30*l.* each.

A variety of incidental and contingent expenses are also chargeable on this surplus, as cleaning the church, weeding outside, winding up the clock, bibles and prayer books, banns books, ringers and ropes, music, stationery, religious tracts, candles and candlesticks, &c., sacramentals, expenses at visitations and confirmations, &c., subscriptions of various kinds, expenses of court leet, &c., postages, receipt stamps, printing, &c., insurance of the cathedral, advertisements for singing-men, expenses of their journies for examination and trial, &c., tithes expenses, law expenses, surveys of copyholds, &c., mats and making, tuning organ, anthems, &c., vergers, sexton's coats, oil brushes, skeps, &c. duchy auditor's fee, and debentures and poundage to the Queen's receiver, expenses relating to Bondgate Chapel, &c. &c. &c.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

3. The sum expended upon the cathedral during the last fourteen years has been, as far as can be ascertained, 3,815*l.* or thereabouts, and the sources are stated above, in addition to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at their own cost laid out about £ in the year 1842–3, as the books of their accountant will show. The exact sum expended from each source, however, cannot be stated, owing to the various purposes to which the whole revenues have been applied, along with the money borrowed, 2,000*l.* of which is yet unpaid. It should be added, that the interest of the money, law bills relating to the fabric, rates and taxes for the same, and insurances, together about 1,180*l.*, are included in the expenditure stated.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter and the two archdeacons, as before-mentioned, there are 24 stalls which for a great number of years have been appropriated to the mayor and corporation, and when unoccupied by them, others have been permitted to be seated therein; and seats or pews are reserved for the several families and servants of the bishop, the dean, the canon in residence, the two minor canons, and the chapter clerk, who are allowed pews without paying any rent, and their claims are to be attended to before those of any other individual. A few others are also appropriated to different persons, mourners at funerals, strangers, &c., and seats are provided for the poor, or any who may please to place themselves thereon, and the remainder are let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

The chapter holds the tithes in part of the parish of Nidd, according to the decree of the Duchy of Lancaster, dated 11th March, 5 James I.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

The annual value of the rectorial tithes as commuted is 155*l.*, and they are demised for twenty-one years on a renewable lease.

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

The patronage of the vicarage is vested in the Duchy of Lancaster.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

The population is about 100.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

The value of the vicarage is as follows:—	£	*s.*	*d.*
Glebe land, including a house let as a labourer's cottage -	45	0	0
Annual payment made by the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company, for land taken from the glebe -	15	0	0
Small tithes commuted at - - - - - -	36	0	0
Land purchased with 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty -	5	0	0
	101	0	0
Highway and other rates, &c. -	9	13	0
	£91	7	0

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

There is one church, the district comprising the parish and township of Nidd in part.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV. chapter 45, and to what amount?

No augmentation has been made by the dean and chapter under the 1 & 2 Wm. IV. c. 45.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

No annual or occasional grants have been made.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Lord Bishop of Ripon for the time being is visitor.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?
3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

There are amongst the papers articles of inquiry on visitations in 1615, 1663, and 1690, and copies are sent herewith. No others appear, except that noticed in page 10, and the entry there is all that is known of it.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The visitor, as will be seen from the second grant of King James before referred to, was to have the same powers as any visitors of colleges in Oxford or Cambridge; and by the Order in Council, dated the 4th October 1836, and gazetted the 7th, for erecting the see, and the cathedral act 3 & 4 Vict., it would appear that the same powers are continued.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

It is not known that his general powers are modified by any special custom.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

Nor are the dean and chapter aware that there is or ever was any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter, as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

Reference may be made to the Order in Council of 1836 for constituting the see.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The last-mentioned Order in Council will show what the rights of the bishop are with respect to the cathedral church.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop has not any portion of the common fund of the church, nor any pension or payment from the chapter.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

One of the present five canons is the bishop's examining chaplain for Holy Orders, and his Lordship is assisted at ordinations in imposition of hands by the dean and canons, and also by the minor canons who may be present; and the dean and canons also assist in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canon cxxii.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there a library?

There is a library.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

It consists of about 1,730 volumes, which may be said to be generally in an indifferent state, partly from age, and partly from want of funds, &c.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is not accessible to any others than members of chapter, or such persons as they may specially allow to inspect the same.

4. Is there any separate endowment, or other source of support for the same?

There is no separate endowment or other source of support for the same.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

There are no parishes in the city in the patronage of the chapter.

2. What is the population of each?

As before mentioned, however, the city has been divided into three districts of about 2,000 population each, including a place called Bondgate immediately adjoining thereto, which forms part of the precentor's district.

3. What is the income of the cure?

The incomes of these cures assigned to the two minor canons are, as before stated, 150*l.* each.

And it is understood that the income of the incumbent of Trinity Church is 200*l.* per annum or thereabouts, arising from glebe lands, houses, and pew rents, with surplice fees, &c.

4. Is there a house of residence?

There is a house of residence for the incumbent of Trinity Church, but not for either of the minor canons.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected by the chapter in the city.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

The following perpetual curacies in the parish of Ripon are in the patronage of the chapter:—

Bishop Monckton.—Comprising that township only. Population, 435. Income, 97*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* No house of residence.

In 1821 the dean and chapter gave 50*l.* towards rebuilding the chapel. In 1846 they engaged to give 2*l.* annually to the national school.

Bishop Thornton—.Comprising that township only. Population, 691. Income, 82*l.* 11*s.* No house of residence.

In 1825 the dean and chapter subscribed 50*l.* towards rebuilding the chapel.

These two perpetual curacies are held by the Rev. Robert Poole, one of the minor canons.

Dacre.—Comprising that township or hamlet in the parish of Ripon, population 695, and the hamlets or places called New York and Summerbridge in the adjoining township of Hartwith in the parish of Kirkby-malzeard, population about 720, together 1,415. The incumbent states that these latter hamlets are ecclesiastically in Dacre, it being the express wish of the bishop that he should take them under his care, being close by, and at a considerable distance from Hartwith Church, and ought to have been legally so, but by an oversight neglected to be carried into effect. The extent of the district is four or five miles by five or six. Income, including a temporary donation by the dean and chapter of 20*l.* per annum, 56*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, but from which must be deducted an annual payment of 5*l.* on account of money borrowed. A house of residence.

In 1838 the dean and chapter gave 50*l.* as a donation to the new chapel.

North Stainley.—Comprising the township of North Stainley with Sleningford and the adjoining township of Sutton. Population, 518. Income, 100*l.*

In 1841 the dean and chapter gave 12*l.* towards the chapel, and they have recently engaged to subscribe 50*l.* towards a residence house.

Pateley.—Comprising the township of High and Low Bishopside (commonly called Pateley or Pateley Bridge) and the adjoining township or hamlet of Bewerley, a very wide and extensive district. Population, 3,127. No house of residence. Income, 150*l.*

1827. The dean and chapter subscribed 50*l.* towards rebuilding the church. And it having been proposed in 1848 to erect a chapel at Bewerley, the dean and chapter agreed to give 10*l.* a year to a curate until further order. The proposal, however, has not yet been carried into effect.

Sharow.—Comprising that township and the adjoining townships of Hutton Conyers, Copt Hewick, and Bridge Hewick (Hutton Conyers was previously said to be extra-parochial). Population, about 693. Income, 113*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, but the incumbent states that this sum is more than the probable average since the glebe land is let at a rent which there can be little hope of sustaining, and tithes and other outgoings are to be deducted. A house of residence.

In 1824 the dean and chapter subscribed 50*l.* towards erecting the church.

Skelton.—Comprising that township and the adjoining township of Newby with Mulwith and Givendale. Population, 430. Income, 89*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* A residence house.

In 1810 the dean and chapter gave 50*l.* towards rebuilding the chapel, and in 1839 under the powers of the 1 & 2 W. 4. c. 45. granted a rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum chargeable on the tithes of Skelton.

Sawley.—Comprising that township and the adjoining township or hamlet of Eavestone. Population, 511. Income, 53*l.* 15*s.* No residence house.

A residence house has been built by the incumbent, and he offers it to the patrons at a considerable sacrifice, but they have not the means of purchasing. It would of course be very desirable.

Winksley with Grantley.—Comprising those townships and the township or hamlet of Skelding. Population, 514. Income, 71*l.* 10*s.* No residence house.

In 1825 the dean and chapter subscribed 50*l.* towards rebuilding the chapel.

These two last curacies are held by the same incumbent.

Cleasby.—Comprising that parish only, formerly parcel of the dissolved prebend of Stanwick, twenty miles from the parish of Ripon. Patronage vested subsequently by gift. Population, about 180. Income, 167*l.*, without deducting curate's stipend. A house of residence.

In 1830, the dean and chapter subscribed 20*l.*, towards rebuilding and enlarging the chapel.

This curacy is held by the Rev. Joseph Jameson, precentor and minor canon.

No churches or chapels have been erected by the chapter in any of these places.

The perpetual curacies hereafter mentioned are in the parish of Ripon, but are not in the patronage of the dean and chapter.

Aldfield with Studley.—Comprising the townships of Aldfield and Studley (or Studley Magna and Studley Roger) and Lindrick, all adjoining. Population, about 330. Income, 67*l.*, including 20*l.* paid by the patron, which the incumbent states may be doubtful as to right. No house of residence. Patron, the Right Honourable Earl de Grey.

Markington.—Comprising the township of Markington with Wallerthwaite, and the adjoining township of Ingerthorpe, except a small part of the former township said to be extra-parochial, or rather as constituting the parish of Fountains, formerly one of the greater abbeys, and which parish it is said is in but not of the parish of Ripon. A query, however, may be made as to this. Population, 565. Income, including a temporary donation of 15*l.* per annum by the dean and chapter, 67*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* A residence house. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

No churches or chapels have been erected by the chapter in any of these places.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

No increase of curates has been effected from the chapter funds, the same having been inadequate for the purpose. Since the augmentation made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1842, as stated in the Order of Council in that year before mentioned, it was thought advisable a few years ago to provide for

the religious instruction of the men employed in making a railway through the township and its vicinity, and the National schoolroom (partly an old chapel, which had belonged to one of the hospitals, referrred to at page 3, in Bondgate aforesaid, was selected for a Sunday evening service and sermon accordingly by the members of the chapter successively, and in their absence by a clergyman, who is the second master of the Grammar School, and to whom 10*l.* a year is given from the chapter funds. The incidental expenses of cleaning and lighting, &c. are also paid.

And although the railway has been completed, it has been deemed expedient to continue the service, it having from the first been tolerably well attended as a general accommodation to the neighbourhood.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Besides this aid the chapter have contributed to the building of chapels, and the incomes, &c. of the perpetual curates, as aforesaid, and for many years past have subscribed 10*l.* annually to the Church Building Society, to which they had previously given a donation of 50*l.*, and a like one subsequently. They lately contributed 25*l.* to the erection of a parsonage house for the incumbent of Trinity Church, and have occasionally subscribed to the Additional Curates Fund. They have also given land to enlarge the churchyard, and have recently purchased an acre and a rood adjoining thereto to provide against contingencies.

It is always, however, to be remembered that any aid to be afforded could and can only be so with reference and a due regard to the objects expressed in the augmentation grant of 1842, and that the liquidation of the money borrowed should not be forgotten. And it may here be noticed that the debts contracted arose from the extensive repairs which had been previously made, not only on the cathedral and deanery, but also on the canon's residence house, and the furnishing thereof, with the sanction of the bishop, and subsequently the groining of the north transept of the cathedral and other repairs; and that the ordinary yearly revenue having been ascertained by the Commissioners' treasurer and secretary, the augmentation made has been and will be, for aught that appears, barely sufficient to support the establishment.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and if so, with what success?

No endeavour has been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

Nor are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No endeavour has been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools.

On the 8th November 1832 a return was made to articles of inquiry by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues and patronage of cathedral and collegiate churches, and was addressed, as directed, to The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, London, adding in the corner, "Ecclesiastical Revenues Commission."

The articles were sent from the "Ecclesiastical Commissioners Revenue Office, 44, Parliament Street, August 1832. By order of the Board, William Roberts, Secretary."

In or about March 1835 answers were given to questions by Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues, and these will most probably be in the same custody.

To the Cathedral Commission,
1, Parliament Street,
Whitehall,
London.

H. D. ERSKINE,
Decanus.

SCHEDULE (A.)

IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£		£				
Nidd -	155	100	101	One -	- -	5*l.* a Year from Queen Anne's Bounty included in the 101*l.* -	Duchy of Lancaster.

SCHEDULE (B.)

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

——	Name.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
			£ s. d.	
In the City - -	—	—	—	—
In the parish of Ripon -	Bishop Monckton -	435	97 3 10	Not.
	Bishop Thornton -	691	82 11 0	Not.
	Dacre - -	695	51 14 2	Yes.
	North Stainley -	518	100 0 0	One building or contemplated.
	Pateley - -	3,127	150 0 0	No.
	Sharow - -	693	113 16 11	Yes.
	Skelton - -	430	89 2 8	Yes.
	Sawley -	511	53 15 0	No.
	Winksley with Grantley	514	71 10 0	No.
North Riding of Yorkshire	Cleasby - -	180	167 0 0	Yes.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 538.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

The Capitular Body, as originally established by the Charter of King Henry VIII., dated 18th June 1541 (33d Henry VIII.), consisted of a dean and six canons appointed by the Crown, and empowered to appoint the several officers, lay and clerical, required for the discharge of the duties enjoined by the founder of the establishment.

The Crown reserved to itself the right of appointing the six beadsmen.

The dean and prebendaries were to form one corporate body, under the style and title of "The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and "the Blessed Virgin Mary of Rochester."—*Vide* "Fundatio."

The dean and chapter send herewith a printed book containing "Fundatio Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Roffensis," "Dotatio et Statuta."

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

The members of the chapter were,

A dean and six canons.

The officers were to be as follows:

(Statute 1) - -	Six minor canons.
	One deacon.
	One sub-deacon.
	Six lay clerks.
	One master of the choristers.
	Eight choristers.
	Two teachers of grammar-boys, of whom one was to be the master, the other the under-master.
	Twenty grammar-boys.
	Six poor men.
	Two sub-sacrists.
	One doorkeeper, who was also to be the barber.
	One butler.
	One cook.
	One under-cook.
(Statute 16) - -	A vice-dean.
	A receiver.
	A treasurer.
(Statute 23, 24) -	A precentor.
	A sacrist.
	A steward.
(Statute 31) - -	And an auditor.

3. What were the duties of each?

The duties of the dean are set forth in Statutes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 35.

The duties of the canons are set forth in Statutes 13, 14, 16.

The duties of the vice-dean are prescribed in Statute 17.

The duties of the receiver are laid down in Statute 18.
The duties of the treasurer are pointed out in Statute 19.
The duties of the minor canons are set forth in Statutes 20 and 32.
The duties of the precentor are set forth in Statute 23.
The duties of the sacrist and sub-sacrists are set forth in Statute 24.
The duties of the deacon and sub-deacon are set forth in Statutes 20 and 32.
And of the lay clerks, the choristers, and the master of the choristers, in Statutes 25 and 32.
The duties of the two masters of the grammar-school and their scholars are set forth in Statutes 26 and 32.
The six poor men are treated of in Statute 27.
The duties of the inferior ministers of the church are set forth in Statute 28.
The auditor's duties are prescribed in Statute 34.

4. What was the residence required?

The residence of the dean is prescribed in Statute 8; of the canons, in Statute 12; of the ministri, in Statute 22; and of the beadsmen, in Statute 27.

5. How is such residence defined by the Statutes?

Vide Statutes 8, 12, 22, and 27.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The chapter as at present constituted consists of a dean and five canons, one canonry having been suspended.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The members of the chapter are six in number, viz.:
The dean and five canons.
The officers are as follows:—
One steward.
One chapter clerk.
One master of the grammar school
Four minor canons.
One under-master of the grammar school.
One organist and teacher of the choristers.
Six lay clerks.
Eight choristers and four probationary choristers.
Twenty King's scholars.
Six beadsmen.
One verger and sexton.
One assistant pew opener.
One porter and organ blower.
One sacrist.
One precentor.
One vice dean.
One receiver.
One treasurer.
One auditor.

3. What are the duties of each?

The duties of the dean and canons have not been altered except in the matter of residence.
The steward attends and presides at the manerial courts.

The chapter clerk prepares the business to be submitted to the chapter, and records all the capitular proceedings.

The duties of the masters of the grammar-school are unaltered.

The two senior minor canons perform the daily services of the church, each of them one week in every six, and preach during their week of service, if required to do so by the dean or canon in residence.

The two junior minor canons perform the daily services, each of them two weeks in every six, and preach during their weeks of service, if required to do so by the dean or canon in residence.

The organist's duties are unaltered.

The lay clerks' duties remain unaltered, except that no fine is imposed for absences, but leave given by the dean or canon.

The choristers do the same.

The King's scholars' duties are unaltered.

The duties of the bedesmen, the vergers, and other inferior officers, are unaltered.

The duties of the sacrist and precentor, as well as those of the vice-dean, receiver, and treasurer, and auditor, are unaltered.

4. What residence is required?

The residence required of the dean (in accordance with a Royal Letter of His Majesty King George the Third, bearing date the 12th day of December 1785), is four calendar months in every year, commencing the 25th day of November.

The residence required of each canon is two calendar months.

There is no such licence for the non-residence of the other members of the cathedral.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

By the residence of the dean and canons is understood such residence only as is performed by lodging in his own decanal or canonical house, during the time of his residence, besides attending divine service in the church once a day at least during such residence, under a penalty of ten shillings a day for every default in the performance of such residence.

After the first twenty-one days of his residence, a canon may absent himself one day in each week from cathedral service, and from residence in his canonical house.

By the residence of the minor canons is understood such residence as is performed by constantly lodging in their official houses. Their duties in the cathedral have been stated in answer to question 3. Houses are also assigned within the precincts to the head-master of the grammar-school, the organist, the verger, and the porter.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The statutes of the cathedral were made after the Reformation; and have not been modified in any way by the Crown, except in the matter of the residence of the dean and canons, as herein-before mentioned.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The capitular body, when the Act comes into full operation, will consist of a dean and four canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

9. Are any canonries, in whole or in part, annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

One canonry is annexed to the Provostship of Oriel College, Oxford, by Statute 12 Anne, 2, c. 6. s. 7. Another to the Archdeaconry of Rochester, under the patent of Charles II.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

Yes. Each canon has a residentiary house annexed to his stall, and they all reside in them, except one who has recently been unable to reside through extreme ill health, and whose duties are performed by an honorary canon.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

The minor canons are four in number.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and chapter, according to Statute 20.

3. To what regulations are they subject, with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week days, in the cathedral or collegiate church?

The answer to this question will be found in Nos. 3, 4, and 5, of "Present Constitution."

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

	Per annum. £	*s.*	*d.*
The statutable stipend of a minor canon was -	5	2	0
His allowance for commons was 6*s.* a month - -	3	18	0
And for livery, 4 yards of cloth at 5*s.* a yard - -	1	0	0
Making altogether - - - - -	10	0	0

The two senior minor canons are now paid 30*l.* per annum each, with a house of residence free of rent, taxes, and necessary repairs. In addition to which, they each receive 11*l.* per annum for "preaching turns," and each holds a living in the patronage of the dean and chapter.

The two junior minor canons have each a fixed payment of 150*l.* per annum, from the dean and chapter, with a house of residence free of rent, taxes, and necessary repairs.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

The two senior minor canons hold one living each, in addition to their minor canonries; these livings being within 24 miles of the cathedral, according to Statute 22.

One of them, whose living is at a distance, holds a curacy in the neighbourhood.

The two juniors do not hold livings or curacies. They are strictly confined to their cathedral duties, but are permitted by the dean and chapter to perform occasional services, which do not interfere with those duties.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them, either as respect their number or emoluments?

Yes; the number of minor canons has been reduced from six to four, and those appointed since the Act was in force receive the amount (150*l.* per annum) specified by that statute and have no living.

In November 1840, the dean and chapter suggested to the ecclesiastical Commissioners, that the number should be eventually reduced to three.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

Yes; there is a grammar school, and a school for the choristers, but no other school in connexion with the cathedral.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The masters of the grammar school are appointed by the dean and chapter, in conformity with the Statute 26.

The master of the choristers, who is also the organist, is also appointed by the dean and chapter in conformity with the Statute 25. There is also another master of the choristers, who is also one of the lay clerks, and is appointed by the dean and chapter to instruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

	Per annum. £	*s.*	*d.*
The statutable stipend of the *master* of the grammar school was - - - - -	8	8	8
His allowance for commons, 6*s.* a month, (13 months of 4 weeks) - - - - -	3	18	0
And for livery, 4 yards of cloth at 5*s.* a yard	1	0	0
	13	6	8
The statutable stipend of the *under-master* was	2	19	2
His allowance for commons 4*s.* 8*d.* a month -	3	0	8
And for livery, 3 yards of cloth at 4*s.* - -	0	12	0
	6	11	10
The statutable stipend of the master of the choristers was - - - - - - -	5	7	0
His allowance for commons, 6*s.* a month -	3	18	0
And for livery, 3 yards of cloth at 5*s.* - -	0	15	0
	£10	0	0

The other master of the choristers had no statutable allowance.

At present the master receives from the dean and chapter a stipend of 150*l.* per annum, together with a house free of rent, taxes, and necessary repairs. He

is also entitled to receive from every boy not on the foundation, the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The under-master receives from the dean and chapter a stipend of 100*l.* per annum, and is entitled to a payment of 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum from every boy not on the foundation. The salary of the master of the choristers, who is also the organist, is 119*l.* per annum, with a house of residence free of rent, taxes, and necessary repairs.

The teacher of the choristers is paid a salary of 20*l.* per annum, in addition to his salary as lay clerk.

4. Has the master a house; and are the scholars boarded in it?

The master has a house of residence assigned him by the dean and chapter, which he now underlets; and by permission of the dean and chapter he resides in a house of his own, in which he receives boarders, but not necessarily boys on the foundation.

5. Are there any allowances made the scholars?

	Per annum. £	*s.*	*d.*
The statutable stipend of the scholars on the foundation is	0	1	8
The allowance for commons 3*s.* 4*d.* a month	2	3	4
Ditto for livery, 2½ yards of cloth at 3*s.* 4*d.*	0	8	4
	2	13	4

The present payment to the scholars is 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

Yes; there are four exhibitions: two to students at Oxford, and two to students at Cambridge. The statutable payments to each are, (according to Statute 36,) 5*l.* for the first four years, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* afterwards. At present the payments are 30*l.* 10*s.* per annum to each.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes, to both. According to Statute 26, the master is required to teach not only the twenty boys on the foundation, but others resorting to the school for the purpose of receiving instruction.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There are at present twenty foundation scholars. Their names and ages are as follows:—

	Age.
George Andrew Brisley	15
John Gray Tracy	18
George Cole	13
William Richard Ternan	13
Charles Jeremiah Mellin	13
George Stephens Nash	12
Henry Cole	12
Richard Andrews	12
William Isaac Kingham	13
Horace Meeres	14
William Pope	12
Thomas M'Millan Fogo	15
George Heath	14
William Joseph Tuffill	11

Robert Clements Pope	14
Richard Butcher	14
Henry Ponsford	14
Frank Ernest Furrell	12
John Francis Smyth	11
William Phillips	12

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

The lay clerks are six in number.

2. What are their emoluments?

Each lay clerk receives a salary of 50*l.* per annum. There are three retired lay clerks no longer capable of performing their duties in the cathedral, to each of whom the dean and chapter make a gratuity of 20*l.* per annum.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are required to attend morning and evening service daily throughout the year, except in Lent, when only one lay clerk is required to attend on Wednesdays and Fridays, the services on those days not being choral; each of them is at liberty to be absent for two weeks in the year.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number of choristers is eight. They together receive the sum of 84*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. There are in addition four probationary choristers, who receive together 20*l.*

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

Yes; there are six beadsmen, who occasionally attend the service of the church—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Their statutable payments were each	6	13	4
They now receive each	14	13	4

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments; have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The other statutable officers are:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The deacon, whose statutable allowances were	6	11	10
Sub-deacon	6	11	10
Two sub-sacrists	12	0	0
Butler	6	0	0
Porter	6	0	0
Cook	6	0	0
Under-cook	1	13	0
Steward	2	15	4
Auditor	2	13	4

The duties of the deacon and sub-deacon have become obsolete.

So also have the duties of the butler, cook, and under-cook, if such officers were ever appointed. By Statute 29 a common table was to be maintained only, "si commode fieri potest," and it does not appear that there ever was a common table.

	Per annum.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
The first sub-sacrist now receives - -	52	0	0
The second, who is also the porter - -	36	0	0
The steward, who is also counsel - -	6	0	0
The auditor, who is also chapter clerk - -	39	3	4

N.B. There is a retired sub-sacrist, no longer capable of performing his duties in the cathedral, to whom the dean and chapter make a gratuity of 80*l.* per annum.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two services, both on Sundays and week-days at half-past ten and three o'clock. All the services are choral, excepting on the Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

There are usually in attendance, both on Sundays and week-days, twenty-five.

Four probationary choristers (included in this number) have been added within the last twenty years.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

Every Sunday, morning and evening.
Christmas Day, morning and evening.
Good Friday, morning and evening.
King Charles's Martyrdom, morning only.
Queen's Accession, morning only.
Ascension Day, morning only.
The Fifth of November, morning only.
The Sermons are preached in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

On the first Sunday of every month, and on all the Great Festivals of the Church.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

No.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric is in a fair state of reparation.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

There are no special funds for its maintenance. All the capitular estates are liable for that purpose.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From November 1838 to November 1839	23	9	5
1840	194	3	10
1841	3,155	14	1
1842	570	9	2
1843	227	7	8
1844	142	16	7
1845	1,518	15	4
1846	705	18	3
1847	109	3	11
1848	167	15	3
1849	402	1	1
1850	120	1	5
1851	816	17	11
1852	84	7	5
	8,239	1	4

All of which (except 760*l.* contributed by individuals) has been supplied from the sources specified in answer to the last question.

It is right to add that in the course of the fourteen years previous to 1838 more than 15,000*l.* had been expended on the fabric.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

The bishop of the diocese has a throne in the cathedral, and there is an official pew assigned to the archdeacon of Rochester. There are pews assigned to the families of the dean and canons respectively, to the chapter-clerk, the schoolmaster, the minor canons, the under-master, the organist, and to some of the occupiers of houses in the precincts. The corporation of Rochester have also pews assigned for the use of the mayor, aldermen, and common councillors, recorder, town clerk, and clerk of the peace: none of the seats or pews are let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the Chapter hold the tithes, in whole or in part?

The chapter holds the whole of the rectorial tithes of the following parishes:

In the diocese of Rochester:

Allhallows.
Aylesford.
Chatham.
Darenth.
Halling.
Hoo, St. Warburgh.
St. Margaret, Rochester.
Shorne.

In the diocese of Canterbury:
- Ashford.
- Bearsted.
- Boughton Monchelsea.
- Boxley.
- Chart next Sutton.
- Farleigh, West.
- Goudhurst.
- Hartlip.
- Lamberhurst.
- Peckham, West.
- Rolvenden.
- Stockbury.
- Sutton at Hone.
- Sutton Valence.
- Sutton, East.
- St. Gyles, Sarre.
- Wateringbury.
- Wilmington.
- Woodnesborough.

In the diocese of Oxford.
- Haddenham with Cuddington.
- Kingsey.

In the diocese of Winchester:
- Leatherhead.

Also the following portions of tithes:

In the diocese of Rochester:

In the parish of	Cuxtone - -	Chanters portion.
	Gillingham -	Upberry portion.
	St. Mary - -	Coombe portion.
	Shorne and Chalk -	Monkenbarn portion.
	Stoke - - -	Malmayns and Tudors portion.
	Strood - - -	Wickham portion.

In the diocese of Canterbury:

In the parish of	Bearsted - -	Thornham portion.
	Boxley - - -	Vintners portion.
	Chiselhurst - -	Modingham portion.
	Stockbury - -	Bicknor portion.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

	£	s.	d.
Allhallows - - - -	660	0	0
Aylesford - - - -	656	17	8
Chatham - - - -	885	0	0
Darenth - - - - -	1,054	17	6
Halling - - - - -	257	5	7
Hoo, St. Warburgh - - -	1,038	0	0
St. Margaret, Rochester - - -	874	10	0
Shorne - - - - -	500	0	8
Ashford - - - -	275	0	0
Bearsted - - - -	232	8	0
Boughton Monchelsea - - -	352	18	4
Boxley - - - - -	670	2	5
Chart next Sutton - -	730	10	3

	£	s.	d.
Farleigh, West	203	0	0
Goudhurst	1,207	6	0
Hartlip	495	0	0
Lamberhurst	549	1	0
Peckham, West	295	13	0
Rolvenden	794	0	0
Stockbury	554	18	0
Sutton at Hone	742	13	0
Sutton Valence	465	0	6
Sutton, East	481	9	7
St. Gyles, Sarre	261	10	4
Wateringbury	781	0	0
Wilmington	375	1	9
Woodnesborough	1,449	10	9
Haddenham with Cuddington	853	13	0
Kingsey	131	15	0
Leatherhead	1,056	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Cuxtone	Chanters portion	43	5	0
Gillingham	Upberry portion	22	6	6
St. Mary's, Hoo	Coombe portion	74	13	0
Shorne and Chalk	Monkenbarn portion	144	0	0
Stoke	Malmayns and Tudors portion	150	5	0
Strood	Wickham portion	94	15	10
Bearsted	Thornham portion	5	8	0
Boxley and Bearsted	Vintners portion	26	3	0
Chiselhurst and Eltham	Modingham portion	221	18	0
Stockbury	Bicknor portion	5	5	0

N.B.—The value of the tithe has been set down according to the apportioned rentcharge at the period of commutation.

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy ?

The patronage of the vicarages of the following parishes is vested in the dean and chapter of Rochester, viz. :—

Allhallows, Kent.
Aylesford, Kent.
Ashford, Kent.
Bearsted, Kent.
Boughton Monchelsea, Kent.
Boxley, Kent.
Chart next Sutton, Kent.
Darenth, Kent.
Farleigh, West, Kent.
Goudhurst, Kent.
Haddenham with Cuddington, Bucks.
Halling, Kent.
Hartlip, Kent.
Hoo, St. Warburgh, Kent.
Kingsey, Bucks.
Lamberhurst, Kent.
Leatherhead, Surrey.
Peckham, West, Kent.
Rolvenden, Kent.
Shorne, Kent.
St. Margaret, Rochester, Kent.
Stockbury, Kent.
Strood, Kent.
Sutton at Hone, Kent.
Sutton Valence, Kent.
Sutton, East, Kent.
Wateringbury, Kent.
Wilmington, Kent.
Woodnesborough, Kent.

And also the rectory of Kingsdown with Mapiscombe, Kent.
And the perpetual curacy of Chatham, Kent.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

Allhallows	260
Aylesford	1,400
Chatham	22,093
Darenth	720
Halling	540
Hoo, St. Warburgh	996
Kingsdown cum Mapiscombe	401
St. Margaret, Rochester	6,720
Shorne	984
Strood	3,000
Ashford	5,008
Bearsted	620
Boughton Monchelsea	1,106
Boxley	1,420
Chart next Sutton	687
Farleigh, West	410
Goudhurst	2,590
Hartlip	343
Lamberhurst	1,734
Peckham, West	537
Rolvenden	1,500
Stockbury	589
Sutton at Hone	1,290
Sutton Valence with Sutton, East	1,493
Wateringbury	1,447
Wilmington	916
Woodnesborough	800
Haddenham with Cuddington	2,326
Kingsey	212
Leatherhead	2,041

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Allhallows	276	0	0
Aylesford	817	3	8
Perpetual curacy of Chatham	525	18	0
Darenth	404	14	0
Halling	256	13	10
Hoo, St. Warburgh	460	11	9
Shorne	459	3	10
St. Margaret, Rochester	320	4	7
Strood	369	0	9
Ashford	539	7	0
Bearsted	272	18	7
Boughton Monchelsea	479	11	8
* Boxley	987	3	0
Chart next Sutton	258	13	4
Farleigh, West	497	11	7
Goudhurst	574	1	9
Hartlip	242	19	6

* This is liable to reduction, by reason of exemptions, and may now be vauled at £790.

	£	s.	d.
Lamberhurst	652	16	0
* Peckham, West	340	5	2
Rolvenden	155	2	4
Stockbury	292	10	0
Sutton at Hone	578	9	2
Sutton Valence and Sutton, East	435	16	3
Wateringbury	795	14	1
Wilmington	378	8	10
Woodnesborough	455	12	4
Haddenham with Cuddington	621	18	0
Kingsey	362	0	0
Leatherhead	361	7	11
Rectory of Kingsdown with Mapiscombe	544	0	0

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

Allhallows	one.
Aylesford	one.
Chatham	three, and one now building.
Darenth	one.
Halling	one.
Hoo, St. Warburgh	one.
Kingsdown cum Mapiscombe	one.
St. Margaret, Rochester	one.
Shorne	one.
Aylesford	one.
Bearsted	one.
Boughton Monchelsea	one.
Boxley	one.
Chart next Sutton	one.
Farleigh West	one.
Goudhurst	two.
Hartlip	one.
Lamberhurst	one.
Peckham, West	one.
Rolvenden	one.
Stockbury	one.
Sutton at Hone	one.
Sutton Valence	one.
Sutton, East	one.
Wateringbury	one.
Wilmington	one.
Woodnesborough	one.
Haddenham with Cuddington	two.
Kingsey	one.
Leatherhead	one.

* This is liable to reduction, by reason of exemptions, to the extent of 24*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1 & 2 William IV. c. 45., and to what amount?

The following vicarages have been augmented under the powers of that Act:—

	£	s.	d.
Rolvenden to the amount of	105	12	4
Hartlip	57	15	0
Halling	60	4	6
Bearsted	30	17	6

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

The church at Luton in the parish of Chatham has been endowed to the amount of 50*l.* per annum.

The church at Kilndown in the parish of Goudhurst has been endowed to the amount of 25*l.* per annum.

St. Margaret's next Rochester, 29*l.* per annum.

Small pieces of land have been annexed to the vicarages of Boxley, Sutton at Hone, and Wateringbury, for the convenience of the resident incumbents.

The dean and chapter have engaged to endow the following district churches in the parish of Chatham, viz.:—

Luton to the amount of 200*l.*, with a residence and five acres of land.

St. John's, 300*l.*, with a residence and two acres of land.

St. Paul's (now building) 200*l.*

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of Rochester for the time being is appointed visitor by Statute 38.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

Yes.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Yes.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The powers of the visitor are defined in Statute 38.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

Yes; the Archbishop of Canterbury is appointed interpreter of the statutes by Statute 38, and in November 1835 the late Archbishop of Canterbury exercised his authority in this respect. He was requested to determine whether the statutes of the cathedral required that the statutable number of six minor canons should be continued pending the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and before the passing of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

His Grace decided that under these circumstances the dean and chapter by deferring the election of minor canons to the offices then vacant, were not acting in violation of the statutes.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter statutes or composition?

By the statutes the bishop is visitor.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

The general supervision of the capitular body as implied by the statute giving visitatorial power (Statute 38).

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop is entitled to a xenium, which amounts to the annual sum of 10*l.*, duly paid by the dean and chapter.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for holy orders and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603 (Canons 35, 122)?

No.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

Yes.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About eleven hundred.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

Yes; to the clergy of the diocese, any one of whom may have not more than three volumes at a time under certain regulations for their security and preservation.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no separate endowment; but it is the invariable practice of the dean and canons on their respective appointments, to present to the library a donation of books; the dean to the value of 10*l.*, and each canon to the value of 5*l.*

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

St. Margaret's.
Chatham.
Strood.

N.B.—A portion only of the two latter is within the limits of the city.

2. What is the population of each?

The population of	St. Margaret's is	6,720
,,	Strood - -	3,000
,,	Chatham - -	22,093

3. What is the income of the cure?

	£	s.	d.
The vicarage of St. Margaret's is valued at	320	4	7
The perpetual curacy of Strood - -	369	0	9
The perpetual curacy of Chatham - -	525	18	0

The values here set down are exclusive of surplice fees.

4. Is there a house of residence?

In Saint Margaret's - - - -	Yes.
In Strood - - - - -	Yes.
In Chatham - - - - -	No.

The dean and chapter have engaged to annex two houses of residence to the parish of Chatham, viz.: one to the district of Saint John's, the other to the district of Luton. These houses are now in possession of lessees of the dean and chapter.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

In the diocese of Rochester:
- The vicarage of Aylesford.
- The vicarage of Darenth
- The vicarage of Halling.
- The vicarage of Allhallows, Hoo.
- The vicarage of Hoo, St. Warburgh.
- The rectory of Kingsdown with Mapiscombe.
- The vicarage of Shorne.

In the diocese of Canterbury:
- The vicarage of Ashford.
- The vicarage of Bearsted.
- The vicarage of Boughton Monchelsea.
- The vicarage of Boxley.
- The vicarage of Chart next Sutton.
- The vicarage of West Farleigh.
- The vicarage of Goudhurst.
- The vicarage of Hartlip.
- The vicarage of Lamberhurst.
- The vicarage of West Peckham.
- The vicarage of Rolvenden.
- The vicarage of Stockbury.
- The vicarage of Sutton at Hone.
- The vicarage of Sutton Valence. }
- The vicarage of East Sutton. }
- The vicarage of Wateringbury.
- The vicarage of Wilmington.
- The vicarage of Woodnesborough.

In the diocese of Oxford:
- The vicarage of Haddenham with Cuddington.
- The vicarage of Kingsey.

In the diocese of Winchester:
- The vicarage of Leatherhead.

2. What is the population of each of these?

Aylesford	1,400
Darenth	720
Halling	540
Allhallows	260
Hoo	996
Kingsdown	401
Shorne	984
Ashford	5,008
Bearsted	620
Boughton Monchelsea	1,106
Boxley	1,420
Chart, Sutton	687
West Farleigh	410
Goudhurst	2,590
Hartlip	343
Lamberhurst	1,734
West Peckham	537
Rolvenden	1,500
Stockbury	589
Sutton at Hone	1,290
Sutton Valence East Sutton	1,493
Wateringbury	1,447
Wilmington	916
Woodnesborough	800
Haddenham	2,326
Kingsey	212
Leatherhead	2,041

3. What is the income of the cure?

	£	s.	d.
Aylesford	817	3	8
Darenth	404	14	0
Halling	256	13	10
Allhallows	276	0	0
Hoo	460	11	9
Kingsdown	544	0	0
Shorne	459	3	10
Ashford	539	7	0
Bearsted	272	18	7
Boughton Monchelsea	479	11	8
Boxley	987	3	0
Chart, Sutton	258	13	4
West Farleigh	497	11	7
Goudhurst	574	1	9
Hartlip	242	19	6
Lamberhurst	652	16	0
West Peckham	340	5	2
Rolvenden	155	2	4
Stockbury	292	10	0
Sutton at Hone	578	9	2
Sutton Valence East Sutton	435	16	3
Wateringbury	795	14	1

	£	s.	d.
Wilmington	378	8	10
Woodnesborough	455	12	4
Haddenham	621	18	0
Kingsey	362	0	0
Leatherhead	361	7	1

4. Is there any house of residence?

The following parishes have houses of residence for the incumbent:

Aylesford.
Darenth.
Halling, in course of erection.
Hoo.
Kingsdown.
Shorne.
Ashford.
Bearsted.
Boughton Monchelsea.
Boxley.
Chart, Sutton.
West Farleigh.
Goudhurst.
Hartlip.
Lamberhurst.
West Peckham.
Rolvenden.
Stockbury.
Sutton at Hone.
Sutton Valence.
Wateringbury.
Wilmington.
Woodnesborough.
Haddenham.
Kingsey.
Leatherhead.

The following parishes have no houses of residence for the incumbent:

Allhallows.
Chatham.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes

No.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

No.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The principal aid afforded by the chapter for these purposes consists in the augmentation of the endowments of poor vicarages, which amounts to 358*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for holy orders in connexion with the cathedral; and if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No.

SCHEDULE (A.)—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe and Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
Diocese of Rochester.						
Allhallows	660 0 0	260	276 0 0	One	—	—
Aylesford	656 17 8	1,400	817 3 8	One	—	—
Chatham	885 0 0	22,093	525 18 0	The parish church, two district churches, and one building.	—	50*l.* per annum to Christchurch, Luton, in Chatham.
Halling	257 5 7	540	256 13 10	One	60*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* included in value given.	—
Hoo, St. Warburgh	1,038 0 0	996	460 11 9	One	—	—
St. Margaret, Rochester	874 10 0	6,720	320 4 7	One	29*l.* do.	—
Shorne	500 0 8	984	459 3 10	One	—	—
Darenth	1,054 17 6	720	404 14 0	One	—	—
Diocese of Canterbury.						
Ashford	275 0 0	5,008	539 7 0	One, and a licensed room without district.	—	—
Bearsted	232 8 0	620	272 18 7	One	30*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* do.	—
Boughton Monchelsea	352 18 4	1,106	479 11 8	One	—	—
Boxley	670 2 5	1,420	987 3 0	One	—	—
Chart next Sutton	730 10 3	687	258 13 4	One	—	—
Farleigh, West	203 0 0	403	497 11 7	One	—	—
Goudhurst	1,207 6 0	2,590	574 1 9	One, and one district church.	—	25*l.* per annum to Kilndown church.
Hartlip	495 0 0	343	242 19 6	One	57*l.* 15*s.* do.	—
Lamberhurst	549 1 0	1,734	652 16 0	One	—	—
Peckham, West	295 13 0	537	340 5 2	One	20*l.* do.	—
Rolvenden	794 0 0	1,500	155 2 4	One	105*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* do.	—
Stockbury	554 18 0	589	292 10 0	One	—	—
Sutton at Hone	742 13 0	1,290	578 9 2	One	—	—
Sutton Valence	465 0 6	1,093	435 16 3	One	—	—
Sutton, East	481 9 7	400				
St. Gyles, Sarre	261 10 4	—	—	—	—	—
Wateringbury	781 0 0	1,447	795 14 1	One	—	—
Wilmington	375 1 9	916	378 8 10	One	—	—
Woodnesborough	1,449 10 9	800	455 12 4	One	—	—
Diocese of Oxford.						
Haddenham with Cuddington.	853 13 0	2,326	621 18 0	One at Haddenham, one at Cuddington.	—	—
Kingsey	131 15 0	212	362 0 0	One	—	—
Diocese of Winchester.						
Leatherhead	1,056 0 0	2,041	361 7 11	One	85*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*	—
Portions of Tithes.						
Chanters Portion, Cuxtone.	43 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
Upberry Portion, Gillingham.	22 6 6	—	—	—	—	—
Coombe Portion, St. Mary.	74 13 0	—	—	—	—	—
Monkenbarn Portion, Shorne and Chalk	144 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Malmayns and Tudors Portion, Stoke	150 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
Wickham Portion, Strood	94 15 10	—	—	—	—	—
Thornham Portion, Bearsted	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
Vintners Portion, Boxley and Bearsted	26 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
Modingham Portion, Chiselhurst and Eltham	221 18 0	—	—	—	—	—
Bicknor Portion, Stockbury	5 5 0	—	—	—	—	—

SCHEDULE (B.)

Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter.

Name.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
		£ s. d.	
In the city of Rochester:			
V., St. Margaret, Rochester.	6,720	320 4 7	Yes.
(Elsewhere, and where).			
In the diocese of Rochester:			
V., Aylesford	1,400	817 3 8	Yes.
V., Allhallows	260	276 0 0	No.
P.C., Chatham	22,093	525 18 0	No.
V., Darenth	720	404 14 0	Yes.
V., Halling	540	256 13 10	House being built.
V., Hoo, St. Warburgh	996	460 11 9	Yes, unfit for residence.
R., Kingsdown cum Mapiscombe	401	544 0 0	Yes, unfit for residence.
V., Shorne	984	459 3 10	Yes, unfit for residence.
V., Strood	3,000	369 0 9	Yes.
In the diocese of Canterbury:			
V., Ashford	5,008	539 7 0	Yes.
V., Bearsted	620	272 18 7	Yes.
V., Boughton Monchelsea	1,106	479 11 8	Yes.
V., Boxley	1,420	987 3 0	Yes.*
V., Chart next Sutton	687	258 13 4	Yes.
V., Farleigh, West	410	497 11 7	Yes.
V., Goudhurst	2,590	574 1 9	Yes.
V., Hartlip	343	242 19 6	Yes.
V., Lamberhurst	1,734	652 16 0	Yes.
V., Peckham, West	537	340 5 2	Yes.†
V., Rolvenden	1,500	155 2 4	Yes.
V., Stockbury	589	292 10 0	Yes.
V., Sutton at Hone	1,290	578 9 2	Yes.
V., Sutton Valence	1,093	435 16 3	Yes.
V., Sutton, East	400		No.
V., Wateringbury	1,447	795 14 1	Yes.
V., Wilmington	916	378 8 10	Yes.
V., Woodnesborough	800	455 12 4	Yes.
In the diocese of Oxford:			
V., Haddenham and Cuddington	2,326	621 18 0	Yes.
V., Kingsey	212	362 0 0	Yes.
In the diocese of Winchester:			
V., Leatherhead	2,041	361 7 11	Yes.

* 300*l.* 17*s.* contingently exempt when occupied by owners.

† 51*l.* 6*s.* contingently exempt when occupied by owners.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 540.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

The constitution both of the first cathedral built at Old Sarum by St. Osmund and consecrated by him A.D. 1092, and also of the present cathedral, the foundations of which were laid April 28, 1220, and which was consecrated September 20, A.D. 1258, was for secular canons.

See "Carta Osmundi" (N.) Statutes, pp. 33 & 37, and transcript of St. Osmund's register, p. 112.

Also see "Old and New Sarum" Ch. II., III., IV.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

There were Four principal dignitaries called "quatuor personæ;" viz.,

The dean.
The precentor.
The chancellor.
The treasurer.

Four archdeacons; viz.,

The Archdeacon of Dorset.
The Archdeacon of Berks.
The Archdeacon of Wilts.
The Archdeacon of Sarum.

The sub-dean.
The sub-chanter.
And 32 holders of prebends "viri canonici prebendati."

This number was subsequently increased to fifty-three.

Every canon had a vicar.

The number of choristers was not at first fixed; it was afterwards determined to be fourteen, and subsequently eight.

3. What were the duties of each?

Decani officium est, cum omnibus canonicis et vicariis in animarum regimine et morum correctione præemineat, causas omnes ad capitulum spectantes audire, et judicio capituli terminare, excessus clericorum corrigere et delinquentium personas juxta delicti quantitatem, et personarum qualitatem dignâ animadversione punire. Præterea canonici ab episcopo institutionem, a decano verò possessionem de prebendis accipiunt. Decani est etiam canonicis jam institutis communam ecclesiæ suo jure conferre, et eis stallum in choro et locum in capitulo assignare; vicarias vacantes, ad presentationes canonicorum presentium, vel justâ et probabili causâ vel de licentiâ decani et capituli ob quamcunque causam absentium, de clericis idoneis ordinare. Verum si ultra mare absente canonico quâcunque de causâ vicaria aliqua vacaverit, decanus cum suâ propriâ auctoritate, citra assensum ipsius canonici, cui voluerit, clerico idoneo potest conferre. Præterea nullus clericus de superiore gradu vel de secundâ formâ in choro admittitur nisi auctoritate decani.

Præterea omni duplici festo absente episcopo, et in primâ dominicâ adventûs et in Dominicâ palmarum et in capite Jejunii et in tribus diebus ante Pascham, et in vigiliâ Pentecostes et in anniversariis Episcoporum, et Decanorum Ecclesiæ divinum tenetur exequi officium.

St. Osmund's Register, p. 1 & 2.

Dignitas decani est, ut nullus canonicorum vel aliorum clericorum Ecclesiæ, præter ejus licentiam sibi minuat vel a civitate recedat per unam noctem foris moram ex certâ scientiâ facturus. Preterea decano chorum vel capitulum intranti vel transitum ibi facienti clerici omnes tenentur assurgere et chorum ex parte occidentali intrantes vel exeuntes eidem inclinare. Dignitas item decani est et omnium canonicorum, ut episcopo in nullo respondeant nisi in capitulo et judicio tantum capituli pareant; habent etiam curiam suam in omnibus prebendis suis et dignitatem archidiaconi ubicunque prebendæ assignatæ fuerint in diocesi episcopatûs Sarum, sive in ecclesiis vel decimis aut terris, ita quidem ut nulla omnino exigentia in dono vel in assisâ, vel aliquâ aliâ consuetudine ab episcopo vel a quolibet alio fiat in prebendis eorum. Sed omnes libertates, et omnes dignitates plenarie et pacificè habeant quas predictus Osmundus Episcopus in eisdem prebendis habuit, cum eas in suo haberet dominio. Preterea quicunque canonicus prebendam aliquam obtinet, unciam auri decano et canonicis quadraginta solidos vel unius diei procurationem, caritatis gratiâ, solvere tenetur; si quis autem canonicorum sive ad dedicationem ecclesiarum sive aliàs cum episcopo ejusdem ecclesiæ fuerit, partem oblationis sicut capellanus habebit. Ad hoc etiam duas partes canonici in usum defuncti concessit Episcopus Osmundus ceterorum canonicorum, et tertiam partem in usum pauperum per ipsius anni spatium, sepulturam insuper totam cum oblationibus quæ episcopo missam celebranti in ecclesia Sarum offeruntur præter auri medietatem. Si dominus episcopus ecclesias vel capellas prebendarum dedicaverit, nihil ibi percipiunt capellani episcopi nec alii nisi solus canonicus cujus fuerit prebenda. Preterea si decanus sive quicunque canonicus per aliquam prebendarum transitum fecerit, de jure et dignitate suâ debet ei hospitium à canonico cujus fuerit prebenda per unam noctem honorificè exhiberi, sive fuerit canonicus presens sive non. Et si culpâ ipsius canonici vel servientis sui in hospitio, sicut decet, non fuerit admissus, illius noctis expensæ canonico super hoc conquerenti de prebendâ ipsâ, judicio capituli, in integrum restituentur.

Per aliam quoque noctem sive aliam si rationabiliter eam exigerit, in fratrem et canonicum hospitalitatis gratiam tenebitur exercere. Et si necessitas evidens appareat equos eidem usq; Sar administrabit.

St. Osmund's Reg. pp. 5, 6.

Officium cantoris.

Cantoris officium est chorum in cantuum elevatione et depressione regere, cantores et ministros altaris in tabulâ ordinare: *ad illum etiam pertinet puerorum* α *instructio et disciplina* et eorundem in choro admissio et ordinatio. Preterea in majoribus festis duplicibus tenetur interesse regimini chori ad missam cum ceteris rectoribus chori. Preterea in omni duplici festo rectores chori de cantibus injungendis et incipiendis tenetur instruere. Preterea omnes cantus ab episcopo incipiendos ipsi episcopo in propriâ personâ tenetur injungere.

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 89. β *St. Osmund's Register, p.* 2.

α N.B.—See the answers with regard to the choristers.

Officium cancellarii.

Cancellarii officium est scholis regendis et libris corrigendis curam impendere. Lectiones auscultare et terminare. Sigillum ecclesiæ custodiæ. Literas et cartas componere et literas in capitulo legendas legere. Lectores in tabulâ notare, omnes etiam lectiones ad missam quæ in tabula non scribuntur, tenetur injungere.

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 89, β *St. Osmund's Register, p.* 3.

Officium Thesaurarii.

Thesaurarii officium est ornamenta et thesauros ecclesiæ conservare. Luminaria administrare scilicet Dominicâ primâ in adventu quatuor cereos ad utrasque vesperas et ad matutinas et ad missam, scilicet duos in superaltari et alios duos in gradu coram altari. Simile observatur in Dominicâ Palmarum. In aliis autem Dominicis omnibus per annum et quandocunque chorus regitur et invitatorium a duobus dicitur, tantum duos debet ad minus. In Dominicis tamen omnibus ad missam quatuor. In die Natal-Domini, ad utrasque vesperas, et ad missam octo cereos debet administrare, unumquemque unius libræ ad minus, circa altare, et duos coram Imagine Beatæ Mariæ, ad matutinas totidem, et preterea sex in eminentiâ coram reliquiis et crucifixo et imaginibus ibi constitutis et in coronâ ante gradum quinque, unumquemque dimidiæ libræ ad minus. Et quinque super murum post pulpitum lectionum. Simile observatur in omnibus festis duplicibus quæ habent processionem. A Pentecoste tamen usque ad Nativitatem Beatæ Mariæ et in ipso festo Nativitatis septem cerei candelabro æneo imponantur. In aliis vero duplicibus festis minoribus quatuor circa altare et duos coram Imagine Beatæ Virginis ad utrasque vesperas et ad missam, ad matutinas preterea tres in coronâ et tres post pulpitum quandocunque invitatorium a tribus dicitur et quintâ et sexta Feriis et Sabbato. Edomade Paschæ et Pentecostes idem exigitur servitium in luminaribus quod in primâ die Dominicâ adventus. In cœnâ Domini sicut in diebus dominicis ad missam. In die Parascevæ ad missam duos cereos debet. Omni Feriâ per annum unum tantum ad matutinas scilicet ad gradum chori, ad missam verò duos cereos. In vigiliâ Paschæ et Pentecostes ad missam quod in festis majoribus duplicibus.

Preterea in die Parascevæ post repositum Corpus Dominicum in sepulchro duo cerei dimidiæ libræ ad minus de thesaurià totâ die ante sepulchrum ardeount. In nocte sequente et exinde usque ad processionem quæ fit die Paschæ ante matutinas unus illorum tantum.

Magnum etiam cereum pascalem, preterea unum mortarium tenetur thesaurarius administrare singulis noctibus per annum coram altari Sancti Martini et aliud ante Januas Ostii chori occidentalis dum matutinarum expletur officium.

Sacristas quoque suis expensis tenetur exhibere thesaurarius, campanas vero ecclesiæ congruè suspensas in statu congruo conservare et earum usibus necessaria providere. Ornamenta etiam ecclesiæ suis expensis reficere, panem, vinum, aquam et candelas, singulis altaribus ecclesiæ excepto parochiali administrare. Incensum, carbonem, stramen, juncum, et nattas per totum annum comparare, juncum vero in his festis, in Ascensione Domini et Pentecost, in festo Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, in Assumptione et Nativitate Beatæ Mariæ, stramen in his festis, in festo Omnium Sanctorum, in Natali Domini, in Purificatione Beatæ Mariæ in Paschâ, nattas in festo Omnium Sanctorum.

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 89 *β*, 90 *α*, *Saint Osmund's Reg., pp.* 3, 4, 5.

Archidiaconi, sub-decani, et succentoris officium.

Archidiaconi officiales sunt domini episcopi quorum officium in exterioribus administrationibus consistit.

Sub-decani officium est, si decanus abfuerit, ecclesiæ vices ejus supplere, curam archidiaconatûs in urbe et suburbio gerere.

Succentoris officium est vices cantoris absentis supplere. Scholam cantûs per officialem suum regere.

St. Osmund's Reg., p. 5.

See Dodsworth's Salisbury Cathedral, pp. 99, 100, 101.

Old and New Sarum, p. 19, *&c.*

Other notices about the dignitaries.

The Dean.

Si in aliquâ prebendâ aliqua fuerint enormia, seu notoria, et per negligentiam vel impotentiam canonici seu procuratoris ejus duraverint inemendata, dominus

decanus seu alius ab eo missus visitationem faciet errataque corriget, capellanorum mores et ordinationes inquiret et, si opus fuerit, stimulum apponet. Dilapidata et dispersa recolliget. Librorum vestimentorum que defectum de bonis prebendæ supplere faciet, et ad libitum ipsius unius diei procurationem lautè recipiet.

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 88 *β.*

In the absence of the dean, that canon whom he constitutes his "Locum tenens" is by such constitution to preside at the chapter. In case of the absence of such locum tenens, or if no such be constituted, as also in the vacancy of the deanery, the presidency belongs, pleno jure, to the highest dignitary present who is a canon residentiary.

The sub-dean, even if a residentiary, did not preside at the chapter when a higher dignitary was present.

See Drake's collections, p. 2.
(*O.*) *Statutes* 84 *α*, (*O.*) *Statutes* 104 *α.*

Tenor commissionis locum tenenti a me concessæ 6^to^ die Sept. 1675.

Thomas Pierce sacræ theologiæ professor decanus ecclesiæ cathedralis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Sarum Dilecto nobis in Christo Richardo Drake S. T. P. ejusdem que ecclesiæ cancellario et canonico residentiario salutem.

Ad congregandum convocandum et convocari congregari que faciendum capitulum ipsius ecclesiæ, quoties opus fuerit ac de et super omnibus et singulis causis et negotiis tum ad cultum divinum in dictâ ecclesiâ cathedrali spectantibus, quam ad statutorum ordinationum et consuetudinium laudabilium ejusdem ecclesiæ observantiam morumque et excessuum canonicorum, cæterorum que in eâdem ministrorum Reformationem; tibi de cujus orthodoxiâ prudentiâ vitæ morumque integritate non omnino dubitamus vices nostras committimus a te fideliter obeundas.

Teque quoad præmissa locum tenentem, pro hâc vice, constituimus per præsentes. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum præsentibus apposuimus datum in œdibus nostris decanalibus.

Thomas Pierce.

The Chancellor of the Church.

In the chancellor's oath at admission the following words occur:

"Theologiam in civitate Sarum solemniter legam, vel per sufficientes et idoneos doctores legi faciam sumptibus meis propriis et expensis."

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 84.

A.D. 1278. The limits of the jurisdiction of the chancellor and sub-dean were fixed, "convenit in hunc modum, viz. quod dictus dominus cancellarius ad cujus officium pertinet scholas regere, inter omnes scholares cujuscunque facultatis existant, studiorum causâ in civitate ipsâ commorantes, qui tanquam scholares certi doctoris, cujus scholas frequentant, recommendationem et testimonium habeant de contentionibus civilibus et personalibus quæ pecuniarium interesse respiciunt, et scholasticis contractibus omnibus et etiam si laicus aliquem hujusmodi scholarium in consimilibus causis impetere voluerit, cognoscat et definiat et presbyteri civitatis decreta et precepta ejusdem cancellarii in his exequi teneantur. De aliis verò clericis et qui extra studium certi doctoris scholas minimè frequentant, ibidem moram fecerint omnimodam et de scholaribus ipsis, si forsitan de lapsu carnis seu delicto alio ibidem commisso, quod ad correctionem pertineat et salutem respiciat animarum, notati fuerint, sub-decanus ipse qui est archidiaconus civitatis, jurisdictionem et correctionem habeat, exceptis tamen vicariis et clericis majoris ecclesiæ tam studentibus quam aliis, in quos decanus cum capitulo, et non alius presente decano. Sub-decanus similiter cum capitulo

decano absente secundum hactenus obtentam ecclesiæ consuetudinem omnimodam jurisdictionem et correctionem exercebunt; ita quod cancellarius ipse per se nullatenus intromittat de eisdem."

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 44.
Old and New Sarum, p. 51.

De quibusdam dubiis circa officium cancellarii declaratis. A.D. 131

In congregatione, siquidem hâc præsenti de consensu memorati cancellarii dictum fuit, et per dictum capitulum concorditer declaratum quòd cum ex antiquo statuto literas et chartas componere et literas in capitulo legendas legere ad cancellarium debeat pertinere, hoc taliter intellexerunt, et futuris temporibus voluerunt firmiter observari, ut quoties charta vel litera aliqua pro ecclesiâ communi sigillo capituli consignanda, facienda fuerit in futurum, illam toties dictitare, scribere in capitulo legere et signare, ad cancellarium qui pro tempore fuerit, suis sumptibus pertinebit. Si verò literarum hujusmodi oporteat multiplicare tenorem, sumptibus communibus multiplicatio ipsa fiat. Ligatura verò librorum majoris altaris et chori ad dictum cancellarium pertinere, fuit in statuto Petri de Sabaudiâ decani alias declaratum.

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 21.

The Chancellor of the Church.

Henry VIII. Injunctions. A.D. 153

"Itemque singulis quibusque hebdomadis bis saltem quidquam ex sacris literis perlegatur, preter vacationum tempora ab academiâ Oxoniensi usitata, suo muneri obeundo eruditus quisquam sacrarum literarum penitus preficiatur, atque ei honestum salarium, cancellarii Sarum sumptibus, decernatur, et ad hanc lecturam omnes et singuli tam ejusmodi ecclesiæ Sarum quàm civitatis Sarum presbyteri sub pœnâ ab episcopo hujusmodi ecclesiæ seu ejus vicario generali infligendâ, accedere compellantur, nisi justa et æqua causa sit, quam suæ absentiæ prætexant."

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 74.

Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions. A.D. 1558

"Item. They shall have weekly, at the least twice every week, a lecture of divinity in English, within the church, to be read at nine of the clock in the forenoon in the most convenient place as hath been accustomed, openly, so that all people may come to it; and that the chancellor of the church shall appoint some learned man to read it, and shall give unto him 20*l.* in yearly stipend, or else read the same himself; and that all the canons, prebendaries, and other common ministers of this church, saving day labourers, shall be present at every lecture, unless that it be known that they keep their house from sickness, and for default of the same, the canons and prebendaries to forfeit 4*d.*, and every vicar 1*d.*, to be employed in the work of the church.

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 110 β.

N.B.—The chancellor is called Archischola in the constitution of St. Osmund, A.D. 1096.

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 78 α.

King Stephen granted "in perpetuam eleemosynam Deo et ecclesiæ Sarum *ad opus magistri scholæ Sarum* ecclesiam de Odiham, &c.

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 40 β.

Neither the precentor, chancellor, or treasurer seem ever to have had houses of residence. They lost their *double* commons about A.D. 1547.

See (*O.*) *Statutes, pp.* 95, 96, 101, 103.

A.D. 1348. Cancellarius ordinavit T. de ordine fratrum prædicatorum lectiones ordinarias legere in scholis in claus Sarum.

Ordinatio ratificatur per capitulum.

Nullus legeret in scholis nisi Dr. in theologia vel saltem bac.

Register Corf., *p.* 38.

Cancellarius convenit cum archidiaĉ Sarum ad legendum lectiones ordinarias.

Id., *p.* 49.

The chancellor is to bind or mend the books of the library, as well as of the church, at his own expense.

Reg. Dunham, *p.* 46.

A.D. 1824. Application was made unsuccessfully to the chancellor of the church by the chapter clerk to provide new books for the service of the church for the several stalls in the choir in the room of the old books, it being part of the office of chancellor to provide them.

Residentiaries.

By the original constitution of the church *all* the members of the chapter were strictly *residentiaries*, as the law of *constant residence was obligatory on all* with but very few exceptions.

But in the very early days of the history of our cathedral the visitors and dean and chapter relaxed, as will be seen by the answers to the next question, the rules of residence, and in time all the ordinary chapter business was managed by a body called residentiaries in distinction to the dignitaries and the other "viri canonici prebendati," and the communa of the church was divided amongst them.

It is clear that before the time of Roger, A.D. 1319, irregularities had crept into the body, and that residence was ill kept. He says, "Quia propter servitium datur beneficium et multi obtento beneficio de incumbente servitio quod dolentes dicimus, parum curant," and also, "cum nec sic desides ad debitam diligentiam excitati essent;" and he then orders that 13 of the "52 viri canonici prebendati" should reside each quarter.

But we find soon after that a *residentiary* was a *distinct* person, and that residence was not part of the duty of every prebendary, thus,—

A.D. 1340. 14 Maii 1340. I de Camerâ admissus in plenum canonicum et *residentem*.

Hemingsby Register, *p.* 12.

A.D. 1408. The dean and the 12 residents are expressly named.

Vyring Register, *p.* 21.

A.D. 1447. An ordinance was made by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the bishop in his visitation, that the 13 canonical houses (including the deanery and two houses of the bishop) should be kept in good repair.

A.D. 1538. Holt's and Blacker's registers show that there were only 7 residents, including the dean.

A.D. 1584. The bishop and the chancellor, as commissioners of the archbishop, inquire into the number of canonical houses, and are informed that there used to be 10, besides the deanery and two of the bishop's (Bishop Jewell had taken down one of the latter adjoining the palace,) "of which number so many of them as be yet standing (and not granted or demised, whereby the state of them is altered,) and are yet separated and used for canonical houses, are at the present five, besides the house of the dean, and another in the gift of the bishop."

Since the above date the number remained the same till the late Act of Parliament, by which the number was reduced to five, viz., the dean and four canons; the dean, though no longer elected a canon residentiary, enjoys by this enactment the privileges of one.

The causes of these changes were as follow: the expenses of residence were great; the prebendaries wished to live at and look after their separate estates. Only a few of the prebendaries were able to build, as they were required to do, canonical houses, "fair canonical houses of stone, near the wall of the close, or the river or ditch that compasseth the close, and two stone walls to enclose the ground assigned him."

R. Poor, in his statute, says,

"Consideratis gravaminibus quæ sustinent canonici, tam in ædificatione domorum quam in præstatione fabricæ novæ," and then relaxes the residence. A.D. 1222.

Roger thus speaks of residence as a burden, "qui residendo pondus dici portant et æstus." A.D. 1319.

He justifies contributions from non-residents, that "residentes non-residentibus fiant co-æquales."

And again,

"Nec possunt absentes canonici ad sui excusationem in contributione hujusmodi rationabiliter allegare contra residentes quòd ad illos presentes præter corpora prebendarum suarum omnia bona communia provenerint ecclesiæ supradictæ, cùm sicut experientia nos informavit, etiam si omnia sint eis pacifica et quieta, longè plura, ratione residentiæ suæ, oporteat eos effundere quàm de suis talliis in ecclesiâ aut bonis hujusmodi communibus sibi valeant provenire."

The expenses of constant hospitality, especially of the entertainments they had to give on entering residence, was a constant grievance; thus,

"Allegatis statutis et consuetudinibus antiquis ecclesiæ Sarum decretum est quod de antiquâ et approbatâ consuetudine ecclesiæ observatum fuit in ecclesiâ memoratâ quòd canon de novo ad residentiam veniens, volens facere introitum suum ad residentiam, ut est moris, debet invitare episcopum Sarum per 40 dies, decanum dictæ ecclesiæ per 30 dies et singulos canonicos dictæ ecclesiæ per 20 dies ante diem introitûs sui per ipsum, ut præmittitur, faciendum in propriâ personâ ad hospitia eorundem, et sic fuit conclusum et concordatum quòd hujusmodi consuetudo super præmissis de cætero inviolabiliter observaretur per capitulum memoratum, nisi idem canonicus super introitu suo prædicto finem fecerit amicabilem cum eisdem." A.D. 1385.

Coman Register, p. 32.

So unwilling were the prebendaries to become residentiaries that we find the following entry:— A.D. 1390.

"Domus canonicalis juxta vall schol, in manu capituli, nullo acceptante, remanet."

Dunham Register, p. 314.

Thus the different changes about residence may be placed under the following divisions:—

1. Constant residence.
2. Modifications of rule *for a time.*
3. Roger's rule, that the fifty-two should reside in turns during the year, thirteen each quarter.
4. The *same* thirteen members always kept residence.
5. About the time of the Reformation the thirteen were reduced to seven.

Queen Elizabeth seems to have contemplated in her Injunctions that a larger number of prebendaries should come into residence. A.D. 1558.

13th Injunction:—

"Also, they shall not take, for any colour of cause, above the sum of 20*l.* "of any prebendary *who will enter his residence*, being a man of honest con

" versation and learning, able to preach, and using the same, and that may " dispend clearly about 40*l.* yearly, and hath a convenient mansion house to " keep his residence in."

31st Injunction:—

" Also, for the maintaining of the houses decayed, and for the good observa- " tion of the statute of the same, be it ordered, that any canon having a " prebend of 40*l.* and upwards shall provide himself within the close of Sarum " a mansion house, and sufficiently repair the same, paying therefore yearly no " more but the old accustomed rent; and all the prebendaries under the rate " of 40*l.* repairing to the cathedral church shall provide for themselves to be " lodged within the close, and none to lodge within the town upon pain of 6*d.* " for every default, to be employed in the work of the church.

Residentium munera.

1. Concilium episcopi contra hæreses et schismata.
2. Prædicatio in ecclesiâ matrice.
3. Hospitalitas.
4. Cura fabricæ supportandæ et terrarum fabricæ et capituli et vicariorum et choristarum.
5. Gubernatio ministrorum et officiariorum ecclesiæ.
6. Ordinatio divinorum officiorum et servitiorum ordinariorum.

Officers necessarily appointed from amongst the Residents.

1. Two masters of fabric, the dean and a canon.
2. The communar.
3. The master or warden of the choristers.
4. The keeper of the muniments.

4. What was the residence required?

A.D. 1096. St. Osmund, in his constitution, ordered that the dignitaries, viz., the " quatuor personæ," the dean, the precentor, the chancellor, and the treasurer, and the sub-dean and sub-chanter, should reside continually " remotâ omni excusationis specie."

That of the four archdeacons two should always reside " nisi necessaria et evidens causa possit eos excusare."

That the canons should not be excused residence " *nisi causa scholarum* et servitium Domini Regis, qui unum habere potest in capellâ suâ et archiepiscopus unum et episcopus tres. Veruntamen si necesse habuerit canonicus pro communi utilitate ecclesiæ vel prebendæ suæ et hoc fuerit manifestum poterit per anni *tertiam partem* abesse." (*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 77, *St. Osmund's Register, p.* 7.

A.D. 1213. The fourth part of the canons are to reside with the quatuor personæ, and if any canons not exempted as above by St. Osmund's constitution are unable for some reasonable excuse to reside, they are to pay the *fifth part of their prebend to the residents*, or to some other necessary uses agreed upon by the dean of the cathedral.

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 77. *St. Osmund's Register, p.* 339.

A.D. 1222. In the statutes of R. Poor, it was determined " consideratis gravaminibus quæ sustinent canonici tam in ædificatione domorum quam in præstatione fabricæ novæ," that for three years each canon should only have to reside forty days, and the archdeacons, except the Archdeacon of Sarum, only three weeks, and not be fined the fifth part as ruled by the statute of A.D. 1213.

At this time the quatuor personæ were continually resident, for a provision was made in this same statute to this effect, " habitâ ratione sumptuum quos faciunt magistri personæ *in continuâ residentiâ* etiam eo quod *ipsis per concilium*

generale pluralitas beneficiorum est adempta, et quam grave extiterit eidem quòd post obitum de bonis dignitatum ad opus earum nihil reservabatur; provisum est quòd si persona in fata decesserit post diem Paschæ, a die obitus sui medietatem fructuum dignitatis usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis percipiet defunctus, aliâ medietate reservatâ substituendo similiter ab ipso die. Habebunt etiam personæ quandocunque decesserint omnes fructus præbendarum suarum a die obitus sui usque ad annum completum (communâ vel defuncto anno proxime sequenti nihil de præbendâ percipientibus) ex istâ autem provisione precedente, persona quæ residentiam non fecerit, nullum sentiet emolumentum nisi forte per moderatum tempus de licentia et pro negotio ecclesiæ suæ eum abesse contigerit."

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 113, *&c.*

N.B. The persona or dignitary might hold a prebend besides his dignity, and the holders of prebends had to contribute to the communa of the church which belonged exclusively to the residents.

Roger, in his statute about residence, and which is the statute to which constant reference is made, limits necessary residence to that length of time which entitles a canon to receive from the communa "quadraginta solidos;" and he gives the canon liberty to reside during any one or during parts of all four quarters. A.D. 1319.

"Statuimus ut sive in uno quovis anni termino, sive duobus, tribus, aut quatuor, pro suo arbitrio eligendis, tantam fecerit residentiam ut juxta ipsius antiquam consuetudinem de *communâ residentibus debitâ*, tam simplici quam duplâ, quadraginta solidos valeat reportare, sic per residentiam hujusmodi, pœnam, quæ non residentibus infligitur, valeat evitare."

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 12.

De residentiâ canonicorum.

De residentiâ canonicorum in ecclesiâ nostrâ Sarum faciendâ per Richardum quondam decanum et capitulum Sarum sub anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo quarto decimo invenimus sic statutum: Super residentiâ canonicorum faciendâ ita provisum est, quòd quarta pars canonicorum per totum terminum statutum assiduam annuatim faciant residentiam unâ cum quatuor personis ecclesiæ qui per institutionem supradicti Osmundi assiduam tenentur facere residentiam, exceptis illis canonicis, qui per Regem, archiepiscopum, et episcopum sunt exempti; si quis verò statutis terminis suam non poterit facere residentiam, quintam portionem præbendæ suæ, secundum ipsius valorem et rectam æstimationem, residentibus, vel ad alios usus secundum consilium decani ecclesiæ necessarios absque omni contradictione præstabit. A.D. 1319.

Moderamen quoque tam personarum quam temporum prout est ex aliis collectum scriptis, dignoscitur esse tale.

Ex parte decani, a kalendis Octobris usque ad kalendas Januarii residere tenentur annis singulis canonici infra scripti, viz. de Potterne, Chermignister, Heyghtredebury, Okeburne, sacerdotes; de Torleton, Beymenister secunda, Grimston, Aulton Pancracii, diaconi; de Cherdestocke, Lyme, subdiaconi. Et pro eodem tempore ex parte cantoris canonici infra scripti, viz., de Teynton, Calne, Bedwinde, sacerdotes; de Rotifen diaconus, de Farendon subdiaconus. Item ex parte decani a kalendis Januarii usque ad kalendas Aprilis, de Grantham, Blebury, sacerdotes; de Beymenister primâ, Beymenister ecclesiæ diaconi; de Rotscampe subdiaconus. Et pro eodem tempore ex parte cantoris, de Grantham, Schuptonâ, Worth, sacerdotes; de Husseburne, Durneford, diaconi; de Combe, Harnham, Minore parte altaris, Axford, subdiaconi.

Rursus exparte decani a kalendis Aprilis usque ad kalendas Julii, de Chesyngebury, Horton, sacerdotes; Aultone, Wivelesford, Netherhavene, diaconi. Et pro eodem tempore ex parte cantoris de Romesbury, Buttune, Schireborne, Lodres, sacerdotes; de Slepe diaconus; de Wermenister in terrâ, Stratford, subdiaconi. Ultimò, ex parte decani a kalendis Julii usque ad kalendas Octobris

de Brickelesworth, sacerdos; de Bisschopeston, Bedeminyster, Radeclive, Netherbury in terra, Iatemynister diaconi; de Yatesbury subdiaconus. Et pro eodem tempore ex parte cantoris, de Strattone, Uphavene, Primâ parte altaris, sacerdotes; de Wirttelynton diaconus; de Yateminister et Prestone subdiaconi. Ad hujus verò ordinationis super quintâ parte, ut predicitur, exsolvendâ per sedem apostolicam confirmatæ executionem futuris et perpetuis temporibus diligentius faciendam fuit per dominum Petrum de Subaudiâ tunc decanum et capitulum suum
A.D. 1305. primo die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo CCC^mo^ quinto solemniter congregatum, inter alia concorditer sic statutum, quòd in illo die per singulos annos futuris temporibus revolvendo singuli canonici taliter non residentes singulas quintas portiones hujusmodi in dicto capitulo loci communario persolvi facerent et integraliter numerari, alioquin fructus prebendæ canonici statuto hujusmodi taliter non parentis, extunc per præsidentem capitulo sequestrarentur, et sub hujusmodi tenerentur sequestro, donec paruerint plenius in hâc parte præmissis, non tantum ad futura sed etiam ad præterita tunc extensis; sed quia propter multa impedimenta, quæ multiplicat malitia modernorum, contigerit frequenter, quod canonicus statuto sibi termino prænotato incumbentem sibi residentiam prænotatam nec inchoare poterit commode nec implere, nos Rogerus episcopus supradictus præmissa, ut sequitur, moderando, statuimus ut sive in uno quovis anni termino, sive duobus, tribus, aut quatuor, pro suo arbitrio eligendis, tantam fecerit residentiam, ut juxta ipsius antiquam consuetudinem de communâ residentibus debitâ, tam simplici quam duplâ, quadraginta solidos valeat reportare sic per residentiam hujusmodi pœnam, quæ non residentibus infligitur, valeat evitare.

Potest et canonicus in quolibet anni quarterio, ut præmittitur, residens, pro negotiis suis quandocunque voluerit per duodecim dies continuos vel interpolatos de consuetudine ejusdem ecclesiæ hactenus approbatâ ad minus et alium per plures se licite absentare et nihilominus quoad integralem distributionem integer canonicus reputari. Si verò aliquis canonicorum rationabili causâ cessante, residentiam suam non fecerit præstitutam, et sine contradictione quintam portionem prebendæ debitam, prout superius est statutum, persolverit, vel aliàs dictorum præsidentis et capituli arbitrio satisfecerit pro eâdem, declaramus antiquis observationibus ponderatis et declarando statuimus eos ratione hujusmodi non residentiæ præcedentis, nullam omnino incurrere pœnam aliam, vel etiam incurrisse. Ne tamen sine causâ rationabili se taliter absentantes melioris vel saltem paris conditionis existant cum illis qui ex causâ legitimâ se absentant, dictorum præsidentis et capituli arbitrio ultra præsentationem portionis predictæ in augmentum ejusdem vel aliàs prout eisdem præsidenti et capitulo visum fuerit, gravius puniantur, hæc ne dum ad futura sed ad præterita extendentes.

Residentiam tamen prædictam ipsiusve pœnam ad supra exemptos vel prebendarium de Potterne propter curam sibi imminentem exterius pastoralem dicimus non extendi, nec ad archidiaconum Sarum qui pro tempore fuerit, qui ex antiquâ ordinatione episcopi et capituli nostri Sarum certis de causis in eâ conscriptis à residentiâ hujusmodi et non residentis pœnâ, quandocunque habuerit præbendam, est exemptus.

Roger also made a statute in which the sub-dean and sub-chanters are required to reside continually.

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 13.

A.D 1535. At the royal visitation, the following injunction was made about residence:—"Ad tollendam omnem dubitationis et ambiguitatis materiam quæ de et ex statutis et ordinationibus super residentiâ canonicorum in hâc ecclesiâ cathedrali Sarum editis et provisis, in posterum oriri poterit, auctoritate Regiâ et supremâ ecclesiasticâ nobis Joanni Tregonwell commissario antedicto in hâc parte commissâ, declaramus ac declarando decernimus et definimus quòd nullus canonicus ibidem residentiarius integras alicujus termini distributiones percipiet, nisi tantam

fecerit residentiam quæ juxta antiquam consuetudinem ejusdem ecclesiæ hactenus usitatam in et de communis, tam simplici quam duplâ, in ipso eodem termino quadraginta solidos valeat reportare. Ad quam quidem summam quadraginta solidorum per residentem (ut præmittitur) in et de communis hujusmodi reportandam et acquirendam, computamus et pro computatis haberi volumus duodecim ejusdem termini dies continuos vel interpolatos liberæ absentiæ prout hactenus inter eosdem canonicos residentiarios usitatum est. Quòd si per reliquos sive residuos ejusdem termini dies (quibus etiam abesse poterit) aliquis de canonicis residentiariis predictis absens fuerit, nihilominus quoad distributiones in eodem termino debitas integer canonicus reputabitur, communas autem dictis reliquis diebus in absentia suâ non percipiet. Si verò aliquis canonicus residentiarius ibidem in uno termino tantam fecerit residentiam quæ in et de communis, tam simplici quam duplâ (ut præfertur), triginta solidos valeat reportare, tunc tres partes distributionum termini illius tantummodo percipiet, ad quam quidem summam triginta solidorum in et de communis hujusmodi nanciscendam et habendam novem duntaxit diebus liberæ absentiæ superius memoratæ gaudebit. Quòd si viginti solidos in et de communis hujusmodi in termino (ut præfertur) habere et reportare potuerit, tantum duas distributionum partes ejusdem termini percipiet ad quam quidem summam viginti solidorum adipiscendam et reportandam tantum sex præfatæ liberæ absentiæ dies concedi interpretamur, ubi verò decem solidos in et de communis predictis in uno et eodem termino (ut supra dicitur) reportaverit tunc quartam duntaxet partem distributionum termini illius predicti nostrâ declaratione percipiet, ad quam quidem summam decem solidarum acquirendam et habendam tres duntaxat predictæ liberæ absentiæ dies (ut supra) concedi volumus.

Præterea auctoritate quâ supra decernimus quod communa canonicorum ibidem (ut præmittitur) residentium in uno quoque termino quantum ad computum et perceptionem distributionum attinet, tantum in decem, viginti, triginta, et quadraginta solidos in computando et non in aliis summis (ut moris est) dividatur. Ita quod canonicus qui minus quam decem solidos in et de communis, ut præfertur, in termino reportaverit, de distributionibus illius termini nihil omnino percipiet.

(*N.*) *Statutes*, *p.* 64 β, 65 $\alpha\,\beta$, 66 α.

Queen Elizabeth, in her injunctions, says "They shall observe and cause to be observed the foundations and statutes of this church which be not repugnant, contrary, derogatory to these injunctions and the laws and statutes of this realm;" and as no special injunction about residence is given, we may consider that Roger's statute, as explained by Henry VIII., was still to be observed. A.D. 15

(*O.*) *Statutes*, *p.* 109, *&c. &c.*

Bishop Jewell, at his visitation, made the following statute:

"Statuimus et decernimus statuta illa antecessorum nostrorum Osmundi et Rogeri de continuâ residentiâ quatuor dignitatum in integrum esse restituenda et ad pristinum robur revocanda ut ab hoc die in futurum nunquam liceat neque domino decano neque precentori, neque cancellario, neque thesaurario abesse ab ecclesiâ secus quam in illo statuto prescribitur, vel *ullâ de causa alibi residere.*" A.D. 156

(*O.*) *Statutes*, *p.* 117.

The Caroline statutes (so called because the King sanctioned a statute and decree made by the dean and chapter in 1635,) order that two canons are to reside during each of the three quarters of the year, and the dean during one quarter. A.D. 163

The times of residence by the six canons were connected with their houses, and July, August, and September were fixed for the dean's residence.

These are the statutes of residence which regulated our residence till the late changes introduced by the Cathedral Acts, &c.

(*N.*) *Statutes*, *p.* 98.

A.D. 1672. By Seth Ward's statute, one of the dignitaries is to reside each quarter in turns:

"Cum per statuta et ordinationes ecclesiæ nostræ Sarum quatuor ejusdem personæ, decanus, precentor, cancellarius, et thesaurarius, strictissimo juramenti vinculo teneantur continuo residere (quibus etiam absentiæ dispensationem fas non est accipere ne dum rogare), quibus tamen sive statutis sive juramentis minimè in contrarium valentibus soliti sunt hactenus omni fere ætate non sine gravi animarum periculo, religionis scandalo, et ecclesiæ detrimento, nonnulli ex personis nullo omnino aut modo aut tempore in ecclesiâ residentiam tenere.

"Nos igitur Sethus miseratione divinâ Sarum episcopus, omnibus istis incommodis (adhibito moderamine) obviam ire cupientes, vocatis prius in consilium decano et capitulo, cum eorum omnium et singulorum assensu et consensu, statuimus atque ordinamus quòd (ad religionis sacro-sanctæ promotionem, ecclesiæ honestatem atque adjumentum,) ex quatuor personis unus aliquis semper adsit in ecclesia residens, (id est, non modo infra clausum moretur aut ibidem habitet verum etiam sacris in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali jugiter intersit, hospitalitatem teneat cetera quæ omnia peragat quæ ad residentiam legitimam per statuta et ordinationes hujus ecclesiæ requiruntur,) atque hanc legem (suo quasi modo) sacram esse volumus nulla excusationis colore eludendam. Hoc autem ut commodius obtineatur unicuique ex quatuor personis tres menses sibi proprios atque peculiares futuros quibus resideant assignandos esse duximus, atque adeo per presentes assignamus:—

"Nempe, decano, menses Julii, Augusti, et Septembris; precentori, menses Octobris, Novembris, et Decembris; cancellario, Aprilis, Maii, et Junii; thesaurario, Januarii, Februarii, et Martii. Quòd si quem ex quatuor istis personis causâ vel sonticâ vel aliquo modo necessariâ (judicio sive episcopi sive decani et capituli æstimandâ) a personaliter residendo tempore sibi ad residentiam assignato detineri contigerit, licebit ipsi, cum approbatione sive episcopi sive decani et capituli, cum alio quopiam vel aliquibus ex quatuor personis residendi vices permutare, ita tamen ut infra anni curriculum, tres menses sive continuos sive intercisos personaliter residendo, vices ipse suas rependat. Quâ in re (sive integrâ sive parte ejus aliquâ) si defecerit, pro ratione (seu proportione) quinque librarum per mensem in usum ecclesiæ (quoad ejusdem vel sustentationem vel ornatum) pro arbitrio episcopi decani et capituli absque ullâ relaxationis spe mulctandum eum esse decernimus atque ordinamus. Atque hæc quidem pro residentiâ personarum perpetua lex esto. Ad hanc saltem observandam personas modo in ecclesiâ existentes virtute juramenti in admissione suscepti obligari se noverint; ad hanc eorum successores ante installationem eorum juramentis explicite deinceps astringuntur.

A.D. 1672. "Quòd si (quod absit) personarum aliquis ad moderatam hanc normam (vel personaliter residendo vel mulctum in usum ecclesiæ solvendo) seipsum componere recusaverit, illum per episcopum in domo capitulari (capitulo si voluerit assistente) primò, iterum, atque tertiò canonice admonendum; deinde si persistat, ecclesiasticâ censurâ feriendum.

"Tandem si obstinato animo pertinacius renitatur, eum ab episcopo pro tempore in domo capitulari (capitulo si voluerit assistente) ab officio atque dignitate quam in ecclesiâ tenuerit perpetuo amovendum esse decernimus atque ordinamus."

(*O.*) *Statutes*, *p.* 133 α β, 134 α.

A.D. 1697. In G. Burnet's Statute it is ordered,

"If a dignitary is a residentiary, he is not bound to double residence. The sub-dean and sub-chanter are not bound to continued residence, 'optandum est ut frequenter adsint in precibus publicis, sed ipsorum et successorum suorum conscientias eatenus obligare non volumus.'"

(*O.*) *Statutes*, *p.* 140.

The dean being obliged by late Acts of Parliament to reside eight months, and there being no longer a sufficient number of canons for two to reside together during each quarter according to the Caroline statutes, the dean is, by a statute of the dean and chapter, which the bishop as visitor has confirmed, relieved from *special* months of residence, and the fourth canon has to keep residence during the months of July, August, and September. A.D. 18

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

Neither the statutes of St. Osmund, A.D. 1096, or of Roger, A.D. 1319, define the meaning of residence; but in the Caroline statutes, A.D. 1637, by which our residences have been regulated till the passing of the Cathedral Act, keeping residence is thus described:

" (1.) Imprimis quòd de cætero perpetuis futuris temporibus certus sit sub pœnis hic inferius specificatis in dictâ ecclesia residendi modus; viz., quòd quolibet termino sive quartario duo canonici residentiarii in personis suis propriis infra clausum ecclesiæ cathedralis antedictæ personaliter residere et hospitalitatem tenere, nec non etiam (ut divina officia per vicarios et alios ministros ecclesiæ prædictæ, qui in canonicorum absentiâ eâ in parte nimis remissi inveniuntur) eò melius exequantur, *quolibet die termini sive quartarii prædicti precibus tam matutinis quam vespertinis in choro ejusdem ecclesiæ celebratis in personis suis propriis, vel in casibus utriusque, seu alterius eorum necessariæ absentiæ, sive impedimenti legitimi, per alium sive alios dictæ ecclesiæ canonicos residentiarios sive canonicum residentiarium per eos vel eum ad id specialiter et in scriptis per eos vel eum subscribendis et subcommunario tradendis substituend. rogand. et procurand. continuo interesse teneantur et firmiter obstringantur.*

" Item quòd cum tam de jure ecclesiastico quam statutis et consuetudinibus antiquis et magis approbatis ecclesiæ cathedralis antedictæ canonici in dictâ ecclesiâ residentes et hospitalitatem tenentes, quoad perceptionem communarum, distributionum, et dividentiarum, si tamen a divinis in choro ejusdem ecclesiæ horis canonicis celebratis se absentaverint pro non residentibus habendi sint et reputandi, voluerunt igitur præfati venerabiles viri, decanus et capitulum antedicti et unanimiter statuerunt ut quisquis canonicus hujusmodi pro quolibet servitio quo in termino sibi pro residentiâ suâ prædictâ assignato se absentare contigerit, quoties, videlicet, ipse precibus matutinis vel vespertinis in choro ecclesiæ prædictæ celebratis non interfuerit personaliter vel saltem (ut præmittitur) locum suum eâ in parte per canonicum substitutum suum specialem suppleri minimè procuraverit, summam quinque solidorum bonæ et legalis monetæ Angliæ de communarum distributionibus et dividentiis in dicto anno sibi alioqui debitis penitus amittat, et quòd summæ pro absentiâ suâ sic amissæ inter reliquos canonicos residentes, residentiam et hospitalitatem debite tenentes divinisque ut modo præscribitur, interessentes in fine anni per communarium dividantur.

" Item, ne occasione sive prætextu præmissorum alioqui canonici substitutum (ut præmittitur) procurantes, a clauso prædicto et divinis in choro ecclesiæ antedictæ horis canonicis celebratis prætendere valeant se in personis suis propriis totaliter et impune abesse posse, unanimi etiam consensu et assensu per venerabiles viros decanum et capitulum antedictos statutum et decretum fuit ut quilibet canonicus dictæ ecclesiæ residentiarius quolibet anno sexaginta diebus continuis vel intermissis sive discontinuis personaliter residere, hospitium tenere, ac divinis in dictâ ecclesiâ celebratis bis quotidie per se et in personâ suâ propriâ interesse teneatur, sub pœnâ quinque solidorum monetæ prædictæ pro quâlibet absentiâ suâ a precibus vel matutinis vel vespertinis, de et ex communarum distributionibus et dividentiis suis per communarium dividendorum et defalcandorum et in fine anni inter reliquos canonicos residentiarios residentiam et hospitalitatem tenentes divinisque (ut hic injungitur) interessentes dividendorum. In computatione verò et numero dictorum sexaginta dierum

volucrunt decanus et capitulum antedicti et unanimiter decreverunt quemlibet diem sequentium dierum, viz., diem dedicationis hujus ecclesiæ, vigilias et festa Natalis Domini, Paschæ, et Pentecostes, cum tribus diebus, primos dies dictorum separalium festorum proximorum et immediate sequentium, diesque sive festa Omnium Sanctorum, Epiphaniæ, Annuntiationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Purificationis ejusdem, et tertium diem Decembris, et Ascenscionis Domini pro duplicibus sive duobus diebus numerari et allocari."

(*N.*) *Statutes, pp.* 98, 99, 100.

D. 1672. In Seth Ward's statutes, residence is thus described:—

"Residens, i.e., non modo infra clausum moretur aut ibidem habitet, verum etiam *sacris in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali jugiter intersit*, hospitalitatem teneat, cæteraque omnia peragat quæ ad residentiam legitimam per statuta et ordinationes hujus ecclesiæ requiruntur."

The present Constitution of the Chapter.

1. What is the present constitution of the chapter?

The answer to the present question is contained in the preceding answers, in which the changes have been marked by which the residentiaries became a distinct body from the prebendaries, and received the management of the corporate property.

The present condition of the cathedral church of Salisbury is as follows:

The dean and residentiaries form the small chapter.

The dean, dignitaries, residentiaries, archdeacons, sub-dean, sub-chanter, and prebendaries constitute the large chapter, which used to meet every Whitsuntide, and was hence called the Pentecostal chapter. In some cases connected with the management of the property it is necessary to consult the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the accounts are annually submitted to them.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The body consists of forty-nine members, viz.,

The dean.
The precentor.
The chancellor.
The treasurer.
4 residentiaries.
3 archdeacons.
The sub-dean.
The sub-chanter.
36 prebendaries.

N.B. There are only forty-six persons at present who hold these dignities, residentiaryships, &c., as the precentor and the Archdeacon of Wilts are canons residentiary, and the treasurership is not filled up.

The officers, besides the four dignitaries and the sub-dean and sub-chanter, are—

The two masters of the fabric.
The communar.
The keeper of the muniments.
The master or warden of the choristers.

The other persons officially and intimately connected with the body, and yet not members of it, are—

4 vicars choral.
7 lay vicars, of which the organist is one.
3 supernumerary lay vicars.
8 choristers and 2 probationers.
A deputy organist.

The master of the choristers' school.
The usher of ditto.
The chapter clerk.
The clerk of the works.
3 vergers.
Church sexton.
Belfry sexton.

3. What are the duties of each?

The original statutes, orders, injunctions, &c. are unrepealed, and so the duties remain as these determined them.

These statutes, &c. have been recorded in the answer to question No. 3, "original constitution."

The precentor being a canon residentiary makes the scheme of the services, anthems, &c., attends the music school, and business connected with the choir is generally referred to him by the dean and chapter.

The chancellor never resides or gives any lectures, &c., but he pays a small annual sum to a minor canon to preach the sermons on saint's days, which are, however, always preached by the dean or one of the residentiaries or the sub-dean.

The duties of the residentaries, as fixed by the statutes, have been described in the answer above referred to, but in addition to those duties they attend all meetings of church societies, school committees, &c., and those, with chapter business, occupy most of their time.

The two choral services of the church, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. and 3 P.M., take up about three hours a day.

4. What residence is required?

The dean is required to reside eight months, and the four canons three months each.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

This question is answered in the reply to question (5.) (original constitution) as we have always considered ourselves bound by the Caroline statutes.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The principal modifications have been about residence, and they have been all specified in a former answer.

Roger's statutes are still binding on us, except in such cases as are alluded to in the following injunction of Henry VIII., A.D. 1535, and the following act of chapter, passed A.D. 1573:

"Quòd episcopus, decanus, precentor, cancellarius, et thesaurarius ac cæteri canonici sive prebendarii et ministri hujus ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum omnes et singuli observabunt, et eorum quilibet observabit statuta, ordinationes, ac laudabiles consuetudines hujus ecclesiæ, quatenus eos respective tangunt, ac cum sacris literis et verbo divino conveniunt et non adversentur aut repugnent istius regni statutis et legibus." A.D. 15

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 74, *&c.*

"Die Sabbati, videlicet, decimo septimo die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo tertio, Johannes Piers decanus, Richardus Chaundler, Thomas Lancaster, Jacobus Proctor, Johannes Colvell, et Johannes Boulde canonici residentiarii ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, in domo capitulari dictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis capitulariter congregati et capitulum facientes, librum statutorum prefatæ ecclesiæ cathedralis inspicientes quam plurima in eisdem superstitiosa verbo Dei et legibus hujus regni Angliæ contraria invenimus. A.D. 5

Quocirca pietate erga Deum et obedientiâ erga principem commoti, nos unanimi consensu et assensu decrevimus quicquid in dicto libro statutorum scripturæ sanctæ dissonum est, et statutis hujus regni Angliæ repugnans, penitus abrogandum fore, et abrogatum esse his scriptis judicamus."

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 88.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The constitution of the cathedral as regards its members and officers will remain as it was before that Act, with these exceptions:

Two of the residentiary stalls will be suspended, and all the separate estates of the dignitaries, sub-dean, sub-chanter, and prebendaries will be vested absolutely in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

No.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

No. There is, however, a prebend and so a canonry, as it was part of the endowment provided for "vir canonicus" attached to the Professorship of Civil Law at Oxford.

The above answer in the negative is given, as it is concluded that by the term canonry is meant a residentiary stall, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 93.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

Yes.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

No account has been given in the answers to the first division of questions (*original constitution*) about the vicars choral, their foundation, privileges, and relation to the dean and canons, as it was thought better to bring all such information under the present division, and to introduce it by way of preface to the answers to the questions addressed to us under this head.

In the constitution of St. Osmund no mention is made of the vicars choral, but we find the following constitution about them, A.D. 1214:—

(*St. Osmund's Register, pp.* 343-4.)

D. 1214. Super conditione vicariorum in hujusmodi formâ carta a decano et capitulo confecta est: Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsens charta pervenerit, Ric Sarum ecclesiæ decanus et ejusdem ecclesiæ capitulum salutem in vero salutari. Noveritis nos unanimiter et concorditer subscriptam constitutionem super conditione vicariorum fecisse in hunc modum. Cum aliquis vicarius ad aliquam vicariam præsentatus fuerit et admissus de cætero non poterit amoveri nisi de causâ enormâ et manifestâ.

Quilibet vicarius singulis diebus denarium diurnum recipiet nomine communæ quicquid contingat de communâ canonicorum. In festis vero duplicibus et in tribus diebus rogationum duos denarios nomine communæ precipiet, et in die octavarum Assumptionis Beatæ Virginis, et in festo Sancti Martini. Cum autem canonicus residens fuerit, nihilominus vicarius ejus prædictam communam recipiet sive fuerit ad mensam sive non. Cum vero vicarius de itinere redierit communam illius diei recipiet quâcunque horâ venerit. Si quis vero vicarius forte matutinis non interfuerit, rationabili causâ impediente, nihilominus communam illius diei percipiet.

Si quid legatum fuerit canonicis specialiter vel alicujus boni viri dono collatum, soli canonici illud percipient.

Si quid legatum fuerit vicariis specialiter tanquam vicariis vel alicujus boni viri dono collatum, soli vicarii illud percipient. Si quid legatum fuerit commune vel alicujus boni viri dono collatum sine expressione canonicorum vel vicariorum tantum inde vicarius quantum est canonicus residens percipiet.

Et si forte canonicus, vel vicarius absens fuerit pro negotiis ecclesiæ, per considerationem capituli dum absens fuerit communam percipiet et expensas necessarias. Quòd ne posteris veniat in dubium, et ne alicujus possit machinatione convelli, hanc constitutionem sigillorum nostrorum appositione duximus roborandam.

Dat^m^ per manum Hugonis cancellarii anno ab incarnatione Domini M° CC° xiiii., xvii. kal. Octobris

The next constitution was made by Bishop Poor, about the condition of the vicars, A.D. 1222, and then followed a statute of the dean and chapter on the same subject, A.D. 1268; but as both of these are embodied in the following statute of Roger, A.D. 1319, no further reference is necessary to them. A.D. 122

Roger's statute is as follows:—

De admissione, residentiâ, et ministerio vicariorum. A.D. 13

Statutum antiquum in presentiâ bonæ memoriæ Richardi quondam episcopi Sarum in solemnitate Assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo vicesimo secundo per olim Wilhelmum decanum et loci capitulum tunc solemniter congregatum, inter quos beatus Edmundus tunc loci thesaurarius existebat, fecimus in medio recitari verba continens quæ sequuntur.

"Vicarius autem a decano cum examinatione admissus primo anno, quoniam in probatione existens, Psalterium et antiphonarium addiscat et corde tenus sciat. Quòd si in officio ecclesiæ et bonis moribus medio tempore profecerit, ex tunc vicarius perpetuus remaneat, alioquin alius idoneus vicarius ad presentationem canonici a decano substituatur secundum formam præscriptam. Admissus autem vicarius jurabit decano canonicam obedientiam et fidelitatem ecclesiæ et quòd fideliter acquietabit dominum suum et ei fidelis per omnia existet. Porro si vicarius negligens fuerit in prosecutione horarum canonicarum vel alias male conversetur vel inhonestè, et a decano commonitus hoc non emendaverit, in capitulo coram decano et capitulo secundum eorum arbitrium puniatur." A.D. 12

Ad hæc Robertus decanus et capitulum ad diem Lunæ proximum post octavas apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno gratiæ millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo octavo convocatum præmissa seriosius explicando quoddam addiderunt statutum continens hunc tenorem.

"Quia verò canonici plerumque variis ex causis præpediti non semper in ecclesiâ residentiam facere possunt, salubriter ordinatum et provisum est ab antiquo quòd quilibet canonicus habeat vicarium in ordine quem prebendæ ipsius cura requirit continue residentem, qui absentiam domini sui supplendo nocturnis et diurnis obsequiis horis competentibus intersit, quibus ad sui sustentationem certam distributionem quotidianam de ecclesiâ et certa de bursâ dominorum suorum stipendia secundum ordinem suorum et graduum diversitatem proinde assignarunt. Statuentes quòd si quis, causâ rationabili cessante, horis matutinalibus non intersit, illud quotidianum pro tempore absentiæ suæ eidem subtrahatur." A.D. 12

"Post quod R. quondam thesaurarius noster, ut iidem vicarii ecclesiam ipsam in nocturnis et diurnis officiis eò libentius et sedulius frequentarent, in augmentum distributionis supradictæ singulis singulos obolos per diem de propriâ substantiâ perpetuo assignavit."

"Quia vero nonnulli constitutionem hujusmodi intelligentes, licet horis matutinalibus quandoque, aliis tamen rarò vel nunquam curant interesse, et ad laudem Dei æque, ad scandalum vero populi removendum (quòd de die

frequentius intersint quam de nocte), magis necessarium existit aliis horis divinis sicut et matutinalibus interesse, constitutionem hujusmodi et ipsius pœnam non solum ad matutinales sed ad alias horas diei volumus extendi, ut qui absque causâ rationabili etiam aliis horis non interfuit, pro die ipsâ distributione careat supradictâ. Et quia aliqui divitiis forte, (quæ hominem insanire faciunt,) aliunde satiati, vel quâ de causâ nascitur pœnam hujusmodi subtractionis minimè formidantes, ab ipsius ecclesiæ obsequiis tam nocturnis quàm diurnis frequenter se subtrahunt sine causâ, necesse est pœnam hujusmodi contra tales arctius aggravari."

"Unde provide ordinamus et statuimus ut siquis in hoc assuetus inventus fuerit, nisi velocius se emendaverit, etiam in stipendiis suis arbitrio nostro puniatur; ut videlicet dominus suus, quod per nos sibi fuerit denuntiatum, subtrahat de eisdem in ecclesiæ nostræ utilitatem arbitrio nostro convertendum. Et ut quantò magis a secularibus exactionibus sunt semoti, tantò liberius ecclesiæ servitiis horis competentibus possint inhærere, prohibemus ne domini eorum ipsos aliquibus secularibus servitiis vel ballivis in domibus suis videlicet disponendis vel extra præponant, per quæ ab ecclesiâ se subtrahant quoquo modo. Et si contrarium factum fuerit tam dominum quam vicarium super hoc redargui volumus et puniri." Et nos Rogerus episcopus supradictus præmissis et illis quæ fierent in contrarium debito ponderatis, quosdam de modernis non doceri sed potius docere priusquam dedicerint plurimum affectantes, asserere audivimus et tenere, quòd non primo anno in probatione juxta præmissa existere debent, sed quòd primo die quo recipiuntur effecti perpetui etiamsi addiscenda non addiscant, debent in dictâ ecclesiâ suâ perpetuo remanere, quòd que absque offensione juramenti præmissi diurnis horis possunt abesse et per alios convicarios suos, licet iidem alii ad similia et sub simili teneantur juramento, ea quæ sibi in hac parte incumbunt, cum voluerint adimplere, et sese secularibus actionibus dominorumque suorum ac aliorum balliviis rerum familiarium provisionibus et diversimodis administrationibus licenter implicare;

Nos igitur, præmissa quæ cultum divinum minuunt, errores inducunt, et scandala suscitant plurimorum, de medio tollere, et ad Dei gloriosæque Virginis laudem et honorem errantes in invio et non in viâ in hac parte ad rectitudinis semitam et veritatis agnitionem reducere desiderantes desiderio ampliori, deliberatione sufficienti præhabita super illis, dicimus, declaramus, statuimus, et de consensu dictorum præsidentis et capituli ordinamus, quòd tam præficiendi in præfatâ ecclesiâ deinceps vicarii, quàm etiam jam præfecti, ad observationem omnium et singulorum eos contingentium, quæ in statutis continentur prædictis, sub moderamine infrascripto maneant obligati. Non tamen negamus quin ex causâ præsidentis arbitrio summe necessaria, ut puta, infirmitate, sepulturâ parentum et amicorum, vel aliâ simili, in quâ inhumanum foret licentiam negare petitam, possit idem præsidens in conscientiâ suâ per dies aliquot licentiare vicarium sub limitando sibi tempore juxta locorum distantiam, et negotii, pro quo licentia petitur, qualitatem, taliter e vestigio reversurum, ut dum sic absens fuerit, videatur peregrinari potius quam morari.

Cui, sub juramento prædicto, causas in hâc parte fingere non veras expressius prohibemus, nunquam tamen liceat præsidenti in tanto numero licentiam concedere memoratam quin semper sint ad minus ex unâ parte chori tredecim, et totidem ex aliâ personaliter in singulis horis diei dicendis, et nihilominus etiam in missa feriali præter illos qui tunc ministrant actualiter in altari ex vicariis antedictis. Quæ omnia etiam ad illos extendimus, qui in festivitatibus sanctorum infra natalem Domini celebrandis suam præsentiam ab ecclesiâ in præmissis horis tunc solemnius decantandis ex quâdam (ut dicitur) consuetudine, imò verius corruptelâ, quam nos veluti divino cultui inimicam ex certâ scientiâ reprobamus, multoties subtraxerunt. Et ne iidem vicarii cum suæ salutis dispendio fallantur consimilibus (quod absit) erroribus in futurum, in ipsorum notitiam deducimus per præsentes, quod ipsi vel illorum aliqui ante probationis

annum hujusmodi retrolapsum, sed nec tunc nisi concurrentibus conditionibus prænotatis per decanum vel alium loco suo præsidentem præsentibus fratribus qui voluerint interesse, vicarii in dictâ ecclesiâ perpetui aliquatenus non habentur. Elapso præterea probationis anno prædicto is qui in probatione fuerat, se super præmissis examinari, et quatenus merita sua exigerint, approbari procuret instanter, juramentum offerens, et præstans si approbatus fuerit, supradictum.

Ex præsentatione vero de ipso ad vicariam factâ aut morâ prædictâ si hæc quantum in eo fuerit, neglexerit adimplere vel forte in examinatione ipsâ minus idoneus inventus fuerit, judicio præsidentis et aliorum quos vocare voluerit ad præmissa, ad vicariam hujusmodi vel in eâ jus aliquod eorum prætextu nullatenus habiturus, sed alius absque illius contradictione vel obstaculo per eos per quos hujusmodi vicarius præsentatus extitit taliter et admissus, per præsentationem novam et admissionem similem deputetur diebus et locis, quibus hæc et horum singula fieri sic continget, in registro capituli expressius conscribendis.

Admissus quoque vicarius sub formâ plenius annotatâ constitutiones observans supradictas tam diurnis horis dominum suum acquietando in illis quam nocturnis curet interesse, et cum ibidem fuerit, facere et exequi tam juxta præmissa quam alias super his ordinata viriliter, quod incumbit, pœnas contra super hos delinquentes per statuta prædicta plenius ordinatas, si non fecerit, procul dubio incursurus. Nec æstimet eorum quisquam se posse si absens fuerit vel præsens et hoc taliter implere neglexerit aut per subrogandam personam quæ per se consimiliter fuerit obligata hæc fieri, procuraverit, cum idem ipse hoc implere commode per se possit, a trangressione dictorum statutorum, reatu ve perjurii per quorumcunque de capitulo licentiam vel dissimulationem excusari.

Non tamen negamus quin vicarius in suâ admissione habilis et idoneus ad exequendum per se quod sibi incumbit, si per infirmitatem aliamve causam inevitabilem, per præsidentem cum capitulo, servatis constitutionibus antedictis, approbandam, impotens postmodum effectus fuerit, vel alias in obsequio capituli absens extiterit, per alium convicarium suum id valeat adimplere. Circa habitum gestum et incessum tam in choro et ecclesiâ quam extra ac modum psalmodizandi, cantandi, et legendi, quæ in statutis beati Osmundi super his plenius continentur, et quæ etiam aliud statutum R. decani et capituli in congregatione supradictâ suâ in serie plenius comprehendit, ordinamus firmiter observanda, cujus statuti tenor dignoscitur esse talis.

Ad hæc quia gestus motus et saltus inordinati animi levitatem signant, illud in vicariis nostris quos morum gravitas debet comitari, reprobamus, quod nonnulli eorum post missæ, vesperarum ac cæterarum horarum primum ingressum in choro, modo huc, modo illuc discurrendo et saltando chorum frequenter exeunt et redeunt sine causâ, Deo (ut videtur) illudentes, et si principium et finem habeant, de medio non curantes. Quia igitur perfectum non est, quod ex omnibus suis partibus non consistit, districte, et sub obedientiæ debito præcipimus et statuimus firmiter observari, ne quis postquam ingressus fuerit chorum ante finitum officium, quod incumbit, exeat exinde, nisi evidens et probabilis sive necessaria causa ipsum ad hoc inducat, et tunc cum gravitate incedat et in exitu et egressu devote se coram altari inclinando. Si quis vero hujusmodi præcepti aut statuti teñarius transgressor inventus extiterit, in communâ vel aliter pro delicti qualitate et frequentiâ puniatur. Stallis etiam, prout in ordinatione supradictâ Petri decani plenius continetur, quam præsentibus innovamus, cum tali moderamine elevandis ac etiam deprimendis, ut ex strepitu vel collisione eorum convenientium devotio nullatenus minuatur aliqualiter vel turbetur, sub pœnâ pro præsidentis arbitrio toties contrarium facientibus infligendâ quoties collisionem vel strepitum hujusmodi fieri deinceps contigerit in ecclesiâ memoratâ.

Quod autem gratiam nostram super dandâ dictis vicariis licentiâ prænotatâ sub certis causis et temporibus ut est dictum laxamus et alia declaramus perscripta, horum diligens non miretur auditor, nec in obloquium proinde contra

nos vel nostrum capitulum exsurgentes, labia aperiant incircumsa, aut linguam exacuant venenosam. Si qui in hâc parte mordaces (quod absit) fuerint detractores, neque ministri memorati, primi more parentis, culpas proprias quæ sibimetipsis imputari debent, in alium retorquere conentur, eo quòd nimietas eorum, qui sese ab horis diurnis frequenter et a missâ nimis voluntarie absentarunt, ad hæc nos coegit et quæ dictæ gratiæ nostræ moderamen cum Dei honore et ecclesiæ, extendi latius non permittit, sed nec affectus quem gerimus ad eosdem sinit quin illos super eorum periculo cautius evitando faciamus diligentius præmuniri, ut idem periculum hujusmodi juxta nostrum desiderium evitantes, illi cui servire regnare est, in mentis quiete possint cum suæ salutis augmento similiter et corporis devotius famulari; pœnam vero ex antiquo statuto suprascripto quæ illis infligitur qui horis abfuerint diurnis vel nocturnis consensu unanimi taliter moderamur, ut qui attestatione illorum qui communam distribuunt vicariorum, inventi fuerant juxta arbitrium quodcunque præsidentis et capituli casualiter et rarius delinquere in hâc parte, mitigationem, prout ipsi decreverint, pœnæ prædictæ consequantur, illis qui frequenter contra tenorem constitutionis prædictæ, quia ex consuetudine sese ab horis prædictis duxerint absentandos, pœnâ memoratâ nihilominus constringendis quoties super his negligentes fuerint, vel remissi, super quibus præsidentem et capitulum per communarios prædictos singulis septimanis ante solutionem communæ vicariis faciendam fieri volumus et præcipimus super his certiores, qui pœnam illam aut mitigent aut observent, prout supèrius est dictum ad Dei et ecclesiæ honorem in fide quâ tenetur eidem, sine acceptatione quâlibet personarum.

(*N.*) *Statutes*, 22. 23. 24. 25 *α*.

A.D. 1338. Edward the Third gave the vicars a licence to acquire lands for the increase of their commons.

Old and New Sarum, p. 744.

A.D. 1410. Henry the Fourth granted a charter of incorporation to the vicars of the cathedral church of Salisbury.

Old and New Sarum, p. 757.

The Oaths of the Vicars.

Juramentum vicarii in primâ admissione.

Ego N. vicarius ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum juro per hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia per me corporaliter tacta obedientiam domino decano et ipsius locum tenenti, ac præsidenti capituli pro tempore existenti, fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum, et quod fideliter acquietabo dominum meum in diurnis et nocturnis, et ei fidelis per omnia existam; statuta, consuetudines, et ordinationes ecclesiæ capituli et canonicorum observabo, et pro posse meo observari procurabo (*quatenus cum verbo Dei et statutis hujus regni consentiunt**); psalterium benè addiscam infra annum, et in fine anni offeram me examinationi et stabo judicio capituli. Sicut Deus me adjuvet et hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia.

Juramentum vicarii in suâ secundâ admissione post annum probationis.

Ego, N. vicarius perpetuus in ecclesiâ cathedrali Sarum juro ad hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia per me corporaliter tacta obedientiam domino decano, fidelitatem dictæ ecclesiæ Sarum, et quod fideliter acquietabo dominum meum horis diurnis et nocturnis, et ei per omnia fidelis existam. Statuta ejusdem ecclesiæ Sarum antiqua et approbata et statuta domini Rogeri de Mortivall quondam episcopi Sarum quatenus me et statum vicariæ meæ concernunt observabo (*quatenus cum verbo Dei et statutis hujus regni consentiunt**); et quòd non insurgam clam vel palam per me vel alium contra capitulum Sarum vel canonicos aut singulares personas ejusdem, nec malum vel damnum alicui ipsorum procurabo, nec hujusmodi insurgentibus auxilium dabo, consilium, vel favorem. Sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei Evangelia.

* These clauses were inserted after the Reformation.

(*N.*) *Statutes, pp.* 85 *β*, 86 *α*.

De ministris ecclesiæ exterius beneficiatis. A.D. 1319.

Ut *evagendi materia ministris ecclesiæ nostræ Sarum in quantum possibile fuerit auferatur*, de vicariis beneficia curata exterius jam obtinentibus taliter ordinamus ut illi videlicet in ecclesiâ Sarum residentes dominos suos in horis diurnis et nocturnis sub debito juramenti in hâc parte præstiti, contra quod dispensare ut est dictum aliqualiter non valemus, curent in posterum suo personali ministerio acquietare ac si beneficia hujusmodi extrinseca, super quibus deliberatio nostra pendet, non fuissent ullo tempore assecuti.

Nullus in posterum hujusmodi habens beneficium ad vicariam in ecclesiâ admittatur prædictâ nisi illud duxerit resignandum.

Et si quempiam admissorum vel quandocunque admittendorum vicariorum curatum beneficium contingat quovis tempore exterius adipisci et primos fructus percipit pacifice ab eodem, illa quam tenuerat ipso jure vacet illico vicaria, per illum ad quem pertinet alteri conferenda, qui voluerit et valuerit ea quæ incumbunt onera plenius supportare.

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 26 *a.*

This statute of Roger has been repeatedly acted upon, *e. g.*,

Jan. 17, A.D. 1393.
July 26, A.D. 1406.
Aug. 23, id.
Sept. 24, id.
Oct. 1, id.
Feb. 14, A.D. 1581.
March 26, A.D. 1582.
Dec. 23, A.D. 1594.
Feb. 15, A.D. 1686.

A decree of the Court of Arches for the removal of J. Hopkins from vicarage.

March 1, A.D. 1686.
March 11, id.
April 8, A.D. 1687.
Oct. 10, A.D. 1695.
July 11, A.D. 1696.
Aug. 28, id.

The particulars of all the above-recited cases are very fully given in our registers.

It is very probable that 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. ss. 45, 46, 47, now interferes with the operation of this statute, but up to the time of the passing of this Act the statute was in the same force as in A.D. 1696, and as when the decree of the Court of Arches was made A.D. 1686.

Our registers abound with evidence of the relation in which the vicars stood to the dean and chapter, both before and after their incorporation; indeed the act of incorporation specially guarded against the disturbance of the former statutable relations, for the charter concludes with these words:

"Intentio tamen nostra non existit, quin decanus et canonici dictæ ecclesiæ A.D. 1410
Beatæ Mariæ et successores sui ad vicarias suas in eâdem ecclesiâ, cum vacaverint, personas idoneas juxta antiqua statuta ordinationes et consuetudines illius possint canonicè præsentare, vicariique ejusdem ecclesiæ præfatis decano et capitulo et successoribus suis ac eorum correctioni et obedientiæ in omnibus licitis et canonicis subjaceant et intendant juxta antiquas consuetudines, ordinationes et statuta supradicta, præsenti concessione nostrâ non obstante."

Old and New Sarum, p. 757.

Chancellor Drake's references to the chapter registers will supply numberless notices in illustration of the above statement; and though much of the ancient discipline of the whole body of canons, residentiaries, prebendaries, vicars, &c.

has been for many years relaxed, the following instances of comparatively recent acts of chapter will show that there are still remains of the old statutable relations:

A.D. 1755. October 5. The vicars choral and lay vicars were admonished to attend every day, morning and afternoon, at Divine Service, unless with special permission of dean and chapter to be absent, and the sub-communar was desired regularly to keep the perdition book, and produce it every Saturday morning after morning prayers in vestry.

A.D. 1769. July 2. Mr. Cox, vicar choral, was admonished for not repairing his house.

A.D. 1769. November 21. The vicars choral petition for leave to lease out on a building lease the house of one of the lay vicars which was fallen into ruinous condition. Leave was granted.

A.D. 1779. September 22. It was decreed that for the present only one instead of two additional vicars be added to the existing number of four.

A.D. 1794. January 7. The dean and chapter decreed that the procurator be desired to visit the vicarial houses annually according to ancient custom, and report upon their state.

A.D. 1801. July 15. The vicars were directed to take proper steps for the repairs of one of their houses late in the tenure of Highmore Skeates.

A.D. 1814. January 13. The sub-communar was to be applied to for a statement of the repairs of the houses belonging to them and the lay vicars.

The vicars choral or minor canons stand in a very close relation to the lay vicars, the latter being the substitutes only of the former, and though perhaps the following entries relate for the most part more especially to the history of the laymen, it is on the whole more convenient to introduce them in this place.

A.D. 1551. June 18. This is the earliest date at which there is any entry in our registers of a lay vicar's name.

"Patricius Ford Laicus renuntiat titulo ad proximum officium vicarii choralis "laici." *Holte & Blacker Register, p.* 27.

We then find constant reference to them, but the first important historical notice of them is in Mortimer's Register, p. 160, in the beginning of James the First's reign.

Ordinatio decani et capituli pro VI vicariis choralibus et VII laicis ecclesiæ
A.D. 1605. in posterum inservituris pro salario £12.

Die Mercurii viz xxvii die mensis Martii anno domini juxta computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ 1605 inter horas primam et quartam pomeridianas ejusdem diei venerabilibus viris dominis Johanne Gordon decano et Thomâ Hyde cancellario, Radulpho Pickhaver archidiacono Sarum et Thomâ Paynter canonicis residentiariis ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum in domo solitæ habitationis ejusdem Radulphi Pickhaver in presentiâ mei Andreæ Mortimer notarii publici clerici capitularis capitulariter congregatis et capitulum facientibus et negotio ejusdem ecclesiæ versantibus et procurantibus et comperto eis jam aliquamdiu perante defecisse numerum solitum octenarium vicariorum laicorum ecclesiæ ejusdem cathedralis et præsertim quoad grave et bassâ voce et tono canentes et admodum difficulter et nullâ prorsus aliâ ratione quam subscriptâ suppleri potuisse et posse per exiguitatem stipendii annui viz £viii xiii^{s} iv^{d} cuilibet ejusmodi vicario laico ab antiquo solvi consueti, iidem domini, decanus et capitulum ordinando statuerunt quòd amodo eidem ecclesiæ cathedrali inserviatur et officietur per numerum tantummodo respective sequentem, viz. senarium vicariorum choralium clericorum et septenarium vicariorum laicorum sic ut stipendium annuum octavi ejusmodi vicariorum laicorum, qui per antea adhiberi solitus est, cedat in incrementum et meliorationem stipendii annui vicariorum ejusmodi laicorum graviter et basse canentium in posterum admittendorum.

Et eo facto statim et ad presentationem Gualteri Powell W^{m} Smeggersgill et W^{m} Simkins personaliter tum et ibidem interessentium et ejusdem vitæ probi-

tatem et concinendi peritiam ac vocis gravitatem et profunditatem testificantium dominus decanus antedictus Thomam Lawes aliter jam antea admissum et per triennium inservientem et ad semestre tempus abhinc jam ultimum præteritum ob tenuitatem stipendii sui recedentem et in præsenti ob promissum auctioris salarii redeuntem denuo in vicarium laicum ejusdem ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum et loco basse et graviter canentis admisit cum omnibus et singulis juribus privilegiis provenientiis et immunitatibus quibuscunque prioritatis aut senioritatis eidem quovismodo competentibus aut competituris in tam amplo modo et formâ ac si locum suum continuasset, et omni modo nunquam, ita ut præfertur, recessisset. Et antefati dominus decanus et capitulum unanimi consensu et assensu assignârunt eidem Thomæ Lawes pro stipendio suo in annos singulos £XII. legalis monetæ Angliæ solvendos eidem a vicariis choralibus clericis antedictis, ita tamen ut Domini decanus et capitulum in et erga solutionem ejusmodi annuatim fiendam, ut præmittitur, eisdem vicariis persolvant et contribuant etiam quotannis denarios diurnos communarum viz. in singulos dies per anni circulum singulis unum denarium cum duplicibus pro ratâ et numero XV. vicariorum et ac si et non secus quam si ad numerum XV. ejusmodi vicariorum retinerent, et in nullo eorum numerum minoratum et imminutum haberent (quod etiam antedictus dominus decanus et capitulum statuerunt et receperunt in se pro parte suâ) dummodo iidem ante memorati vicarii chorales clerici assidue procurent quòd antedicta ecclesia officietur continue numero non minori vicariorum clericorum ejusmodi antedictorum quam *Senario*, laicorum autem quam *septenario* et ex eisdem laicis quatuor si quovismodo fieri possit aut ad minus trium basse et graviter canentium, ut præfertur, sicut alioquin et prout destitui eandem ecclesiam numero respective vicariorum antedicto permittent iidem antedicti vicarii clerici, pro proportione et ratione ejusdem liberum fuerit eisdem domino decano et capitulo de solutione suâ denariorum ejusmodi diurnorum subducere.

The following are the principal references to acts of chapter relating to vicars choral and lay vicars.

A.D. 1667. February 10. Some vicars choral and some laymen admonished to attend service more frequently, and never to be absent without leave.

A.D. 1669. Quilibus die et loco inspectio seu visitatio ædium vicariorum tam choralium quam laicorum decreta fuit omnesque sufficienter reparatæ inventæ sunt præter domos Johannis Smedmore et Thomæ Lowe cantorum laicorum quæ expensis vicariorum choralium reparandæ sunt.

A.D. 1669. Vicars choral and laymen admonished not to be absent from sermons on Sundays and Festivals.

A.D. 1670. March 29. Vicars choral and laymen "monebantur interesse cœnæ Domini in SS. Paschate atque Dominicâ in albis."

A.D. 1671. June 17. A layman admonished for leaving the church after the Nicene Creed.

A.D. 1672. January 4. Vicars choral and laymen admonished for being late, and not attending the Communion on Christmas-day.

A.D. 1676. September 22. Cùm ad honorem Dei et divini cultûs in ecclesia cathedrali B. Mariæ Sarum augmentum pie et salubriter in statutis provisum fuerit cautumque de residentiâ, ministerio, vitâ et conversatione vicariorum et laicorum choralium in dictâ ecclesiâ ministrantium. Nos decanus et capitulum eodem cum illis zelo accensi divinique numinis honore quantum in nobis est promovendo studentes decernimus ordinamus et statuimus.

1. Ut vicarii laicique chorales cum gravitate chorum ingrediantur. In ingressu et exitu cum omni reverentiâ sanctum numen adorent per totum officium sine omni strepitu et indecoro devote se gerant, partes quæ singulis incumbent sive cantando sive legendo prompti alacresque peragent.

2. Ut nemini eorum liceat a precibus matutinis aut vespertinis quotidianis cœnæque dominicæ officio in dominicis aliisque festis se absentare nec ad ea

tarde venire nec exire ante officium finitum sine causâ rationabili per decanum, locum tenentem, aliumve præsidentem capituli approbandâ.

A.D. 1712. September 27. Vicars choral and laymen admonished to attend constantly their duty every day at morning and at evening service, and never to absent themselves without leave.

A.D. 1727. May 4. Vicars choral and lay vicars admonished not to be absent without leave "sub pœnâ mulctæ ad usum fabricæ ad libitum capituli eis imponendæ."

A.D. 1729. December 20. A capitular decree to the same purpose.

A.D. 1755. October 25. Vicars choral and lay vicars appeared in chapter, and were admonished to attend the service of the church at morning and evening prayers constantly, unless they have leave of absence.

A.D. 1757. March 12. Vicars choral and lay vicars appeared in chapter, and admonished to attend at morning and evening prayers constantly, and never to absent themselves unless hindered by sickness or leave be given.

A.D. 1794. November 26, December 20, and December 22:

A petition of lay vicars with regard to the salary they receive from the vicars choral as their substitutes and assistants considered; and the justice of it being admitted, the vicars choral are recommended to increase the layman's salary 5*l.*, and specially on the ground that the chapter may otherwise be under the necessity of increasing the number from the present number of four to the number of six, which was the number settled in 1605.

A.D. 1806. June 16. This order only relates to an increase of payment by dean and chapter to lay vicars, and their regulated attendance.

A.D. 1806. July 16. Small alterations in the above order.

D. 1808. February. Ditto ditto.

A.D. 1809. March 24. Ditto ditto.

A.D. 1809. September 9. Ditto ditto.

A.D. 1813. January 9. Recommendation to vicars choral to increase the stipend they pay to laymen.

A.D. 1815. December 15. Ordered, that a former order made at a chapter held on the 9th day of September 1809, relative to the increased gratuities to be given to the laymen of the cathedral, and the fines to be paid by them in case of their non-attendance, &c., be rescinded, and that in lieu of such regulation it is now ordered,—

That all the laymen do attend each service at the cathedral on every Sunday, Christmas-day, anniversary of the Infirmary, or day of public thanksgiving, unless they should have previously obtained leave of absence from the canon in residence:

That the laymen do attend each service on week-days, in alternate rotation as heretofore of three weeks, and that the canon in residence have no power to dispense with the attendance of any of the three, unless a substitute is provided:

That any layman absenting himself without leave of the canon in residence from any service on a Sunday, Christmas-day, anniversary of the Infirmary, or day of public thanksgiving, unless prevented by illness, shall forfeit the sum of 10*s.* 6*d.* for each service:

That any layman absenting himself on a week-day shall forfeit 1*s.* 6*d.* for each service:

That any layman attending as substitute for either of the three laymen in alternate attendance shall receive the gratuity of 1*s.* 6*d.*, to which the principal would have been entitled had he attended in person:

That the vicars choral be desired to keep a regular account of the attendance of the laymen in the form directed by the dean, and that at the end of every quarter the chapter clerk be directed to cast up the book so kept before it be presented to the canon in residence for his signature, which signature shall

be considered as the order for the payment of the several gratuities that may be due after the deduction of all fines incurred.

N.B.—This act of chapter has been given at length, as it contains the rules which regulated our choir till within a very few years.

We then made new regulations for all laymen who should be afterwards elected, and required of them attendance every day at both services.

Since that change we have elected three new laymen, and have added three supernumeraries, one of whom attends on week-days, and the other two on Sundays. This addition to the strength of our choir enabled us last year to make new regulations by which each layman has one day's rest in the week.

These new regulations will be given in the answers to the questions the Commissioners have addressed to us about the condition of our lay vicars.

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1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

We have four vicars choral or minor canons.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by the dean and chapter as probationers for one year, at the expiration of which they may offer themselves to be perpetuated and admitted as perpetual vicars choral.

If they have satisfied the dean and chapter during the year of probation, the oaths are administered to them and they are perpetuated.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

There have not been for many years any formal regulations for their attendance (see former papers,) but the existing practice is for them to attend church a week each in turns, and to appoint one of their number to attend for the body on Sundays, the three others paying the fourth for his attendance in their place.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The sum they receive from the chapter as representing their statutable share of the communa is 42*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* amongst the four; when they received one denarius a day, the canons received ten denarii.

Hemingsby Reg., p. 14.

The principal part of their receipts arise from their own properties in houses, tithes, and land; of these we can give no account, but there are returns which are of course accessible to the Commissioners, and which will give a full account of them.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

Yes, they received their charter of incorporation A.D. 1410.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

Yes; of the four, three are beneficed clergymen.

The Rev. J. Greenly.
The Rev. C. Hodgson.
The Rev. C. King.

There are no particular regulations under which they hold them.

Such holdings were contrary, we believe, to our statutes, till *possibly* 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, s. 45, 46, 47, and I have given many references to acts of chapter by which the statute about their not holding benefices ab extra with their vicarages was enforced.

The unstatutable practice grew up, we suppose, in consequence of their small *regular* receipts. Their estates are like ours, under lease, and though the average of receipts during a number of years may produce a good income, the uncertainty is so great that it makes all holders of such preferment very desirous of securing in addition to it some more fixed and regular means of supporting a family.

All cathedral preferment when held alone is, owing to the irregularity of the income, very undesirable, if viewed as a means of living, and the difficulty presses more heavily on the minor canons or vicars choral than on the canons residentiary; the vicars choral have a few large estates, and so any failure or delay in renewals exposes them to the greatest inconvenience, whereas our incomes arising from the divisions of the fines, &c. of a larger number of estates, the chances of delay in or failure of renewal are of less consequence, as such failure or delay would not equally affect our incomes.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar-school or choristers school or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar-school, which is also the choristers school, it was specially founded for them.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The "scholarcha" is appointed by the dean and chapter, and so is the usher of the choristers.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The old payments are, by—	£	*s.*	*d.*
The bishop - - -	3	6	8
Dean and chapter - -	10	0	0
Master of the choristers - -	10	0	0

To these have been added of late years,—	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the board and education of eight choristers, by the custos choristarum - - -	240	0	0
For the usher of the choristers, by the custos choristarum, (board and salary) - - -	60	0	0
	300	0	0
The education of two probationers - - -	20	0	0
	£320	0	0

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The master has a house, and the choristers and some private pupils are boarded in it.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

To none except to the choristers, to each of whom, besides his board education, about five pounds' worth of clothing is given.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

Each of the choristers receives, if he has behaved well, 30*l.* for an apprentice fee, or for training as a schoolmaster.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There are eight choristers and two probationers, whose ages vary from fifteen to eight years.

There are thirty-four pupils not on the foundation; viz., twelve boarders and twenty-two day scholars, whose ages vary from seventeen years to nine years.

The following extracts, &c. from our statutes and registers, and statement about the property of the choristers, are given independently of the short answers to the questions of the Commissioners, as the information can be arranged with more distinctness when it is brought under one head than when it is broken up into the different details which the questions would suggest.

A.D. 13

Choristers and their Grammar School.

Edward the Second gave the Bishop of Salisbury, Simon de Gandavo, a licence to appropriate tenements for the support of fourteen choristers and a master; "ad sustentationem xiiii. puerorum choristarum ecclesiæ prædictæ et unius magistri ipsos pueros in grammaticalibus informaturi in perpetuum." A.D. 13

Bishop's Records.

In Roger de Mortival's statutes there is one relating to the choristers. The principal provisions of it are as follows:—

1. A canon actually resident is to be appointed their warden, "custos," and under his care they are to live in houses in the close set apart for this object. The words are:—

"Ut ab illicitis abstrahantur motibus parvuli tam moribus quam literis dum minores fuerint informandi ordinamus ut in domibus in clauso ad hoc constitutis similiter vivant omnes choristæ subperpetuâ custodiâ alicujus canonici actualiter residentis in ecclesiâ nostrâ prædictâ qui quidem custos per capitulum nostrum Sarum prædictum deputandus et quoties eidem capitulo videbitur amovendus."

2. The custos is to render account of all receipts and disbursements on this account within a month of the feast of St. Michael.

3. They are to be supported from the communa of the church till their property is adequate to support them. They are "alendi de bonis communibus una cum prius deputatis ad hoc redditibus donec aliunde fuerit eis provisum unde absque onere ecclesiæ valeant sustentari."

4. Qui ecclesiæ ministeriis et liberalibus tantummodo studiis intenti de nullius quamcunque modico pro suâ morâ obsequio sese aliqualiter intromittant.

5. They are "frequentare scholas."

6. They are to be admitted by the precentor, or the succentor in the precentor's absence, in chapter.

7. In admissione hujusmodi, pueri de diœcesi nostrâ oriundi, dum tamen idonei reperiantur, cæteris preferantur, nisi forsitan exteri, bonis moribus concurrentibus, præcellant in magnâ valde excellentiâ modulandi. A.D. 13

(*O.*) *Statutes*, 45, *p.* 33.

Roger de Mortival (the framer of the above statute) afterwards entered into a "compositio" with the dean and chapter to this effect:

"De consensu unanimi capituli &c. ordinamus, statuendo ut in domibus infra clausum omnes pueri choristæ ecclesiæ nostræ una cum magistro suo viro honesto et in grammaticâ bene fundato, qui eos moribus et literis instruere valeat perpetuis temporibus, simul vivant in communi custodiâ perpetuâ, quæ esse

volumus et statuimus sine animarum curâ et implere officium ac sub deputando per capitulum custode ejusdem ecclesiæ canonico actualiter residenti alendi de terris et redditibus eis assignatis, &c. &c

"Ut igitur pueri choristæ et eorum magister, quem moribus commendandum et in arte grammaticali sciolum et expertum, a custode choristarum qui pro tempore fuerit de consilio et consensu dicti capituli eisdem choristis volumus deputari et quando et quoties iis placuerit amoveri, in unum congregati consortium,"

Then follows the gift of the rectory of Preshute as an endowment.

(*O.*) *Statutes*, *p.* 38.

N.B.—Edward the Second had given the bishop, in A.D. 1321, a licence to appropriate this church in this way, and the bishop gave a charter to that effect A.D. 1322, "præhabito," as he says in it, "in hac parte cum dilectis filiis capitulo ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Sarum solenni et diligenti tractatu."

N.B.—1. The choristers were to be in number, 14.
2. They were to have a custos,
3. And also a magister who was to be a good grammarian.
4. The tithes of Preshute were given for their endowment.

The notices about the choristers and their grammar school are not very numerous; they consist mostly of entries about the appointment of——

1. The grammaticus or ludimagister or scholarcha.
2. The instructor, informer, or teacher of the boys "in arte musicâ."
3. Their custos, who looks after them properly, and has always been a canon residentiary.
4. The reduction of their number to eight.

Thus:—

A.D. 1448. The dean, the precentor, the chancellor, the treasurer, and six canons residentiary "in domo capitulari capitulariter congregati et capitulum facientes consenserunt eorum unanimi assensu magistro Johanni Lane in artibus magistro, docenti grammaticam in civitate Wynton sub eâ conditione quòd veniat Sarum ibique regat bene scholas grammaticas, *docendo choristas et altaristas* cæteraque peregerit grammaticæ magistro ex officio incumbentia, communas suas ex ecclesiâ, videlicet, quolibet die denarium, omnisque summa ascendit ad xxx^{s} et iiii^{d} per annum."

A.D. 1553. By indenture between the dean and chapter and Christopher Benett, the dean and chapter agree to pay him as ludimagister 10*l.* per annum by their communar.

A.D. 1553. John Capon, Bishop of Salisbury, also gives the master 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, to be paid out of the rents of the city by the collector of the bishop's rents.

A.D. 1564. Brabroke House is assigned to the schoolmaster for as long as he holds the office.

A.D. 1580. The organist is appointed instructor of the boys in music. He was to board, clothe, and teach them music for 45*l.* 11*s.*; viz.,

	£	*s.*	*d.*
By the custos of the choristers - - -	40	5	0
By the communar - - - - -	4	0	0
By the clerk of the works - - - -	1	6	0
	45	11	0

The number is to be *eight* for the future. There is no evidence whether there had been more or fewer before this time.

Richard Fuller is appointed " instructor, informer, and teacher of the choristers in music ;" their number to be *eight.* A.D. 159

The dean and chapter order (ut pueri chorales scholam grammaticalem "*illorum scilicet in usum gratiam que primitus institutam*) quotidie frequentent." A.D. 167

The number of choristers is to be eight, and their salaries to be as follow :— A.D. 171

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Two seniors	12	0	0
Two next	10	0	0
Four juniors	8	0	0

New clothes once a year.

The dean and chapter order that the choristers should daily attend the grammar school till 10 A.M., and in the afternoon shall attend the instructor choristarum in his singing school till afternoon service. A. D. 171

The whole arrangements were at this time altered, an opportunity for doing so offering itself from the infirmity and sickness of the ludimagister. It was then resolved to provide the schoolmaster with another house, and to appoint an assistant schoolmaster, and place the choristers under his care as boarders in the house. A.D. 184

He was to receive 100*l.* a year for the education of the choristers, and 200*l.* a year for their board and lodging.

The choristers to receive their clothes as usual.

This arrangement continued for about four years, when another arrangement was made. A.D. 18

The assistant master having resigned, the chapter appointed a new one in his place, and arranged to give him—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the education and board of the choristers	240	0	0
For the board of an usher	20	0	0
For the salary of an usher	40	0	0
	300	0	0

It was found to be most desirable to have an usher who should be near the choristers at night, and be specially responsible for their conduct by day, and who, as the hours of their schooling were necessarily fewer than those of the other pupils, should pay special regard to their education. A.D. 18

The head master of the school resigned his situation on the condition that he should during his life receive the master's customary payments, viz.,

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From the bishop	3	6	8
From the communar	10	0	0
From the custos puerorum	10	0	0
	23	6	8

But the situation was not given to the assistant master, but to one of the canons residentiary, who holds it (without, of course, any profit,) only to facilitate any alterations the dean and chapter may ever think fit to make.

The property of the choristers consists in rents, fines, and rentcharge, and is at present about 530*l.* a year, but in 1856 we hope that we shall have an addition of about 300*l.* a year.

The fixed charges on their property are,—	£	s.	d.
A fixed payment charged on a property bought with money in part only belonging to the choristers, for the librarian	7	4	9
Accountant	2	2	0
Red. Land T., Barton farm	21	17	6
Do. do. Tilshead	5	1	4
Endowment of vicar of Preshute	33	16	0
Quit R. to bishop	0	3	2
Tenths	3	12	3
	73	17	0
Uncertain.			
Rates, Preshute	60	0	0
Collecting R charges	20	0	0
Repairs and P. tax Tilshead, about	10	0	0
	163	17	0
The assistant master for education and board of choristers	240	0	0
Board and salary of usher	60	0	0
Salary of instructor puerorum in arte musica	54	0	0
Assistant instructor	25	0	0
The ludimagister or scholarcha	10	0	0
Apprentice fee (average)	30	0	0
Clothes of boys (average)	38	5	6
Education of two probationers	21	0	0
Clothing of probationers	10	0	0
	652	2	6

Thus the present expenditure is considerably above the income, but this will, we trust, be soon re-adjusted, as the income in 1856 will considerably increase.

N.B.—There is no provision made for the repairs or improvements of the school premises in the above statement.

IV. LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

There are seven lay vicars (including the organist) who receive stipends from the vicars choral as their substitutes (see answers to II., Minor Canons). Besides the above seven laymen there is one supernumerary, whose attendance is under the same regulations as that of seven lay vicars, and there are two supernumeraries who attend both the services on Sundays.

2. What are their emoluments?

	£	s.	d.
Stipend from vicars choral	20	0	0
Daily gratuity from dean and chapter	23	0	0
Sunday gratuities, including four public days	7	0	0
Dinner money from bishop, dean, and canons, 7*s.* each	2	2	0
Introitus and funeral fees, average	0	7	0
	52	9	0

Each of the six lay vicars has a house, varying in value from 7*l.* to 20*l.* The organist has a better house.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The one supernumerary who attends under the same regulations as the lay vicars, receives - -	50	0	0
The Sunday supernumeraries receive each -	5	0	0
The dean and chapter also pay the senior bass singer, who has been required to attend much more frequently than when first appointed, an additional -	10	0	0
and			
One of the counter tenors, on account of the excellence of his voice, an additional - -	10	0	0
The organist receives as lay vicar - - -	20	0	0
From the dean and chapter - - -	60	14	4
The assistant organist - - - -	15	0	0

The organist and assistant organist also hold the situations of "instructor and teacher," and "assistant instructor and teacher" of the choristers. See the answers to the questions under the former head "The Schools."

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

They do not. We have given the account of their first admission to the services of the church in the answers to the questions under the former head, II., Minor Canons.

Rules for the Lay Vicars.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

Rules.

1. Each lay vicar and week-day supernumerary shall attend morning and evening service each day of the week, unless he have leave of absence.

2. Leave of absence shall be given to every lay vicar and week-day supernumerary for one day during each week, but this absence cannot take place either on a Sunday or Tuesday afternoon, or Saint's day, or other festival or holy-day of the church, or public day, without a special sanction.

3. There shall never be fewer than four laymen present at divine service, and of these there shall be always at least one bass, one tenor, one counter-tenor.

N.B. In case of illness or other absence of some of the laymen it may be necessary to suspend pro tempore the above rules about leave of absence.

4. No layman or supernumerary can by exchange of leave of absence be absent for more than one day in a week, without a special sanction.

5. The lay vicars and week-day supernumeraries shall practise with the choristers at the singing school, on a day in each week to be agreed upon with them by the precentor and organist, the services, anthems, chants, &c. which shall be appointed for the following Sunday, and any other music which the precentor and organist shall select.

6. The fines for absence without leave shall be as heretofore; viz.,

10*s.* 6*d.* on
Sundays,
Christmas-day,
Holy Thursday,
The Anniversary of the Infirmary,
Any other public days;
And on other days, 1*s.* 6*d.* for each service.

7. Each member of the choir shall choose his day of absence by seniority.

N.B.—The above rules of attendance do not apply to Messrs. Biddlecombe and Osmond, who shall attend as heretofore on alternate weeks.

The rules and fines apply to them as before.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number is eight, and two probationers. They receive no allowance directly, but about fifty-three pounds eight shillings is annually expended upon each for their education, board, and clothing, and they receive on leaving the school thirty pounds (30*l.*) towards an apprentice fee. See all the particulars about the choristers in the answers to the former questions about "The Schools," No. III.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

No; there are none.

N.B.—In answering this question we may mention an establishment founded by Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, for the widows of clergymen in his diocese, called the College of Matrons.

The college is situated in the close.

The bishop and dean and chapter appoint to it alternately.

The property is vested in trustees, and *not* in the *dean* and chapter.

Each widow has rooms, and receives between 50*l.* and 60*l.* a year from the charity.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. The chapter clerk	31	0	0
2. The clerk of the works	36	6	0
3. Senior verger	21	5	3
4. Junior verger	25	0	0
5. Church sexton	4	6	0
6. Belfry sexton	1	19	0
7. Beadle or pulpit verger	14	6	0
8. Porter and constable of close	21	13	4
9. Church pricker	3	6	8

These stipends are not statutable, but customary.

N.B.—3, 5.—The senior verger is also church sexton.

His payments from stipends, church fees, &c. &c.	£	*s.*	*d.*
averaged during eight years	73	16	10
From showing the cathedral	89	4	8
	163	1	6
Expenses	25	0	0
	138	1	6
House rated at	18	0	0
	156	1	6

Since the above averages were taken, viz. in 1848, the dean and chapter have opened the nave of the cathedral from a quarter after ten in the morning till four in the afternoon.

4, 8.—The junior verger is also the porter.

8. The porter has a house.

9. The office of church pricker, whose duty it is to correct the music books, is held by a lay vicar, but all writing-out of music is paid for.

10. The duties of these officers have in no case become obsolete.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Every Sunday there are the following services:—

1. In one of the transepts fitted up as a chapel, morning prayers at seven in spring and summer and autumn, and in the winter months at half-past seven.
2. The communion service at eight o'clock, except on high festivals and the first Sunday in each month, when the Holy Communion is administered after the morning service, which begins at half-past ten.
3. Morning prayer with sermon, and the Lord's Supper on high festivals and the first Sundays in the month, at half-past ten o'clock.
4. Evening service at three, with sermon from the first Sunday in Lent till October 28th, and no sermon during the winter months.

Every week-day there is early morning prayer, in spring and summer at seven, and during the winter months at half-past seven.

Morning prayer at half-past ten.

Evening prayer at three.

There is a sermon on all holy-days, at the half past ten o'clock service.

The later morning service and the evening service are choral, except on Ash Wednesday, and the Martyrdom, and during Passion week.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

On Sundays:

Six lay vicars,

One week-day supernumerary,

And two Sunday supernumeraries attend; thus seven men actually attend.

On week-days:

Of our seven men, two, by reason of age and long custom, are allowed to attend on alternate weeks. The other five have each of them one day's leave of absence in the week, on the condition that only one is absent at a time, and that all are present on all holy-days and Tuesday afternoons.

On Sundays and week-days, ten boys, eight choristers, and two supernumeraries or probationers attend. See IV. 4.

Within the last ten years we have added one lay man to our week-day choir; and instead of having three only at each service, have always five in attendance, and often six, and we have also added two probationer boys.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

The sermon is always preached in the choir.

There is a sermon on all Sunday mornings, and on all mornings of holy-days.

There is an afternoon sermon from the first Sunday in Lent to the 28th of October.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

On all Sundays and high festivals. On Sundays at eight o'clock, A.M., except on the first Sunday in the month, Easter-day, and Whitsunday.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral, or elsewhere?

It is clearly the chancellor's duty; but this duty is compounded for by a payment to one of the vicars choral for preaching the sermons on Saints days.

These sermons have for many years been preached by the dean and chapter and the sub-dean, who is resident in the close, and is always ready, though his office is at present unendowed, to give his assistance. See answers to questions 1, 2, 3.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The roof, tower, and spire of the church are, we believe, in substantial repair. There is, however, a great deal to do in the work of restoration. The mullions are in a very dilapidated state. The fittings of the choir are in parts very mean.

The cloisters which were, about fifty years ago, in a very bad and dangerous condition, have been restored, and are now in a very perfect state. The present bishop restored the whole of the west side, and put new ceilings to the whole cloister. The dean and chapter, after it was resolved not to pull them down, but to endeavour to repair and restore them, spent a considerable sum every year upon them for many years.

The chapter house is very much dilapidated, and its restoration will cost many thousand pounds. Mr. Clutton, the architect, is now carefully examining the whole structure, and is to prepare a report on its present state, and also a plan for its restoration.

The vestry and the muniment room, which stand alone in a separate building, have of late years been put into perfect order, and all the chapter papers have been arranged by Mr. Alfred Caswall.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

It has been the old established custom of this church only to have one fund for the repairs of the fabric, and for the ordinary expenses of the establishment.

This fund has arisen,—

1 From reserved and other rents due every Michaelmas, amounting to 171*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, but subject to the deduction of rents of tenements sold for the redemption of the land tax, and of others in the churchyard taken down, which deductions amount to 5*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, which leave the sum (which should be paid yearly) of 165*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

2. From cape and collation fees.

3. From burial and monumental fees.

4. From fabric houses and estates.

5. From legacies.

6. From perditions for non-residence.

7. From the per-centage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. payable on fines upon the renewal of any leases, &c. of the separate estates, according to the statute agreed upon at a Pentecostal meeting in June 1813.

8. From a one-eighth portion of all fines received by the dean and residendentiaries, set apart for this purpose by an act of chapter and not by statute in 1811.

N.B.—This is the first instance that we can trace any contribution to the fabric fund from the common property of the dean and chapter; from the very first the separate estates of the prebendaries and dignitaries were made liable for contributions to objects common to the whole chapter, and especially to the works of the fabric; thus,

A.D. 1387. 1. A general meeting of the chapter "7ma prebendarum ad 7 annos conceditur."

A.D. 1319. 2. The prebendaries were liable to all common charges.

(*N.*) *Stats. p.* 12.

3. Item in reparatione turris altæ dictæ ecclesiæ maximam ruinam spectantis ordinaverunt quod quilibet dignitatem vel prebendam in hâc ecclesiâ obtinens citra festum Omnium Sanctorum duodecim denarios pro quâlibet librâ annui valoris hujusmodi dignitatis vel prebendæ, decimis ac subsidiis deductis, solvant seu solvi faciant. A.D. 1560

Holt & Blacker, Reg., p. 123. (*O.*) *Stats. p.* 93.

A tenth was granted in triennium "pro reparatione ecclesiæ." A.D. 1563

Blacker Reg., p. 12.

The dean addressed the Pentecostal meeting "ecclesiæ Sarum (quoad fabricam) necessitates ob oculos ponens eorumque suppetias in hujus relevamen petens et postulans." A.D. 1688

Blacker Reg., p. 102.

The "quinta pars" concessa.

Greenhill Reg., p. 38. β.

At the visitation of Seth Ward three hundred and forty pounds were raised by way of tax on the dignitaries and prebendaries for the fittings of the choir. A.D. 1673

At Gilbert Burnet's visitation, A.D. 1690

6. Item detectum est quod turris ecclesiæ et claustra adjacentia in ruinâ vergant magnisque sumptibus reparanda sint, ob quod taxandi sunt prebendarii.

Mandatum,

Fiant rationes de reparationibus necessariis quæ moras longiores ferre non possunt et in scripta redactæ nobis infra tempus superiùs limitatum deferantur

R. Fient et humillime deferentur.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

It is impossible for us to specify exactly upon what portions of the fabric funds the different items of expenditure have been placed, but the following statement will it is hoped give all the information that is required.

Total of Monies received by the masters of the fabric from the beginning of 1839 to the end of 1852.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Quit-rents, &c.	2,206	10	0½
Burial and monument fees	211	19	8
Cape and collation fees	15	13	4
Timber	70	10	9
Renewal of fabric houses and estates fines	2,785	3	8½
Per-centages on renewals of leases of separate estates of prebendaries and dignitaries, 2½ per cent.	519	6	1
Legacies	500	0	0
	6,309	3	7
Contributions from fines of dean and chapter's corporate property	3,775	16	11
	£ 10,085	0	6

Monies paid to clerk of works for repairs.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1839			
1840	308	18	11
1841	200	11	5½
1842	176	8	9
1843	306	13	7

	£	s.	d.
1844	639	14	3
1845	272	13	5
1846	573	14	7½
1847	430	8	3
1848	363	3	0½
1849	659	9	3
1850	329	2	11½
1851	510	6	6
1852	223	13	9½
	5,403	13	9½

5,403*l.* 13*s.* 9½ ÷ 14=385*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to their persons, and are any of them let?

Certain seats are appropriated to the use of the families of the bishop, and the dean and chapter, and vicars choral (or minor canons), the training school pupils, and the scholars of the grammar or choristers school, the servants of the bishop and the dean and chapter.

There are two large seats reserved for the residents in the close, and two families sit by custom in two separate seats, but they have no right over them.

At the time of the last alterations, during the episcopate of Bishop Barrington, Lord Radnor was allowed to remove the Hungerford Chapel from the nave into the choir, A.D. 1778, and to convert it into a pew for himself and family. The terms of the grant are, that it was to be "under the power and jurisdiction of "the chapter, but subject at all times to the exclusive occupation and use "of his lordship and family, and heirs."

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

	County.
Cricklade, St. Sampson	Wilts.
Poorstock	Dorset.
Idmiston	Wilts.
Melksham	Wilts.
Stratford-sub-Castle	Wilts.
Warminster	Wilts.
Winkfield	Berks.
St. Martin's (Sarum)	Wilts.
Stourpain	Dorset.
Sutton Benger	Wilts.
Whitchurch Canonicorum	Dorset.
Alvington	Devon.
Britford	Wilts.
Chitterne St. Mary	Wilts.
Hilton	Dorset.
Kenton	Devon.
Maddington	Wilts.
Winterborne Stoke	Wilts.
Chute	Wilts.
Alton Pancras	Dorset.
Homington	Wilts.

Preshute (chorister's property) - - Wilts.

* Bowood - - - - Wilts.
* Buckholt - - - Wilts.
* Pewisham - - - - Wilts.
* Clarendon - - - Wilts.
* Hippenscombe - - - - Hants.
* Savernache - - - Wilts.

* N.B.—These places are all extra-parochial, part of the forest tract which extended from the New Forest to Windsor.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

1. *Cricklade St. Sampson.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value - - - -				1,336	18	0
Outgoings:						
Land tax - - -	42	18	2			
Rates - - -	111	0	0			
Four-fifths copy - -	80	0	0			
				233	18	2
Net annual value - -				1,102	19	10

2. *Poorstock.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value - - - - -				408	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax -	17	12	4			
Rates - - -	45	0	0			
				62	12	4
Net annual value - - -				345	7	8

3. *Idmiston.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value - - - -				634	1	6

4. *Melksham.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value - - - -				2,645	8	10
Outgoings: viz.						
Redeemed land tax -	39	1	4			
Rates - - -	200	0	0			
Four-fifths copy - -	680	0	0			
				919	1	4
Net annual value - -				1,726	7	6

5. *Stratford-sub-Castle.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value - - - -				656	17	3
Redeemed land tax -	34	3	9			
Rates - - -	118	15	0			
				152	18	9
Net annual value - -				503	18	6

6. *Warminster.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value - - - -				725	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax -	27	7	3			
				27	7	3
Net annual value - -				697	12	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7. *Winkfield.*						
Gross annual value				751	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	13	16	0			
Rates	65	0	0			
				78	16	0
Net annual value				672	4	0
8. *St Martin's (Sarum.)*						
Gross annual value				491	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	19	16	6			
				19	16	6
Net annual value				471	13	6
9. *Stourpain.*						
Gross annual value				307	18	9
10. *Sutton Benger.*						
Gross annual value				184	10	6
11. *Whitchurch Canonicorum.*						
Gross annual value				987	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	16	10	0			
Rates	46	14	0			
Four-fifths copy.	346	0	4			
				409	4	4
Net annual value				577	15	8
12. *Alvington.*						
Gross annual value				1,418	11	9
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	36	5	0			
Rates	141	13	8			
Agency for cellecting	70	18	7			
				248	17	3
Net annual value				1,169	14	6
13. *Britford.*						
Gross annual value				837	1	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	24	7	10			
Poor rate	85	15	6			
Way rate	7	4	6			
Repairs of chancel	5	0	0			
				123	7	10
Net annual value				713	13	2
14. *Chitterne St. Mary.*						
Gross annual value				125	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	6	18	0			
Rates	17	17	1			
				24	15	1
Net annual value				100	4	11

15. *Hilton.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value				227	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	6	8	0			
Vicarial rentcharge	4	0	0			
Chancel	2	0	0			
				12	8	0
Net annual value				214	12	0

16. *Kenton.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value				741	2	3
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	16	18	3			
Four-fifths copy.	218	19	0			
Rates	80	0	0			
				315	17	3
Net annual value				425	5	0

17. *Maddington.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value				107	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	10	0	0			
Collection of rentcharge	5	13	4			
				15	13	4
Net annual value				91	6	8

18. *Winterborne Stoke.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value				95	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	3	14	0			
Rates	8	19	0			
				12	13	0
Net annual value				82	7	0

19. *Chute.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value				460	0	0
Outgoings:						
Poor rates	61	19	9			
Way rates	5	3	4			
				67	3	1
Net annual value				392	16	11

20. *Alton Pancras.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value				212	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	9	4	0			
Rates	10	0	0			
				19	4	0
Net annual value				192	16	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21. *Homington.*						
Gross annual value				232	11	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	15	4	0			
Payments to curate	34	0	0			
Four-fifths copy.	32	0	0			
				81	4	0
Net annual value				151	7	0
22. *Preshute* (choristers property).						
Gross annual value				850	0	0
Glebe				160	0	0
				1,010	0	0
Outgoings:						
Curate of Preshute	33	16	0			
Rates	60	0	0			
Collecting	40	0	0			
				133	16	0
Net annual value				876	4	0
23. *Bowood.*						
Gross annual value				100	0	0
24. *Buckholt.*						
Gross annual value				160	0	0
25. *Pewisham.*						
Gross annual value				158	16	6
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	2	0	0			
Rates	22	4	2			
				24	4	2
Net annual value				134	12	4
26. *Clarendon.*						
Gross annual value				734	0	0
Outgoings:						
Redeemed land tax	51	0	3			
Rates	108	6	0			
				159	6	3
				574	13	9
Rentcharge in lieu of tithes of wood				33	14	0
Net annual value				608	7	9
27. *Hippenscombe.*						
Gross annual value				132	0	0
Outgoings:						
Land tax				6	18	0
Net annual value				125	2	0

28. *Savernache.*

	£	s.	d.
Gross annual value	737	16	2
Outgoings:			
Rates	36	0	0
Net annual value	701	16	2

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

	Patrons.
Cricklade St. Sampson	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Poorstock	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Idmiston	Bishop of Salisbury.
Melksham	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Stratford-sub-Castle	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Warminster	Bishop of Salisbury.
Winkfield	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
St. Martin's (Sarum)	J. H. Campbell Wyndham, Esq.
Stourpain	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Sutton Benger	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Whitchurch	Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Alvington	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Britford	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Chitterne St. Mary	Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, alternately.
Hilton	Bishop of Salisbury.
Kenton	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Madington	J. Maton, Esq.
Winterborne Stoke	Lord Ashburton.
Chute	Bishop of Salisbury.
Alton Pancras	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Homington	Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
Preshute	Bishop of Salisbury.

Extra-parochial, no cure.
- Bowood.
- Buckholt.
- Pewisham.
- Clarendon.
- Hippenscombe.
- Savernache.

4. What is the population of each of these parishes?

	Population.
Cricklade St. Sampson	1,642
Poorstock	1,090
Idmiston	497
Melksham	8,408
Stratford-sub-Castle	352
Warminster	6,211
Winkfield	2,173
St. Martin's (Sarum)	3,051
Stowerpain	637
Sutton Benger	526
Whitchurch Canonicorum	3,067
Alvington	3,781
Britford	878
Chitterne St. Mary	180
Hilton	730

	Population.
Kenton	2,313
Maddington	445
Winterborne Stoke	328
Chute	525
Alton Pancras	248
Homington	171
Preshute (choristers' property)	893
* Bowood.	
* Buckholt.	
* Pewisham.	
* Clarendon.	
* Hippenscombe.	
* Savernache.	

* N.B.—We do not know the population returns of these extra-parochial places.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

1. *Cricklade St. Sampson.*

Gross annual value:	£	s.	d.
Rectorial tithes from hamlet of Weahill	166	0	0
Vicarial tithes	296	19	6
Glebe	9	15	0
	472	14	6

Outgoings:	£	s.	d.
Poor rate	45	9	4½
Highway rate	8	12	0
Land tax	16	2	0
Collecting tithes	15	0	0
	85	3	4½

2. *Poorstock.*

Gross annual value of rentcharge	230	0	0
Net annual value when rates and taxes are paid	137	17	0

3. *Idmiston.*

Gross value, rentcharge	304	0	0

4. *Melksham.*

Gross annual value of rentcharge	1,200	0	0
Glebe	50	0	0
	1,250	0	0

The vicar writes, "The present averages reduce the rentcharge to the extent of 100*l.* per annum, and the necessary outgoings amount to 645*l.*

5. *Stratford-sub-Castle.*

Gross and net annual value paid by dean and chapter from their reserved rent	100	0	0

6. *Warminster.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Gross annual value of glebe lands and rentcharge	361	10	0
Easter offerings and fees - - -	60	0	0
	421	10	0

Net, about 320*l.*

7. *Winkfield.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Gross annual value of rentcharge - -	604	0	0
Glebe, 26A. 2R. 35P. - - -	39	0	0
	643	0	0

Outgoings:	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Endowment of district churches	50	0	0			
Annual payment to Queen Anne's bounty for repayment of loan - - - -	58	11	5			
				108	11	5
Net amount,				534	8	7

before paying rates and taxes.

8. *St. Martin's, Sarum.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Gross receipts in 1851:			
Rentcharge - - - -	165	10	9
Augmentation by Queen Anne's bounty -	36	13	0
	202	3	9

Deductions, 9*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

9. *Stourpain.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Present gross annual value of rentcharge - -	143	0	0
Glebe - - - - -	15	0	0
Augmentation by Queen Anne's bounty -	21	0	0
Surplice fees - - - - -	1	10	0
	180	10	0

The vicar states that there are deductions to the amount of 46*l.*; viz.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Poor rates - - -	30	0	0
Queen Anne's bounty -	16	0	0
	46	0	0

10. *Sutton Benger.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Gross annual value of rentcharge - -	283	0	0
Glebe - - - - -	28	0	0
Queen Anne's bounty - - - -	20	0	0
	331	0	0

Deductions, 60*l.*

11. *Whitchurch Canonicorum.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Gross annual value of tithes and glebe land -	1,000	0	0

Deductions for rates and taxes, curates, and schools, 500*l.*

	£	s.	d.
12. *Alvington.*			
Gross annual value, rentcharge - -	888	9	4
Glebe (six acres) - - - -	7	10	0
	895	19	4
13. *Britford.*			
Gross annual value of rentcharge and glebe -	359	0	0
Net annual value - - -	269	0	0
14. *Chitterne St. Mary* (united to Chitterne All Saints.)			
Gross annual value of rentcharge, and glebe -	319	0	0
Deductions:			
Land tax - -	7	10	6
Property tax - -	8	18	9½
Rates - - -	12	7	6
Collecting - -	7	6	4
	36	3	1½
15. *Hilton.*			
Gross annual value of rentcharge - -	339	0	0
Payment from rectorial glebe - - -	4	0	0
	343	0	0
16. *Kenton.*			
Gross annual value of rentcharge - -	380	15	0
Glebe, three quarters of an acre - -	0	14	0
	381	9	0
The rentcharge is now 357*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*			
17. *Maddington.*			
Gross annual value, rentcharge - -	65	0	0
18. *Winterborne Stoke.*			
Gross annual value of rentcharge and glebe -	244	0	0
N.B.—Berwick St. James is united to Winterborne, the gross annual value of Berwick is - - -	69	0	0
19. *Chute.*			
Gross annual value of rentcharge - -	302	0	0
The vicar says the deductions are 59*l.*			
20. *Alton Pancras.*			
Gross annual value of rentcharge - -	88	0	0
Augmentation by Ecclesiastical Commissioners	40	0	0
	128	0	0
Deductions, by reduction in averages, poor rates, and way rates, 17*l.*			

21. *Homington.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Reserved payment from lease	44	0	0
Augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, by dean and chapter of Salisbury	10	0	0
Rent of garden	1	10	0
	68	10	0

N.B.—The dean and chapter are running out the lease, and have endowed the vicarage with the estate, with the exception of a reserved rent of 10*l.*

22. *Preshute.*

Gross annual value of rentcharge	170	0	0
Augmentation paid by the custos choristarum	32	16	4
One acre and a quarter of glebe	2	0	0
	204	16	4
The vicar states that there are deductions to the amount of	77	2	8

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

	Number of Churches.
Cricklade St. Sampson	One.
Poorstock	Two.
Idmiston	One.
Melksham	Four; one of which is a district church.
Stratford-sub-Castle	One.
Warminster	Two; one of which is a district church.
Winkfield	Two; one of which is a district church.
St. Martin's (Sarum)	One.
Stourpain	One.
Sutton Benger	One.
Whitchurch	Five; all with districts.
Alvington	Five; one of which is a district church.
Britford	One.
Chitterne St. Mary	One; (the united parish of All Saints has also one.)
Hilton	One.
Kenton	One.
Maddington	One.
Winterborne Stoke	One.
Chute	One.
Alton Pancras	One.
Homington	One.
Preshute	One.
Bowood	None.
Buckholt	None.
Pewisham	This extra-parochial place runs up into the district of Derry Hill Church.
Clarendon	None
Hippenscombe	None.
Savernache	None. The Marquis of Ailesbury is building a church.

1. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d Will. 4. chapter 45, and to what amount?

1. The district church of St. Peter's Cranbourne, in the parish of Winkfield, has been endowed with 10*l.* a year, and the dean and chapter have promised to increase the endowment to 50*l.* a year at future renewals, provided the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will agree to it.

2. There is a district church building in the parish of Britford, and the dean and chapter agreed last year to endow it with 60*l.* a year; with 30*l.* at the present time when the lease is being renewed, and 30*l.* at the next renewal. This act is subject to the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

3. Homington. The dean and chapter and Ecclesiastical Commissioners have endowed it with the reversion of an estate worth about 180*l.* a year.

4. The dean and chapter have offered to assist Lord Ailesbury in endowing the church he is building with rentcharge to the amount of 60*l.* or 75*l.* a year, subject to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Derry Hill, for curate's stipend, because the district adjoins Pewisham, an extra-parochial place, twelve years	120	0	0
A house at Stratford, and repairs	554	2	7½
School at do. and poor, four years	58	0	0
Extra-parochial district of Clarendon, towards stipend of curate in next parish, five years	250	0	0
Towards stipend of curate in St. Martin's parish, nine years	90	0	0
Poorstock school	10	0	0
Marshwood district in parish of Whitchurch, building school	20	0	0
District church at Salcomb in West Alvington	50	0	0
Warminster, school at	20	0	0
Whitchurch, school at	50	0	0
Alton Pancras, house	50	0	0
Ditto school	20	0	0
Melksham church, restoration of	100	0	0
Maddington church, restoration	15	0	0
Sutton Benger church, do.	20	0	0
Ditto school	20	0	0
Earl Stoke poor, in parish of Melksham	10	0	0
St. Martin's church, restoration of	100	0	0
Marlborough in Alvington, building of house	100	0	0
Homington, payments to curate, four years	40	0	0
Shaw school in parish of Melksham	8	0	0
Winkfield, building of a district church	100	0	0
To curate of district church, two years	20	0	0
Preshute, towards restoration of church			
Choristers — £ 60 0 0			
Dean and chapter — 40 0 0			
	100	0	0

Schedule (A.)

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
1. Cricklade, St. Sampson	1,336 18 0	1,642	1. 472 14 6	One	- - -	1. - - -	1. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
2. Poorstock	408 0 0	1,090	2. 230 0 0	Two	- - -	2. 10 0 0	2. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
3. Idmiston	634 1 6	497	3. 304 0 0	One	- - -	3. 3 0 0	3. Bishop of Salisbury.
4. Melksham	2,645 8 10	8,408	4. 1,250 0 0	Four; 1 is a district church	- - -	4. 118 0 0	4. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
5. Stratford Sub-castle	656 17 3	352	5. 100 0 0	One	- - -	5. 612 2 7½	5. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
6. Warminster	725 0 0	6,211	6. 421 10 0	Two; 1 is a district church	- - -	6. 20 0 0	6. Bishop of Salisbury.
7. Winkfield	751 0 0	2,173	7. 643 0 0	Two; 1 is a district church	- - -	7. 120 0 0	7. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
8. St. Martin's (Sarum)	491 0 0	3,051	8. 202 3 9	One	- - -	8. 190 0 0	8. J. B. C. Wyndham, Esquire.
9. Stourpain	307 18 9	637	9. 180 10 0	One	- - -	9. - - -	9. Dean and chapter of Sarum.
10. Sutton Benger	184 10 6	526	10. 331 0 0	One	164 10 6	10. 40 0 0	10. Dean and chapter of Sarum.
11. Whitchurch	987 0 0	3,067	11. 1,000 0 0	Five; all district churches	- - -	11. 70 0 0	11. Bishop of Bath and Wells.
12. Alvington	1,418 11 9	3,781	12. 895 19 4	Five; 1 is a district church	- - -	12. 150 0 0	12. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
13. Britford	837 1 0	878	13. 359 0 0	One; another building	- - -	13. - - -	13. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
14. Chitterne St. Mary	125 0 0	180	14. 319 0 0	One	- - -	14. - - -	14. Dean and chapter and bishop, (alternis vicibus.)
15. Hilton	227 0 0	730	15. 343 0 0	One	- - -	15. - - -	15. Bishop.
16. Kenton	741 2 3	2,313	16. 381 9 0	One	- - -	16. - - -	16. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
17. Maddington	107 0 0	445	17. 65 0 0	One	- - -	17. 15 0 0	17. J. Maton, Esq.
18. Winterborne Stoke	95 0 0	328	18. 244 0 0	One	- - -	18. 10 0 0	18. Lord Ashburton.
19. Bowood	100 0 0	—	19. —	—	—	19. —	19. —
20. Buckholt	160 0 0	—	20. —	—	—	20. —	20. —
21. Pewisham	158 16 6	- -	21. - - -	- - - -	- - -	21. 120 0 0	21. —
22. Chute	460 0 0	525	22. 302 0 0	One	- - -	22. - - -	22. Bishop of Salisbury.
23. Clarendon	734 0 0	- -	23. - - -	- - - -	- - -	23. 250 0 0	23. —
24. Hippenscombe	132 0 0	—	24. —	—	—	24. —	24. —
25. Savernach	737 16 2	—	25. —	—	—	25. —	25. —
26. Alton Pancras	212 0 0	248	26. 128 0 0	One	- - -	26. 70 0 0	26. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
27. Homington	232 11 0	171	27. 68 10 0	One	- - -	27. 40 0 0	27. Dean and chapter of Salisbury.
28. Preshute	1,010 0 0	893	28. 204 16 4	One	- - -	28. 100 0 0	28. The Bishop of Salisbury.

N.B. These are all the gross amounts.

N.B. These sums show the gross amount.

14.—N.B. This is the value of the united vicarages of St. Mary and all Saints.

13. 23. 27. See details of returns of augmentation in prospect and already made, XIII.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop of the diocese, the dean being "loci ordinarius immediatus."

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 21.

As there have been in the history of our Church questions raised about the bishop's power to visit the cathedral church, we add to the above answer some account of the grounds on which the question was raised, and its final decision.

A.D. 1262. The question was formally raised for the *first* time, as far as we know, during the episcopate of Giles of Bridport, who consecrated the church of New Sarum. The bishop, it appears, had given notice of a visitation, but after a remonstrance from the dean and chapter and a fuller consideration of the matter, he renounced his claim to any such jurisdiction.

The following is the revocation of his notice by the bishop: "Universis Christi fidelibus præsentes literas visuris vel audituris Egidius Dei patientiâ Sarum ecclesiæ minister humilis salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Cùm nos visitationem faciendam in capitulo nostro Sarum, tam in capite quam in membris, dicimur demandasse, ad cor et pleniorem deliberationem super hoc revertentes, inspectis institutis beati Osmundi Sarum ecclesiæ fundatoris et libertatibus et immunitatibus quas idem fundator in dictâ ecclesiâ stabilivit, consideratis consuetudinibus quibus Sarum ecclesia usque ad nostra tempora regebatur et usa fuit tam temporibus vacationis quam sedis ordinatæ; intellecto etiam quod nullus antecessorum nostrorum hujus visitationem exercuerit nec demandaverit; nos dictum mandatum sub quocunque genere verborum factum ex certâ conscientiâ penitus revocamus et ex eo vel ob id quicquid sequitur pronunciamus et decernimus non valere; protestantes et statuentes pro nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis in ecclesiâ Sarum quantum ad nos pertinet, quod dictum capitulum Sarum tam in parvis canonicis, vicariis rebusque et familiis ipsorum tam in clauso Sarum quam in prebendis Sarum ecclesiæ a visitatione episcoporum Sarum perpetuis temporibus existant liberi et immunes, maximè cum hoc ad decani officium et dignitatem ipsius scimus pertinere.

Præterea, vacantes vicarias prebendarum Sarum et ordinationes ipsarum tam in taxationibus faciendis quam in parvis præsentandisadmittendis et instituendis, simul et correctiones vicariorum præbendarum nec non et ipsorum vicariorum qui in ecclesiâ cathedrali deserviunt plene et totaliter ad dictum decanum et capitulum recognoscimus pertinere, absque omni jurisdictione et potestate episcoporum Sarum pro tempore existentium, salvis nobis et successoribus nostris presentationibus vicariorum per canonicos prebendarum faciendis in nostris duntaxat maneriis. In hujus rei fidem presentes literas sigillo nostro fecimus communiri.

St. Osmund's Register, pp. 309, 310.

A.D. 1392. A.D. 1392. There was a composition between the bishop and dean and chapter of Salisbury, which was confirmed by Pope Boniface IX.

The deed of confirmation recites amongst the other points of the composition the following settlement about visiting the dean and chapter.

Imprimis quantum ad visitationem in ecclesiâ cathedrali Sarum tempus modum et formam in eâdem visitatione habendâ et futuris temporibus perpetuis exercendâ ac observandâ aliter, ut sequitur, est concordatum. Quod nos Johannes episcopus Sarum visitemus ecclesiam nostram cathedralem predictam tempore nostro quoties et quum voluerimus secundum exigentiam juris communis et personaliter nisi legitimè impediamur. Quo casu per commissarium, dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ canonicum, unum de residentariis admissum prius in canonicum per capitulum et juratum in formâ admittendorum canonicorum consuetâ in visitatione procedamus.

Et quoad successores nostros, inchoent omnino personaliter, et si legitimè impediantur in progressu, procedant per commissarium canonicum præbendatum

unum de residentiariis vel non residentiariis admissum prius in canonicum et juratum in formâ supradictâ. Quantum ad tempus visitationis successorum nostrorum in ecclesiâ prædictâ *visitent de Septennio in Septennium duntaxat.* Et movent nos ad sic prorogandum tempus visitationis successorum nostrorum eò quòd canonici ecclesiæ nostræ predictæ capitulariter congregati considerârunt et affirmârunt quod omni die possumus nos et episcopus qui pro tempore fuit, *intrare capitulum ut canonicus, et si aliqua sint ibi nobis vel episcopo relata pro tempore corrigenda ut episcopus injungere ut corrigantur et videre corrigenda fore correcta, et reformanda reformata et in casu negligentiæ corrigere et reformare et videre ac discutere titulas beneficiorum.*"

This is the important part of the "compositio" with regard to the right of visitation. The "compositio" is a very long document and is found at full length in

(*N.*) *Statutes, p.* 55^{b} *to* 61^{b}

The time of the visitation is thus limited to five days:

"Cesset omnis inquisitio et detectio criminum et defecturum in hujusmodi visitatione finitis *quinque* diebus a tempore inchoatæ visitationis continuo numerandis."

The following is an abstract of the whole "compositio:"

The chief points ruled in the composition between the bishop (J. Waltham) and the dean and chapter and confirmed by the pope, are as follow:

Articuli de quibus concordati.

1. Visitatio per episcopum.
2. Pulsatio campanarum.
3. Modus processionis.
4. Celebratio divinorum in capellis infra clausum.
5. Perceptio oblationum.
6. Fructus decanatus vacantis.
7. Jurisdictio præbendariorum in præbendis.

1. Visitatio.

α. Joannes Waltham visitet quoties et quum voluerit personaliter aut per commissarium.

β. Successores visitent personaliter, Si impediantur in progressu, procedant per commissarium canonicum præbendatum, Residentem aut non residentem, admissum, juratum.

§ Visitationis tempus de 7 tennio in 7 tennium duntaxat.

N.B.—Episcopus omni die potest capitulum intrare ut canonicus et ut episcopus corrigenda injungere ut corrigantur et in casu negligentiæ corrigere et reformare.

§ Indictio visitationis debet 40 dies ad minus visitat præcedere.

§ Citatio in stallis arctabit citatos.

§ In inquisitione detegendorum habeat episcopus secum notarium proprium, unum clericum quem voluerit, notarium capituli, et consilium ex quatuor personis vel archidiaconis et canonicis prebendatis admissis et juratis.

§ Visitatio in domo capitulari.

Ad inquirendum de statuti Rogeri observatione "de rebus ecclesiæ conservandis."

§ Visitetur capitulum.

Si detegantur concernentia capitulum emendanda, per commonitionem et jussionem episcopi infra certum tempus per decanum et capitulum emendentur, alioquin episcopus emendet vel faciat emendari.

§ Visitatio.

Decani.
Præcentoris.
Cancellarii.
Thesaurarii.
Canon. Præbendatorum.

1. Exhibeant titulos beneficiorum quorum ad episcopum pertineat præsentatio, institutio, collatio, admissio, confirmatio, dispositio quævis alia.

2. Exhibeant literas ordinum.

Maneat ap. Episcopi registrum copia titulorum, ordinum, originales restituantur.

Literarum ordinum et titulorum defectus episcopus cum consilio determinet in capitulo et capitulo si voluerit assistente, consilio capituli requisito, expectato in domo capit et non extra pro temp. visitationis.

Extra visitationem titulos decani discutiet episcopus et determinet in Domo capitulari in capitulo, capitulo si voluerit assistente.

In propriâ personâ si episcopus voluerit vel per canon Præb. admissum juratum, ut supra, qui auctoritate episcopi judicio capituli, ut supra, determinet, reservatâ episcopo adversus archidiaconos libertate procedendi ad intra capit vel extra.

§ Visitet episcopus eodem die.

Officia perpetua habentes.
Vicarios chori.
Capellas aut cantarias tenentes.
Stipendiarios ministros.

Qui, titulos, ordinationes, literas ordinum respective exhibeant.

§ A vicariis et ministris inquirantur defectus habitantium infra clausum.

§ Defectus ad jussionem episcopi corrigantur infra 3 menses per decanum vel locum tenentem vel decanum et cap. vel capitulum cum præcedente ut extra visitat fieri solebat, alioqui episcopus corriget. Salvâ episcopi correctione eorum quæ committentur ad extra clausum.

§ Finitis 5 diebus cesset inquisitio et detectio criminum.

§ Correctio defectuum decani per episcopum judicio capit, ut supra.

§ Correctio canonicorum simplicium per decanum et cap. vel decanum per se, prout extra visitationem ad commonitionem et jussionem episcopi infra 3 menses, alioqui per episc̃ in domo capitulari et non extra.

§ Tituli et ordinum literæ,

Præcentoris,
Cancellarii,
Thesaurarii,

in domo capit̃ per episcopum discutiantur.

§ Crimina et defectus corrigantur per episcopum in domo capitulari, reservatâ semper episcopo immediatâ jurisdictione in dignitatibus prædictis et personis pro tempore obtinentibus.

§ Pro visitatione hujusmodi nulla danda procuratio episcopo visitanti aut commissariis episcopi.

A.D. 1683. N.B.—The rest of the composition concerns the other six articles.

The then Dean of Salisbury, Thomas Pierce, in a petition to the King, protested against the right of the bishop to visit the church of Salisbury, as being under the dean's peculiar jurisdiction, and only subject to a royal or metropolitical visitation.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to refer the consideration of it to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Lord North, who made the following report upon the dean's petition :—

" In obedience to Your Majesty's gracious order of reference, dated at Windsor, the twentieth of June 1683, and signified by the Right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland, one of Your Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, I have considered of the petition of the Reverend Thomas Pierce, Dean of Salisbury, and in order to the laying the true state of the case before Your Majesty, and my humble opinion thereupon, according to Your Majesty's said order, I have heard as well the Lord Bishop of Salisbury as the said dean, and perused the constitutions and statutes, and such other old evidences of the said church concerning the jurisdiction in question as were produced by other side, and find that in the year 1392 there was a composition made between the then bishop and the dean and chapter, and so far approved by King Richard the Second, that at his desire it was ratified and established by Pope Boniface for a perpetual rule in the said church, concerning the jurisdiction now in question.

" According to which composition I find the present bishop did make a visitation of the dean and chapter in the year 1672, when Dr. Brideoak was dean of the said church, and finished the same without any complaint of the said dean and chapter, whereupon I look upon the bishop to be in possession of his right.

" And I saw no cause to examine any matters suggested in the said petition precedent to the composition, because all manner of differences before that time were determined by the said composition, in case it be valid, as in my humble opinion it is.

" And because the chief complaint of the petition is against the said composition as illegal, and that therefore it ought to have no force, I humbly crave leave to trouble Your Majesty with the objections made thereto by Mr. Dean, and the reasons whereupon I was convinced that, notwithstanding the said objections, the composition ought to be looked upon as valid, and ought to continue the rule of the bishop's visiting the said dean and chapter.

" The dean objected that this composition ought in no sort to be binding, because the Pope, by whose authority it was made, had not any right or lawful jurisdiction in this kingdom, and his acts are all null and void, especially the composition, which derogates from the rights of the Crown, the King being patron of the deanery, and founder of the prebendaries, and the church being the King's free chapel, so that when there is occasion there may be a royal visitation, to which the dean and chapter as well as the bishop must be subject, or there may be a metropolitical visitation of the dean, who is ordinary in all his peculiars.

" But the dean is exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction in all his peculiars, where he is as much ordinary as the bishop is in other parts of the diocese of Sarum, and therefore not to be subject anyways to the bishop's jurisdiction.

" The objections I have seriously considered, and upon view of the composition and consideration of the practice since, am humbly of opinion that the said composition is of force, and ought to be observed, both in regard to the antiquity of it, whereupon the law would presume all requisite formalities, if they could not be made appear, and also in regard to the solemnity in the making of it, there being the consent of the dean and chapter, signified under their hands and seals, and the Pope's ratification, by the desire of King Richard II., which were all the parties which could have either interest or authority in or concerning the said jurisdiction.

" It were very dangerous to reject all constitutions that were anciently made by the Pope's authority, whilst his usurpations upon the Crown had the countenance of right, and therefore the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19, hath saved them by a particular proviso, so as they are not against the King's prerogative nor laws of the land.

" Now this constitution and this composition cannot be said to be against the King's prerogative, because, notwithstanding it, the King may direct a royal visitation when he pleases; and whatever the bishop or dean and chapter shall

do amiss may be redressed by appeal to the archbishop, and if he shall not redress it, a further appeal may be made to the King.

" Neither can this constitution be said to be against the law, because the bishop by law is superior to the dean, and so far as the composition gives the bishop jurisdiction over the dean, it is a restitution of the law.

" For these reasons I hold the composition to be valid, and that it ought to be pursued.

" And I see no inconvenience in it, for it only gives a qualified jurisdiction over the dean and prebendaries, in order to punish their defaults once in seven years, and leave them the entire jurisdiction over all other persons in their parishes.

" Mr. Dean made an objection to the present visitation as made out of due time, for the composition appoints the visitation to be " de septennio in septennium duntaxat," and this is the eleventh year from the last visitation; the bishop, he says, should have visited at the end of the seventh year, or he must stay till the end of the next seven years after the seventh year.

" But upon consideration I could not allow any other interpretation than is upon the like words in the common case of a bishop's triennial visitation, which though it cannot be other than once in three years, yet it may be made in the fourth or fifth year, it being the advantage of an inferior jurisdiction to have it deferred, and for the same reasons it is my humble opinion that this visitation may be in the eleventh year.

" Upon the whole matter, this visitation being instituted in the same manner as it was in the year 1672, and nothing intended to be transacted therein, but according to the limitations of the ancient composition, I see no reason to induce Your Majesty to interpose or hinder the same by any visitation, but am humbly of opinion that Your Majesty may leave the bishop to proceed in his visitation; and if Mr. Dean or any other person shall find himself aggrieved thereby, they may take their remedy by appeal, according to the ordinary course of law.

" All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty's further pleasure."

This report of Lord Keeper was forwarded to the Dean by Lord Sunderland, with the expression of His Majesty's entire approval of it, and with a direction that it should, to prevent further disputes, be entered in the chapter registers.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations, or of recent ones?

A.D. 1390. William of Coventry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and also apostolicæ sedis legatus, visited the dean and chapter, July 11, A.D. 1390.

The account of it is given in the register called—

Dunham, pp. 149 *to* 151. *Dodsworth's Salisbury, p.* 46.

A.D. 1393. Mandatum episcopi (John Waltham) pro visitatione. No account of it beyond notice.

Dunham Reg., p. 290.

A.D. 1408. Mandatum episcopi (R. Hallam) pro visitatione.
No account of it beyond this notice.

Viring's Reg., p. 15.

A.D. 1454. Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, visitation.
There is a very full account of this.

Burgh Reg., p 97 *to* 109.

A.D. 1468. Richard Beauchamp held a second visitation.
The account is again given at great length.

There were sixty-four articles of inquiry. It appears from the account of this visitation that the whole capitular body consisted at this time of,—

1st, the capitulum, viz.:—

The dean.
Precentor.
Chancellor.
Treasurer.
7 resident " viri canonici prebendati."

2dly, cannonici non residentes, thirty-eight.
3dly, vicarii chorales, thirty-one.
4thly, presbyteri stipendiarii, thirteen.

Machon Reg., p. 164 *to* 181.

Mandatum domini episcopi, Edmund Audley, pro visitatione suâ. A.D. 1510.
Harward Memorials, p. 127.

N.B. These memorials are so brief that the events of three years are contained in a page and a half, so that the omission of any record of the visitation of which notice was thus given is no evidence that the visitation did not take place.

The visitation of King Henry the eighth, by John Tregonwell, commissioner. A.D. 1535.
(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 74 *to* 76. (*New*) *Statutes, p.* 64 *to* 67.

Queen Elizabeth's visitation and injunctions, in the first year of her reign, by— A.D. 1558.

John Cheynne,
William Lovelace,
John Jewell,
H. Parry,
} Commissioners.

(*O.*) *Statutes, p.* 109 *to* 126.

Bishop Jewell's visitations. The questions, answers, and statutes are given at great length but in very bad writing. A.D. 1562.
Holt Reg., p. 176.

Bishop Jewell visited again. The process is given again at great length. The writing of the register is better, but far from good. A.D. 1568.
Blacker, p. 38 *to* 41.

Visitation of Edmund Gheast, Bishop of Salisbury. A.D. 1573.
Blacker Reg., pp. 69, 70.

Visitation of John Piers, Bishop of Salisbury. A.D. 1578.
Blacker Reg., pp. 86, 87, 88.

Litera mandativa archiepiscopi pro visitatione. *Blacker Reg., p.* 115. A.D. 1584.

There is no notice in the register of the visitation

A visitation of John Coldwell Bishop of Salisbury.
Penruddock Reg., p. 48 *to* 60. A.D. 1593.

Visitation of John Davenant Bishop of Salisbury. *Shuter Reg. p.* 45. A.D. 1636.

N.B. This register is lost. Canon Sager in the middle of the last century is supposed to have taken it out of the muniment room, and not to have returned it.

The visitation of H. Henchman Bishop of Salisbury. A.D. 1661.
The account of it is given at great length.
See the Shuter, Johnson, and Greenhill Reg., p. 12 *to* 17.

The visitation of Seth Ward Bishop of Salisbury. A full report of it. A.D. 1672.
Shuter, Johnson, and Greenhill Reg., p. 64 *to* 74.

July 12, 13, 14, 15.

A.D. 1686. The Archbishop of Canterbury visited by four Commissioners, who made a "solemn unanimity, peace, and concord between my Lord Bishop of Sarum, Seth Ward, and the dean and all the canons."

No further particulars are given. *Reg. Frome, p.* 90.

May 27.

A.D. 1697. Gilbert Burnet's primary visitation. *D & C. (O.) p.* 138, β, 139.

N.B. The register Frome F from April 1696 to December 1701 is very meagre, and no notice is taken of this visitation of the bishop.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

In the answer to the former question (VIII. 2.) reference is given to all the accounts to be found in our registers of visitations, and the name and pages of the registers in which they are recorded. We can forward to the Commissioners any of these registers. There is no one here who can with accuracy read the most important records.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The answer to this question, as far as it can be traced out in any statutes or decisions, is given in the answer to the former question, "Who is the visitor?" VIII. 1.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

See again answer to question VIII. 1. "Who is the visitor?"

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the reformation?

Our statutes do not provide for any appeal beyond the visitor, but in answer to question VIII. 1. one instance has been given of an appeal by petition to the King, and of its being referred to the Lord Keeper.

We have been subject, as may be seen in answer VIII. 2., to a metropolitical visitation.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes or composition?

1. The bishop is the visitor of the dean and chapter, see the answer to VIII. 1. "Who is the visitor?" for an account of the question which has been raised about the bishop's right to visit, and of the determination of the question in the reign of Richard the Second.

2. He is a prebendary. After he has been enthroned the dean and chapter administer to him or his proctor the usual oaths, and he is then by their order inducted and installed in person or by proctor in the place of the prebend of Potterne annexed to the bishopric.

3. He is a canon. After it has been certified to the dean and chapter that the bishop has been inducted and installed, the dean and chapter admit the bishop in person or by his proctor "canon and brother" of the church, and assign him a place and voice in the chapter, *e. g.*,

See Chapter Register, Aug. 25, 1791.

4. The bishop issues a mandate for the installation of the dean.

Chapter Register, July 5, 1786.

5. The bishop collates to the prebendal stalls, and then gives letters mandatory to the dean and chapter for the installation of the prebendary.

Chapter Reg., 5*th Aug.* 1770.

6. The bishop to whom the donation or collation of one residential house named Leden Hall belongs, gives, when he has collated a prebendary to this house, letters patent for the admission of the prebendary so collated as canon residentiary; the tenor of the letters patent is as follows:—

"To all the faithful in Christ to whom these presents shall come, John, by divine permission Lord Bishop of Sarum, sendeth health in the Lord Everlasting. Know ye that we, the bishop before mentioned, have given, granted, and conferred, and do by these presents, for us and our successors Bishops of Sarum, give, grant, and confer our canonical house situated within the close of the canons of Sarum commonly called Ledynhall now vacant, and to our donation or collation in full right belonging, to our beloved in Christ A.B. prebendary of the prebend of founded in our cathedral church of Sarum, to have and to hold the house aforesaid, with all and singular its rights and appurtenances, to the aforesaid A.B. for the term of his life, to make his residence in the same; provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said A.B. to part, demise, let, or in any manner whatsoever alienate the house aforesaid or any part thereof to any person whomsoever without the express licence of us and of our successors, and the consent of the dean and chapter of our cathedral church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Sarum first had and obtained. In witness whereof, &c.

Chapter Register, 11*th Oct.* 1772.

N.B.—The origin of this custom was as follows:—No prebendary could keep his residence without a house; it was too great an expense to build houses or even to keep some in repair, and the bishop, as a matter of favour at first, provided two houses for residence. One of these houses was exchanged by bishop Jewell for a canonical house which stood inconveniently close to the Bishop's palace, and which Bishop Jewell pulled down, Ledenhall was the other.

7. On the election of a dean the bishop was informed of the day fixed for the election, and requested (not *cited or summoned*), as *canon and prebendary*, and thus having a right and voice in the business, to appear himself or by his proctor.

Chapter Reg., 5*th July* 1786.

8. On the occasion of the meeting of the Pentecostal chapter, the bishop adds his episcopal authority to the nomination or citation addressed to the members to attend.

Chapter Register, 8*th April* 1813.

9. Every statute requires the concurrence and authority of the bishop.

Chapter Register, 8*th April* 1813.

The following notices from the chapter registers will help to illustrate the relation in which the bishop stands to the chapter.

"Protestatur decanus installationem omnium præter episcopum et decanum et assignationem locorum in capitulo ad decanum de jure pertinere non ad episcopum." A.D. 1393.

Dunham, p. 273.

"Episcopus objicit præsidi et capitulo. A.D. 1463.

"1. Quòd decanatu vacante diem electioni præfixerint, illo non consulto, nec licentiâ ab eo impetratâ.

"2. Quod literas reverendo patri porrexerunt minus sufficientes et diminutivas, dicentes reverentiam et non obedientiam.

" 3. Quòd dicunt quòd dictus reverendus pater non intrabit capitulum tempore electionis decani, nec habebit aliquam vocem in eâdem. Addit episcopus quod appellavit de supradictis gravaminibus et persequi voluit.

Newton Reg., pp. 62, 63.

A.D. 1463. Sanguinis effusione polluta est ecclesia et sic remansit per 4 dies. Pro cujus reconciliatione locum tenens et capitulum dirigunt literas episcopo.

Newton Reg., p. 66.

Episcopus personaliter cum magnâ solemnitate reconciliat ecclesiam.

Newton Reg., p. 67.

A.D. 1454. Literæ capituli directæ domino episcopo quibus privilegio suo adhærent non respondere episcopo nisi in capitulo in materiâ correctionis.

Burgh Reg., p. III.

A.D. 1556. Pœna non comparentium in synodo Pentecostali reservata. Episcopus fuit in domo capitulari.

Holt and Blacker Reg., p. 85 β.

A.D. 1570. Episcopus in capitulo. *Blacker Reg., p.* 48.

A.D. 1669. Synodus Pentecostalis. Assidente domino episcopo.

Shuter Reg., p. 48.

A.D. 1670. Conventus Pentecostalis. Reverendus D. episcopus conventui adest.

Shuter Reg., p. 52.

A.D. 1689. At a meeting of the dean and the residentiaries, at which the bishop was present, an order was made about preaching.

Frome Reg., p. 106.

A.D. 1724. Dean and chapter give licence to vicars choral to let out a house by lease for forty years, provided the vicars first obtain the consent of the bishop in this behalf.

Frome Reg F., p. 161.

A.D. 1725. The bishop received and gave following answer to petition:

" Having duly weighed and considered the within-written representation and petition, we do, as far as in us lies, give our consent to and do approve of the petitioners granting such lease of the house within mentioned, on the conditions in this their petition set forth.

" September 21, 1725. Benj. Sarum."

Frome Reg. F., p. 163, 164

A.D. 1740. A large chapter was summoned this year, and assembled on the 25th of June, before " the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Sarum, judicially sitting in the chapter."

This was on occasion of the trial of a canon.

Frome Reg. F., pp. 277, *&c.*

A.D. 1750, Sept. 5. The chapter pray bishop to cause the statutes and laudable customs of the church relating to residence and the profits of residentiaries to be renewed, considered, and expounded.

Chapt. Reg.

A.D. 1744, Nov. 12. The bishop confirmed new statute for not giving away the office of clerk of the works by patent for life or for years.

Chapt. Reg.

A.D. 1743, Oct. 21. The bishop gave account of monies received and expended by him for fabric.

Chapt. Reg.

A.D. 1741.

Oct. 8.

The bishop interprets an order of chapter supposed to have been made ptember 28, 1517, and which ordered that no person should be communar io was a residentiary of another cathedral. *Chap. Reg.*

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

1. The bishop has the right of celebrating the holy communion. This is cognized in entries in our registers, where it is ruled that the principal digni-y when the bishop and dean are not there is to celebrate.

2. The bishop, at any rate by long custom, holds his visitations, confirmations, d ordinations in the cathedral church.

3. There is a table by which provision is made for sermons for all the Sun-ys and chief festivals, with the exception of Holy Thursday, but no days are t apart for the bishop; whether this omission implies or negatives any claim right we know not.

4. The bishop's court has been ever held in some part of the cathedral. It now held and has been so from time immemorial in the part of the cloisters hich adjoins the cathedral.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension in payment from the chapter?

None.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for holy orders and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1683?

They do not assist in the examination for Holy Orders or in the proceedings the court, but they do assist in the imposition of hands at ordinations.

The bishop's examining chaplain is one of the residentiaries.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

Yes; there is a very good one of old divinity.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

The library consists of two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two volumes 2,872.)

1. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

No one but the members of the chapter have a key of the library, but access readily granted to any one on application. The room is very comfortably tted up, and is well warmed in winter.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is an endowment charged upon an estate at Tilshead of 7*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* or the librarian.

There is no endowment for the library.

Before the separate estates were vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ach canon on collation to a prebendal stall paid 5*l.*

Since the prebendaries lost their estates, this fee on collation has of course been remitted.

The chapter have during the last few years thoroughly repaired the library, nd made it suitable for reading in, and most years money is spent in binding ooks, &c.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter

The parish of St. Thomas.

2. What is the population of each?

The population of St. Thomas is 2,515.

3. What is the income of the cure?

The only endowment is 40*l.* a year from Queen Anne's Bounty.

The Easter offerings and subscription, amounting together to 80*l.* a year, go to the curate.

4. Is there a house of residence?

The dean and chapter and Ecclesiastical Commissioners have assigned the house, which was the sub-dean's canonical residence, as the house of residence for the vicar of St. Thomas.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No; there is no want in the parish of St. Thomas of church accommodation.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

1. Alton Pancras.
2. Alvington.
3. Britford.
4. Bremshaw.
5. Chittern St. Mary.
6. Bishops Cannings.
7. Cricklade St. Sampson.
8. Folk (alternis vicibus).
9. Hanney.
10. Homington.
11. Kenton.
12. Melksham.
13. Poorstock.
14. Stratford.
15. Stowerpain.
16. Winkfield.
17. Sutton Benger.

2. What is the population of each of these?

1.	Alton Pancras	248
2.	Alvington	3,781
3.	Britford	878
4.	Bremshaw	793
5.	Chittern St. Mary and All Saints	583
6.	Bishops Cannings, V. South Broom, P.C. Chittoe, P.C.	3,645
7.	Cricklade St. Sampson	1,642
8.	Folk	318

9. Hanney	1,153
10. Homington	171
11. Kenton	2,313
12. Melksham	8,408
13. Poorstock	1,090
14. Stratford	352
15. Stowerpain	637
16. Winkfield	2,173
17. Sutton Benger	526

3. What is the income of the cure?

	£	s.	d.
1. Alton Pancras. The tithe was commuted at 88*l.*; augmentation by Ecclesiastical Commissioners of 40*l.*	128	0	0
2. Alvington	895	19	4
3. Britford	359	0	0
4. Bremshaw	153	0	0
5. Chittern	319	0	0
6. Bishops Cannings	351	0	0
South Broom, P.C.	150	0	0
Chittoe, P.C.	60	0	0
7. Cricklade	472	14	6
8. Folk	300	0	0
9. Hanney	205	0	0
10. Homington	68	10	0
11. Kenton	381	9	0
12. Melksham	1,250	0	0
13. Poorstock	230	0	0
14. Stratford	100	0	0
15. Stowerpain	180	10	0
16. Winkfield	643	0	0
17. Sutton Benger	331	0	0

N.B.—These are all the gross and not the net incomes of the vicars and perpetual curates.

4. Is there any house of residence?

Yes, in all, except Chittoe.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

The dean and chapter have not built any at their sole expense, but have assisted in building churches at

Melksham.
Winkfield.
Alvington.
Preshute.
Bishops Cannings.

SCHEDULE B.

Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter.

—	Name.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
			£ s. d.	
In the City - -	St. Thomas -	2,515	40 0 0	Yes.
Elsewhere and where.				
1. Dorsetshire - -	Alton Pancras - -	248	128 0 0	Yes.
2. Devonshire - -	Alvington - -	3,781	895 19 4	Yes.
3. Wiltshire - -	Britford - - -	878	359 0 0	Yes.
4. Wilts - -	Bremshaw - -	793	153 0 0	Yes.
5. Wilts - -	Chittern, St. Mary and All Saints.	583	319 0 0	Yes.
6. Wilts - -	Bishops Cannings -	3,645	351 0 0	Yes.
	„ South Broom -		150 0 0	Yes.
	„ Chittoe -		60 0 0	No.
7. Wilts - -	Cricklade St. Sampson -	1,642	472 14 6	Yes.
8. Dorsetshire - -	Folk - - -	318	300 0 0	Yes.
9. Berks - -	Hanney - - -	1,153	205 0 0	Yes.
*10. Wilts - -	Homington - -	171	68 10 0	No.
11. Devonshire -	Kenton - - -	2,313	381 9 0	Yes.
12. Wilts - -	Melksham - -	8,408	1,250 0 0	Yes.
13. Dorsetshire -	Poorstock - -	1,090	230 0 0	Yes.
14. Wilts - -	Stratford - -	352	100 0 0	Yes.
15. Dorsetshire - -	Stowerpain - -	637	180 10 0	Yes.
16. Berks - -	Winkfield - -	2,173	643 0 0	Yes.
17. Wilts - -	Sutton Benger - -	526	331 0 0	Yes.
			N.B.—These sums show the gross value of composition, &c. &c.	

* *N.B.*—See XIII. 6, N.B.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

We contribute annually—

	£	s.	d.
1. Towards the stipend of the curate of Saint Martin's (Sarum) - - - - - - -	10	0	0
2. Towards the stipend of the curate of Fisherton Anger	5	0	0
3. Towards the stipend of a curate for Alderbury, who is to minister to a small scattered population in the extra-parochial place Clarendon - - -	50	0	0
4. Towards the stipend of the curate of Derry Hill -	10	0	0
5. Towards the stipend of the perpetual curate of Cranbourne district church in Winkfield - -	10	0	0
N.B.—The dean and chapter have engaged to augment this contribution at subsequent renewals to - - -	50	0	0
6. Towards the stipend of the perpetual curate of Homington - - £ 24 0 0			
10 0 0			
	34	0	0
N.B—The dean and chapter have refused to renew this lease, and have, by deed, given the reversion of the estate of the gross value of 232*l.* 11*s.*, with the exception of 10*l.* of reserved rent, and 15*l.* 4*s.* redeemed land tax, for the perpetual endowment of the vicarage or perpetual curacy.			
7. Towards the stipend, or the endowment of the incumbent of Sutton Benger, the lease for his life, without fine, of glebe and rentcharge - -	164	10	6

	£	s.	d.
8. The dean and chapter agreed last year to endow the perpetual curacy of East Harnham, to be separated in the course of this year from Britford, with rent-charge to the amount of - - - - -	30	0	0
And with a further endowment of 30*l.* in seven years -	30	0	0

N.B.—This negotiation is not yet settled with the lessee and Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in the parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The dean and chapter contribute rarely to local charities as a body, and never except in cases where they have property. They have considered themselves to be precluded from doing so in any but such cases by their relation to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Thus, though almost all the charities in this town are supported by the dean and chapter individually, they only make a grant in their corporate capacity to one charity, viz. to the school in St. Martin's parish, which was in former days the only national school in the city.

The amount of aid which we have voted from our corporate revenues from the year beginning 1841 to the close of 1851, in addition to sums then charged upon and still paid annually from our corporate estates, is 6,723*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been paid to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for holy orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No, nothing has been done.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

The dean and chapter have some very good houses in the close of the cathedral, but they are all let out on long leases with the exception of two canonical or residential houses belonging to the two suspended canonries, which are occupied by yearly tenants.

These houses, however, are not so situated as to be capable of being thrown together into one collegiate building.

Two of the houses, the one a canonical house and the other a house held under a lease for forty years, sixteen years of which are expired, stand on either side of the choristers' school.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No training school has been founded in immediate connexion with the cathedral, but the following account of our training school for schoolmistresses for elementary or parochial schools will show that the good work has been greatly aided and fostered by the dean and chapter.

In the year 1840, the two dioceses of Winchester and Salisbury agreed to establish two training schools; the one at Winchester for masters, and the one at Salisbury for mistresses.

These training schools are managed and supported by distinct funds and distinct boards, that at Winchester by the alms and counsels of the members of the diocese of Winchester, that at Salisbury by the alms and counsels of the members of our own diocese. In other respects the advantages, &c. of the two training schools are open to the two dioceses equally.

The contributions to the training school at Salisbury by the dean and chapter, independently of their yearly subscriptions, have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Contributions in money payments and remission of fines and the value of the fee of the present house -	1,664	0	8

In January 1842 one of the canons residentiary was appointed secretary of the training school, and the duties of this office have been since then one of his principal occupations. The general duties of a chaplain and all the correspondence have devolved on him by his appointment as secretary.

The dean and chapter are ex-officio members of the Board of Education and of the Committee of the training school, and have done their utmost to carry forward the bishop's plans and to second his great exertions for securing to the diocese a first-rate training school.

Our school is now carried on under the Committee and the Board of Education by

The Secretary,
The 1st mistress,
The 2d mistress,
The 3d mistress;
A master for method and grammar;
A drawing master;
A model school mistress.

And we have already trained and sent to schools 145 young women.

Our present buildings, including the furniture and the grant of the fee by the dean and chapter and Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have cost very nearly 9,000*l.*

W. K. Hamilton,
(Precentor and Can. Res. of Sarum.)

(Signed) H. P. Hamilton,
(Dean of Salisbury.)

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 542.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

The chapter, as originally established, consisted of dean, prebendaries, and canons.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

The dean and fourteen members, viz.:—

Archdeacon (who since 1574, until recently, was the bishop).
Prebendary of Vaenol, who was precentor.
Prebendary of Llanufydd, who was chancellor of church.
Prebendary of Meliden, who was treasurer.
The two prebendaries of Llanfairtalhaiarn.
The prebendary of Myfod.
And seven canons, each of which has a distinctive name; but there is no separate estate to more, I believe, than two of them.

3. What were the duties of each?

The dean and the members of the chapter were bound to preach by themselves or by paid substitutes, but there are no houses of residence for the canons or prebendaries.

4. What was the residence required?

The dean was required to keep his canonical residence of ninety days conjunctim aut divisim. No residence was required from the other members, there being no houses and very little income.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

There is no body of statutes to guide us in the cathedral of St. Asaph.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The chapter is now in (as it were) its transition state, the new arrangements not having as yet come into operation.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The dean and four surviving members of the old chapter. There are four minor canons (who are also vicars of the parish and parish church), organist, lay clerks, &c., as hereafter enumerated.

3. What are the duties of each?

No change has as yet taken place owing to the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. having been interpreted as not taking effect until the chapter is reduced in number below four.

There appear to be no provisions for gradually filling up a proportion of the vacancies similar to those in 3 & 4 Vict. c. 118.

Regulations will be required to be made upon the subjects referred to in the queries from 3 to 10 when the 6 & 7 Vict. comes into operation.

4. What residence is required?

Probably three months from each will be required.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Living in the residentiary house (when built), and attending to the duties of the cathedral.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

There are no original statutes.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

A dean and four canons are appointed by the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. to be the capitular body.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

Not by the Act referred to.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

Yes, to the two archdeaconries.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

The 6 & 7 Vict. provides for the erection of one house for the canon in residence, but as yet no steps have been taken to effect this beyond procuring a very eligible site.

II.—MINOR CANONS

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Four, who are also vicars of the parish of St. Asaph.

2. How are they appointed?

Up to the present time they have been appointed by the bishop.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

They reside in the parish of St. Asaph, or in one of the neighbouring parishes, of which they may be the incumbents.

There is daily morning and evening service at the cathedral on Sundays and week-days, for which they are responsible; two attend on the Sundays.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

From the chapter funds they receive 200*l.*, being each 50*l.*; they have also each a portion of tithes in St. Asaph, and another portion in Gwyddelwern parish, of which they have the impropriation, with a vicarage endowed.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

Yes, within five miles of St. Asaph.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

The Act (6 & 7 Vict.) has not yet come into operation.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school, but not in connexion with the cathedral, at which, however, by an arrangement made by the chapter, the choristers are educated gratuitously.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The masters have of late years been appointed by the vicars of the parish, who are trustees of a considerable portion of the endowment.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

By the vicars. Not being in connexion with the cathedral I cannot speak as to the amount of the allowances.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

There is no house belonging to the school, but the master rents a house and takes boarders.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

I believe not.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes, as both.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

Strictly speaking there are no "foundation scholars," but twenty-four boys, in addition to the choristers, are educated gratuitously.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Six is the usual number, but when the voices are weak or otherwise inefficient there is occasionally an arrangement by which the services of an additional one are engaged.

2. What are their emoluments?

Since the daily service has been resumed 30*l.* per annum has been given to four of them, and 25*l.* and 20*l.* to the other two.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are engaged to attend at such times as they may be required by the dean and chapter, which at present is every Sunday and festival, certain chief holydays, Thursday mornings, and Saturday evenings.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

Six boys; four 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, two 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

No.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

By our acts and customs there is a chapter clerk 50*l.*, an organist 80*l.*, increased since the daily service was resumed to 100*l.*, an organ blower, two vergers, the one that attends every service 40*l.*, the other 25*l.*; one of the lay clerks is also clerk and sexton, with an additional salary, for which he attends every service.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Two daily; on Sundays and on the chief holidays of the church at 11 and 3; on week-days at 10.15 and 3.15. The two services on the Sundays, &c., and on Thursday morning and Saturday evenings are choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place within the last twenty years?

All are required to, and, excepting on some urgent cause, do attend on the choral days. As before stated, IV. 1, an additional one has been temporarily engaged occasionally.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

On Sunday mornings and the chief holydays of the church and of the state. In the choir, which has been of late much enlarged.

In the afternoon the children are usually catechised.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Once a month only, with the addition of the chief holydays of the church, and at the four ordinations on the Sundays after Ember weeks.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

No.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

The fabric is in a good state of repair, although from its exposed situation constant repairs are required, and I have now before me an estimate for further repairs and necessary restorations, though all are not equally urgent, amounting to 1,281*l.* to be gradually completed.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

The maintenance of the fabric is the first charge upon the impropriate rectory of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, settled in the reign of Charles II by Act of

Parliament, for the repairs and the costs and charges of the establishment of the cathedral, viz.: minor canons, lay clerks, organist, &c. &c., as distinct from the income divisible by the chapter.

Although this fund is still burdened with a comparatively small debt, the greater part having been liquidated, yet it is adequate to the probable amount of the requirements for the repairs.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

During the last fourteen years about 3,300*l.* have been expended, but as large a sum was also expended in the six years immediately preceding by money either derived from the rents or secured upon the rectory of Llanrhaiadr.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

There are other stalls besides those appropriated to the members of the cathedral, as well as pews and open seats, in which their families and those of the neighbourhood are seated, but which are not appropriated to any persons, excepting permissively, and for which of course no rent is ever paid or required.

*VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

The chapter holds the tithes in part of Rhuddllan and Llansilin, which are divisible amongst the members of the chapter, and of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant which is applicable to the repairs and the choir and establishment of the cathedral, under the direction of the dean and chapter.

The two former are under leases for twenty-one years, renewable septennially; the latter is in hand.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

Rhuddllan, commuted at 651*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

The net value upon an average of the last seven years as shown by the lessee, and upon which the fine was calculated, was 485*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Llansilin, commuted at 1,096*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

I have not been furnished by the lessee with the outgoings, but after the deductions for the "averages," rates and taxes, and collecting, the net amount would scarcely exceed 800*l.* I shall, however, be able to report more accurately ere long, as the lease is renewable in this summer.

Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, including Llangedwin, Llangadwaladr, and Llanwddyn, was commuted at 1,369*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* (being at the present average, 1,255*l.* 14*s.*); the outgoings for poor and highway rates, land tax, income tax, agency, and expenses were 217*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, thus reducing the net revenue available for the purposes of the cathedral to 1,038*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

Rhuddllan, V. -	- in the bishop.
Rhyl, a district church in Rhuddllan parish - - -	- in the vicar of Rhuddllan.
Llansilin, V. - -	- in the bishop.
Rhyd-y-croesau, P.C. (and district in Llansilin) - -	- in the bishop.
Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, V.	- in the bishop.
Llangedwin, P.C. -	- in Sir W. Williams Wynn.
Llangadwaladr, P.C. -	- in the bishop.
Llanwddyn, P.C. -	- in the Earl of Powis.

* Vide Schedule A, page 435.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

Rhuddllan, population 3,041, which includes Rhyl district.
Llansilin, population 2,012, which I conceive includes—
Rhyd-y-croesau, about 400, containing parts of three parishes.
Llanrhaiadr. The vicar cannot inform me.
Llangedwin, between 300 and 400.
Llangadwaladr, 205.
Llanwddyn, 520.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

Rhuddllan vicarage is returned to me by the vicar:	£	*s.*	*d.*
Commutation of tithes	226	2	10
From dean and chapter (reserved rents)	10	0	0
Cottage and garden	5	0	0
About 17 acres of land	20	17	2
	£300	0	0

The deductions returned to me by the vicar are:	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salary of curate	80	0	0
Rates and taxes on tithe and tenths	40	0	0
Charge of collecting	6	11	0
Income tax	8	2	9
Rent of room for collecting and sundry allowances	2	0	6
	136	14	3
Net value according to vicar's return	163	5	9
Total gross	£300	0	0

Rhyl.—The district chapelry of Rhyl in this parish is returned to me as worth 120*l.* per annum, namely:—

	£
Pew rents	116
Glebe 9*l.*, of which 5*l.* is reserved for repairs of chapel	4
	£120

Llansilin.—The vicar returns the income, gross value of vicarage, 315*l.*, namely:—

	£
Tithe rentcharge	265
Augmentation from dean and chapter, reserved rents	20
Glebe, &c.	30
	315
The probable reduction for rates and taxes and averages would be about	50
Making the net value, including house, about	£265

Rhyd-y-croesau district church is returned to me by the incumbent as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Tithe of Abertanant township	32	14	3
From Ecclesiastical Commissioners	10	0	0
Queen Anne's Bounty	4	4	8
Glebe	8	0	0
	£54	18	11

Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant.—The vicarage is returned to me at the gross value 468*l.*, arising from

	£
Tithes	402
Glebe	9
Vicarage house	30
Mill	24
Cottage	3
	£468

Llangedwin, P.C.—The incumbent returns it to me as worth 135*l.* per annum, besides a house given by Sir W. Williams Wynn, the patron, at a nominal rent, and 50 acres of land at a beneficial occupancy:—

	£
From dean and chapter, ancient stipend	30
Ditto, an augmentation on condition of the patron giving an equal amount, which is done by his giving the house worth the like sum	30
A farm in Llangollen parish	75
Total	£135

Llangadwaladr.—Returned to me by the incumbent as worth 73*l.* 10*s.* It arises from the following sources:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From dean and chapter, ancient stipend	20	0	0
Augmentation	20	0	0
Interest on 1,000*l.* long annuity bonds	32	10	0
Easter offerings, commuted at	1	0	0
	73	10	0
There is a further augmentation from the dean and chapter voted annually	10	0	0
Total	£83	10	0

Llanwddyn, P.C. is returned to me as being of the	£	*s.*	*d.*
gross value of	150	13	0
Net value	142	18	0

The sources from whence it is derived are as follows, but the value is not specified:—

A small tenement in Llangynog.
Do. do. in Llanerfyl.
The glebe land of Llanwddyn.
A stipend from the Earl of Powis, the patron.
A stipend from the dean and chapter.

The rectorial tithe rentcharges of the township of Garthbwlch and a portion of the tithe rentcharges of the township of Rhiewargor, appropriated by the Earl of Powis to meet the rectorial tithe rentcharges of the township of Garthbwlch, given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to augment the parochial chapelry of Llanwddyn.

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

In Rhuddllan. Mother church and one district chapelry, Rhyl.

In Llansilin. Mother church and one district chapelry, Rhyd-y-croesau.

In Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant. Mother church and three parochial chapelries, viz., Llangedwin, Llangadwaladr, and Llanwddyn.

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

About the time of the passing of 1 & 2 William IV., chapter 45, the stipend of the parochial chapelry and perpetual curacy of Llangadwaladr from the dean and chapter was raised from 20*l.* to 40*l.*, and that of Llanwddyn from 10*l.* to 20*l.*

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

In consideration of a grant from Sir W. Williams Wynn (the patron) of a house and land, value 30*l.*, the chapter met it with an augmentation of a like amount to the parochial chapelry of Llangedwin, a further augmentation of 10*l.* was also made to the parochial chapelry of Llangadwaladr, which is now annually voted at the annual chapter.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations, or of recent ones?
3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?
4. What are the powers of the visitor?
5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?
6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

Until recently the bishop (as archdeacon) was a member of the chapter, and hence probably his powers as visitor were not formally exercised, but I presume they are such as are exercised by custom in other cathedrals.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?

We have no statutes, charter, &c.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

I have never considered the question of the rights of the bishop, or contemplated any collision between the bishop and chapter, in respect of the cathedral church.

I strongly feel that in all things lawful and honest the greatest deference would be paid to every wish of the bishop, nay, that it would almost be a law to the dean and chapter, in what regards the cathedral church of his diocese.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop has one quarter (five twentieths) of the fines and reserved rents of the chapter leases, and one twentieth share as archdeacon, dividing as a member of chapter, in all six twentieths.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

Yes. The dean and some of the canons usually attend at the examination for Holy Orders and at the imposition of hands.

If the necessity should unhappily occur of the bishop proceeding to the deprivation of a clerk, the dean and some (at the least two) of the prebendaries would, according to canon cxxii. and the precedent of the King's proctor against Stone, attend the bishop upon his reading and signing the sentence of deprivation.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

Yes.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

Between 1,600 and 1,700 volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

Yes, upon the usual regulations of entering the names, &c. to all connected with the cathedral, and the librarian is authorized to supply any of the clergy, or indeed any studious person upon his own responsibility, or on that of any of the chapter or minor canons.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is a stipend of 5*l.* paid by the chapter to the librarian, one of the minor canons. The library is kept and occasionally added to by the chapter, and by presents of books.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

The chapter has no patronage either in the city or elsewhere.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

The chapter has no patronage either in the city or elsewhere.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?
2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The chapter has no corporate funds which could be rendered available for such purposes by act of chapter, but the contributions of individual members of the chapter have often equalled or exceeded the amount of their limited receipts from these funds, which are appropriated by the tenor of the leases individually and not collectively.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

The only house that could have been so rendered available has been recently pulled down by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No; but when the provisions of 6 & 7 Vict. come into operation I should strongly press it upon the attention of the Welsh Committee of the National Society who have reserved funds for such an institution in North Wales.

CHARLES SCOTT LUXMOORE,
11th April 1853. Dean of St. Asaph.

SCHEDULE (A.)

IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, with the parochial chapels of—	Commutation, less average expenses, and rates, &c. 797 19 6 Glebe, 24 1 0	2,328	Gross - 468 0 0	One -	- - -	- - - -	Bishop.
Llangedwin - -	196 15 0	305	165 0 0	One -	30*l.*, included in the value of perpetual curacy -	30*l.* - - -	Sir W. W. Wynn.
Llangadwaladr -	71 9 2	233	53 10 0	One -	By dean and chapter, 20*l.*	Voted annually, 10*l.* -	The bishop.
Llanwddyn - - -	59 0 0	520	150 13 0	One -	Part from an augmentation by dean and chapter	Part from an augmentation by Earl of Powis -	Earl of Powis.
	1,151 4 8						
Cost of collecting -	52 19 11						
	1,098 4 9						
*Rhuddllan, commuted -	661 7 2	3,049	Gross - 300 0 0 Net - 165 5 9	One -	- - -	- - - -	Bishop.
Rhyl, net - - -	485 2 7	Included in Rhuddlan	120 0 0	One -	- - -	- - - -	Vicar of Rhuddlan.
*Llansilin, commuted - -	1,096 14 10	2,012	315 0 0	One -	- - -	- - - -	Bishop.
Average of 7 years, net -	831 13 8						
Rhyd y croesau - -	- - -	- - -	54 18 11 and a home.	One -	- - -	- - - -	Bishop.

* On 21 years' leases, renewable septennially.

I believe the above schedule to be correct, but I was compelled to make it out from notes, at a distance from the chapter accounts.

CHARLES SCOTT LUXMOORE, Dean.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see p. 544.*)

1.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The books forwarded by the dean and chapter will give information upon these points.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?
2. How many, and what members and officers has it?

A dean and four canons.

3. What are the duties of each?

Preaching, and residence in turn.

4. What residence is required?

Two months each.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Living within the precincts.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?
7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

As at present.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

That of the dean, chancellor, and treasurer.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

No.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

The dean and chancellor do reside in their own houses; the treasurer has a small house; the archdeacon of Brecon, one of the canons, has a house in which he resides.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Three clerical vicars.

2. How are they appointed?

By the chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

In turn.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They have estates, and a stipend from the chapter of 58*l.* a year.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

With the lay vicars.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

Two do; St. David's, and Whitchurch adjoining.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

I think not; except in so far as the number is diminished from eight to six, and the dividends thereby increased.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or chorister's school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable other?

20*l.* 10*s.* to the master; 19*l.* to the choristers; and 10*s.* to bishop's vicars.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

No.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

Yes; as above.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

There is not.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

There are boarders and scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

Averaging from 8 to 15, or above.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Three; one the organist.

2. What are their emoluments?

Estates, and Tithes.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

Yes, with the minor canons.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

Twice on Sundays; Litany days; and Saturday evenings.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

Six; 19*l.* divided.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

No.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

Verger, 6*l.*; clerk of parish, uncertain; dog-whipper, 3*l.* 18*s.*

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Two, 11 and 3, and on week-days; Sundays choral, and Saturday evenings.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days, respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the tast twenty years?

Five men, and eight boys. Yes.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

In the morning an English sermon in the choir; two Welsh in the Welsh chapel.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Twice a month.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

The chancellor is lecturer.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

In tolerable repair.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

Chapter property.

3 What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

Nearly 1,500*l.* by the chapter, and 500*l.* or 600*l.* by the bishop and others.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

There are pews, but none let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?
2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?
4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

I have answered these to the best of my power already.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The bishop of the diocese.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?
3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?
4. What are the powers of the visitor?

We do not possess sufficient information.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?
6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

Not as far as we know.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter, as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?
2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?
3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

He has not.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

Not as dean and canons, though the dean and chancellor happen to be his chaplains.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?
2. Of how many volumes does it consist?
3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?
4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There are a few books left by a former canon, but the chapter are not sure of their right to their possession.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

St. David's alone.

2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?

Already answered. (Vide Schedule B. p. 444.)

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No, not by them alone.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

I have given the best answers I could in the schedules.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

No.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Frequent subscriptions, and the stipends specified in our book.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?
2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

Not in connexion with the cathedral; the dean happens to be principal of the Lampeter Divinity College, but there is no connexion between the two.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

There is a training college at Carmarthen, to which we contribute as subscribers.

If the information sought by any of the above queries has been already supplied by you to other inquiries, and is in public custody, will you be good enough to state to whom it has been supplied, and in what custody it is?

Much information is contained in the Liber Ecclesiasticus, or Report of the Commissioners, presented June 22, 1835.

I have also supplied the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with answers to papers sent by them.

LLEWELYN LEWELLIN, D.C.L., Dean.

Deanery House,
April 16, 1853.

SCHEDULE (A).—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land*. Gross. £ s. d.	Net. £ s. d.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
Pembroke.								
St. David's, Whitchurch -	866 13 4	203 10 0	2,500		One in each.	cannot answer this.		Dean and Chapter.
St. Dogwell's - -	126 0 0	75 0 0						
St. Edren's - - -	70 0 0	11 6 8						
Jeffreyston - - -	— —	94 10 0						
St. Issel's - - -	206 3 7	155 0 0						
St. Twynnel's - - -	80 0 0	10 0 0	Answered in Schedule B.	Answered in Schedule B.				
Llanhowell and Llandeloy -	138 0 0	15 0 0						
Uzmaston - - -	202 0 0	120 0 0						
Cardigan.								
Henfynyw, Silian and Llanwnen - - -	352 12 8	24 0 0	953	£ H. 109 S. & L. 102	Three ; One in each.	- - -	- - -	The Bishop.
Brecon.								
Llanafan fawr - -	670 13 4	60 0 0	1,855	273	Four.	- - -	- - -	The Bishop.
Llywel - - -	287 13 4	31 13 4	1,699	152	One.	- - -	- - -	Do.
Radnor.								
Nantmel and Llanyre - -	627 6 0	31 6 8	1,968	350	Two.	- - -	- - -	Do.
Bugeildy (Septennial) - -	525 0 0	22 0 0	1,043	164	One.	- - -	- - -	Do.
Carmarthen.								
Llandingat and Llanfair -	961 12 0	70 0 0	3,950	254	Three.	- - -	- - -	Do.
Llandebie and Bettws - -	350 0 0	32 0 0	2,248	99 (Llandebie.)	One in each.	- - -	- - -	Do.
Glamorgan.								
Knolston (Septennial) - -	120 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—

* With annual and septennial fines, of which we have just sent the Ecclesiastical Commissioners full particulars.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter.

Name.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
		£	
In the City :			
St. David's, P.C. - - -	About 2,500.	110 net.	No.
Elsewhere and where :			
St. Dogwell's, V. - - -	514	71	Yes.
St. Edren's, P.C. - - -	113	85	No.
Henfynyw, P.C. - - -	625	109	No.
St. Issel's, V. - - -	1,226	114	Yes.
Jeffreyston, V. - - - -	610	134	No.
Llanhowel and Llandeloy, V. -	403	120	No.
St. Twynnel's, V. - - -	274	150	Yes.
Uzmaston, P.C. - - -	525	117	No.
Whitchurch, V. - - -	1,028	101	Yes.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 546.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?

A dean, ten canons, ten minor canons, one deacon, one sub-deacon, eight lay clerks, one master of the choristers, ten choristers, two schoolmasters, forty king's scholars, ten beadsmen, two vergers, two sub-sacrists, two porters, two butlers, one caterer, one cook, and one sub-cook.

3. What were the duties of each?

To perform the duties specifically assigned to their respective offices by the statutes, of which a copy is sent for the inspection of the Commissioners, which they are requested to return.

4. What was the residence required?

The original statutes seem to contemplate constant residence with certain exemptions.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

It is thus defined in the statutes:—

As to the Dean,—

" Statuimus et volumus ut decanus semper domi sit, apud ecclesiam suam resideat, nisi illum remoretur impedimentum legitimum."

As to the Canons,—

" Domi se continere et in ecclesiâ nostrâ semper residere volumus nisi illos remoretur impedimentum legitimum," as is further explained in statutes, cap. 8. and 12.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

The constitution of the body remains the same.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

A dean, five canons, (one of whom is sub-dean, another, receiver general, and another, treasurer,) one organist, who instructs the choristers in music, four minor canons, eight lay clerks, one master of the choristers, who instructs them in reading and writing, &c., ten choristers, two schoolmasters, forty king's scholars, two vergers, two sextons, three porters, two butlers, two cooks.

3. What are the duties of each?

The statutable duties remain the same.

4. What residence is required?

The dean's term of residence, as fixed by the Act of 3 & 4 Victoria, is eight months in the year; the three canons appointed before the passing of this Act

have each two months residence (two being required always to be in residence together), but in addition to this, they have gratuitously undertaken the duties of the last suspended stall, which became void in 1851; the two canons appointed since the Act are each bound to three months residence. The receiver and treasurer in virtue of their offices keep extra residence in the months of June and November, when the audits are held. The dean and canons are each compelled to twenty-one days consecutive attendance in the cathedral in each year under forfeiture of their stipend, and this can only be dispensed with by a formal licence from the Sovereign. They are also required to be present at the two audits in the year, and all other special chapter meetings.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Residing in their houses within the precincts of the cathedral, maintaining an establishment, exercising hospitality, and daily attending the several services in the cathedral, and seeing that they are properly performed, officiating at the Communion services, and preaching the sermons.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

We are not aware of any modification of the original statutes before the Reformation. There are certain statutes purporting to have been revised by the authority of Charles II. and likewise by Queen Anne, but the latter were not confirmed in consequence of the Queen's death.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

A dean and four canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

No.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

No.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

All the canons have houses annexed to their stalls, and reside in such houses.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

The present number is four.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

The minor canons are required to take the duties in the cathedral on Sundays and week-days. By the statutes one of them is precentor.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid by quarterly stipends and corn rents, which amount upon an average to 60*l.* per annum to each minor canon.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

They hold benefices, not curacies, with their minor canonries; the statutable regulations requiring such benefices to be within twenty-four miles of the city.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

No minor canon has been appointed in this cathedral since the passing of this Act.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school or choristers school or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school in connexion with the cathedral, and also a choristers school.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid by the dean and chapter by stipend and allowance, which were in the year 1852 as follows: head master, 113*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; under master, 55*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* (who as teacher of writing and arithmetic receives the additional sum of 80*l.*) The master of the choristers (who is a lay clerk) receives 30*l.*, and the instructor in music, who is also organist, 93*l.* per annum, and corn rents which in 1852 amounted to 10*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The master has a house, but the King's scholars are not boarded in it.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each to the King's scholars.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

Provision was originally made for supporting twelve scholars to study divinity at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, each of whom was to receive 6*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum, but the chapter were released from this obligation by the surrender of certain manors and rectories to the Crown. See Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, vol. 2, page 675, and Nash's History of Worcestershire (vol. 1, preface, page 38, referring to Price's Notitia).

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes, both as boarders and day scholars.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

In the grammar school there are fifty-one boys, of whom forty are upon the foundation. Eleven are of the age of fourteen, nine of the age of twelve, nine of the age of eleven, eight of the age of thirteen, seven of the age of ten, three of the age of nine, two of the age of sixteen, and two of the age of fifteen. In the choristers school there are ten, and six supernumeraries educating for the choir.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Eight.

2. What are their emoluments?

They are paid by stipends, corn rents, &c., which average about 50*l.* a year each.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are required to attend all the services in the church both on week-days and Sundays.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

There are ten choristers. Their stipends and allowances in 1852 amounted to 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* each. They are also supplied with maps, books, &c. in addition to their gratuitous instruction.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are ten beadsmen or almsmen who are appointed by the Crown, who are required to attend the services in the cathedral, toll the bells, and blow the organ; their allowances are paid by stipends and corn rents, which average about 9*l.* per annum; they are also paid each 6*l.* per annum by the dean and chapter as trustees for Richard Hurd, Esquire, deceased.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The duties of deacon and sub-deacon have merged in those of the epistoler and gospeller, the duties of the one being now performed by a canon, and that of the other by the sacrist.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are three services in the cathedral upon Sundays and the great fast and feast days, and two upon week-days. The services on Sundays are:—

Morning prayer at half past eight o'clock A.M. in the winter months, and a quarter past eight o'clock A.M. in the summer. The Litany and Communion services and sermon at a quarter past eleven o'clock A.M., and evening prayer at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On week-days:—At a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the evening.

All the services are choral, with the exception of the early Sunday service during the winter months.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

All the lay clerks, namely, eight, and the boys, namely, ten choristers and six supernumeraries, attend in the choir on week-days and Sundays. Supernumerary choristers have been appointed. No diminution of men or boys has taken place.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon at the second service in the cathedral on Sundays, namely, at the service which begins at a quarter past eleven o'clock. There are sermons also at the same service on the Nativity, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Ascension-day, and the solemn days to which particular services are appointed. All sermons are preached in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Every Sunday, and on the Nativity and Ascension days.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

No such officer.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

Although not in a dilapidated state, yet in one, owing to the nature of the materials, requiring constant attention, and a large annual outlay for its sustentation. This answer is founded on the annual reports of the chapter surveyor.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

It is maintained from a fund called the domus fund, which arises from the yearly reserved and other rents of the chapter property, and from fines received for the renewals of copyhold estates and houses. These funds are at times found insufficient for the purpose.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The sum of 6,244*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* Under the term fabric are included cathedral cloisters, chapter house, schoolmaster's house, and porters' lodges.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

There are no seats or pews in the cathedral appropriated or let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

Stated in return Schedule (A.), except the following:

Netherton in the parish of Cropthorne, a portion of the tithes of the parish of Cotheridge, Over and Nether Aston in the parish of Lindridge, Diglis Meadows in the parish of Saint Peter the Great in the city of Worcester, and Pensax in the parish of Lindridge.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

Stated in return Schedule (A.), except as to Netherton, Cotheridge, Over Aston, and Diglis Meadows tithes; the annual value of these tithes are:

	£	s.	d.
Netherton	120	11	0
Cotheridge	1	15	0
Nether Aston	31	0	0
Diglis	23	16	0
Pensax	67	15	6

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

All in the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, except the perpetual curacy of Stoulton, which is in Earl Somers.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

Stated in return Schedule (A.)

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

Stated in return Schedule (A.)

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

Stated in return Schedule (A.)

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

The perpetual curacy of Norton-juxta-Kempsey 20*l.*, the vicarage of Old Radnor 20*l.* per annum each.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

Norton 8*l.*, Old Radnor 70*l.*

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of Worcester for the time being.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

Yes, of ancient but not of modern visitations.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Yes.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The powers of the visitor are defined in the 38th statute.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

The archbishop of Canterbury, see Stat. 38.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter statutes, or composition?

Visitor only.

2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

We are not aware of any, except those included in his office of visitor.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

The bishop has no portion of the common fund. He receives a pension of 7*l.*, called the Worcester College Pension.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The dean and canons do not assist the bishop in his examination for Holy Orders, but they do in the imposition of hands at his ordinations when held in the cathedral. The dean and canons do not assist in any proceedings in the bishop's court.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library.

Yes.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

3,600.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

It is accessible to the schoolmaster and others who receive permission from the dean and chapter. Books are lent upon application by especial permission of the dean and chapter.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

There is no separate endowment, but there is a fund for the library, which arises from fees paid upon the installation of every dean and canon, and from fees upon the burial of persons in the cloisters and cloister green.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

The rectory of Saint Andrew, the rectory of Saint Clement, the rectory of Saint Martin, the vicarage of Saint Peter, with Whittington chapel, the rectory of Saint Swithin, the vicarage of Saint John in Bedwardine, the rectory of Saint Michael in Bedwardine.

2. What is the population of each?

Stated in the return made in Schedule (B.) according to the last return of the respective incumbents, which is the only evidence the chapter possess.

3. What is the income of the cure?

Stated in return Schedule (B.)

4. Is there a house of residence?

Stated in return Schedule (B.)

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

No.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

The rectory of Broadwas, the perpetual curacy of Berrow, the perpetual curacy of Dean, the rectory of Bredicot, now united with Tiberton, the vicarage of Bromsgrove, the perpetual curacy of Kingsnorton, with Wythall, the vicarage of Himbleton, the vicarage of Stoke Prior, the vicarage of Cleeve Prior, the vicarage of Kempsey, the vicarage of Lindridge, the rectory of Martin Hussingtree, the vicarage of Warton, the vicarage of Old Radnor, the vicarage of Wolverley, the rectory of Icomb, the vicarage of Cropthorne, the rectory of Harvington, the rectory of Knightwick, with the chapelry of Doddenham, the vicarage of Norton and Lenchwick, the perpetual curacy of Norton-juxta-Kempsey, the vicarage of Overbury, with the chapels of Alston, Teddington, and Washbourne, the rectory of Sedgeberrow, the vicarage of Wichenford, the vicarage of Quinton, the vicarage of Old Sodbury, the vicarage of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, the perpetual curacy of Wimbledon, the perpetual curacy of Putney, the perpetual curacy of Mortlake.

2. What is the population of each of these?

Stated in return Schedule (B.)

3. What is the income of the cure?

Stated in return Schedule (B.)

4. Is there any house of residence?

Stated in return Schedule (B.)

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

No churches or chapels have been erected solely by the chapter, but they have subscribed upon every occasion when a church or chapel has been erected in any of these parishes.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

No.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

The aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues varies in each year according to the exigencies of the several cases. In the last year the contributions to spiritual objects in the diocese from the corporate revenues amounted to the sum of 102*l.* 11*s.* This is much below the usual average, and does not include the contributions of the individual members of the chapter.

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools and with what success?

No training school in connexion with the cathedral, as wished by the chapter, but one has been established for the whole diocese at Birmingham.

Signed on behalf of the Chapter,

JOHN PEEL,

College, Worcester, 8th April 1853. Dean of Worcester.

SCHEDULE (A.)—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Gross annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land. £ s. d.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
Bromsgrove and Kingsnorton in the county of Worcester.	1,941 17 9	15,206	Bromsgrove 1,205*l.* - Catshill, P.C., 90*l.* - Moseley, P.C., 150*l.* - Kingsnorton, P.C., 260*l.* Wythall, P.C., 75*l.*	5	- - -	- -	Bromsgrove, Kingsnorton, and Wythall, dean and chapter of Worcester. Moseley and Catshill, vicar of Bromsgrove.
Berrow in the county of Worcester -	359 16 6	480	100*l.*	1	40*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Deane in the county of Bedford -	450 0 0	541	100*l.*	1	75*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Kempsey in the county of Worcester -	980 16 0	1,367	248*l.*	1	16*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Quinton in the county of Gloucester -	346 11 8	666	70*l.*	1	- - -	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Old Sodbury in the county of Gloucester	270 0 0	Old Sodbury 871 Chipping Sodbury 1,273	Old Sodbury, 490*l.* - Chipping Sodbury, 126*l.*	2	45*l.*, and 8 quarters of wheat and barley - -	- -	Old Sodbury, dean and chapter of Worcester. Chipping Sodbury, vicar of Old Sodbury.
Old Radnor in the counties of Hereford and Radnor.	1,164 0 0	1,744	180*l.*	1	90*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Stoke Prior in the county of Worcester	390 14 0	1,576	280*l.*	2	- - -	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Stoulton in the county of Worcester -	260 4 0	346	100*l.*	1	6*l.*	- -	The Earl Somers.
Thornton in Lonsdale - -	390 13 0	1,138	193*l.*	2	Thornton, 100*l.* - Bourton Chapel, 15*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Norton and Lenchwick in the county of Worcester.	486 7 6	385	157*l.*	1	70*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Norton juxta Kempsey in the county of Worcester.	429 16 0	601	100*l.*	1	28*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Saint Peter, Worcester - -	394 1 9	4,575	233*l.*	2	49*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Warton in the county of Lancaster -	964 6 7	2,209	187*l.*	1	150*l.*	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Wimbledon in the county of Surrey -	619 3 8	Wimbledon 2,630 Putney 4,684 Mortlake 2,778	Wimbledon, P.C., 170*l.* Putney, P.C., 362*l.* - Mortlake, P.C., 832*l.* -	3	Wimbledon 40*l.* - Putney 40*l.* - Mortlake 20*l.* -	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Saint John in Bedwardine in the county of Worcester.	- - -	2,663	635*l.*	1	- - -	- -	Dean and chapter of Worcester.
Wolverley in the county of Worcester -	630 0 0	2,091	Wolverley, 250*l.* - Cookley, 60*l.* - -	2	22*l.*	- -	Wolverley, dean and chapter of Worcester. Cookley, Wm. Hancocks, esquire, of Wolverley.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter.

—	Name.	Population as by last Return of the Incumbent.	Income as by Return of Incumbent.	Any House.
In the city of Worcester	Saint Andrew, rectory	1,677	165*l.*	There is a house.
	Saint Clement's, rectory	2,155	150*l.*	There is no house.
	Saint Martin, rectory	5,083	378*l.*	There is no house.
	Saint Peter, vicarage, with Whittington Chapel.	4,575	233*l.*	There is a house.
	Saint Swithin, rectory	891	170*l.*	There is a house.
	Saint John in Bedwardine, vicarage.	2,663	635*l.*	There is a house.
	Saint Michael in Bedwardine, rectory.	476	90*l.*	There is no house.
Elsewhere	Broadwas, rectory, in the county of Worcester.	326	253*l.*	There is a house.
	Berrow, perpetual curacy, in the county of Worcester.	480	100*l.*	There is a house.
	Dean, perpetual curacy, in the county of Bedford.	541	100*l.*	There is no house.
	Bredicot, rectory, now united with Tibberton	Bredicot, 53 Tibberton, 339	Bredicot, 120*l.* Tibberton, 123*l.*	There is a house at Bredicot.
	Bromsgrove, vicarage, in the county of Worcester.	7,171	1,205*l.*	There is a house.
	Kingsnorton, perpetual curacy, in the county of Worcester, with Wythall	Kingsnorton Wythall	Kingsnorton, 260*l.* Wythall, 75*l.*	There is a house. There is a house.
	Himbleton, vicarage, in the county of Worcester.	424	110*l.*	There is a house.
	Stoke Prior, vicarage, in the county of Worcester, with Saint Godwald's Chapel.	1,576	280*l.*	There is a house.
	Cleeve Prior, vicarage, in the county of Worcester.	366	156*l.*	There is a house.
	Kempsey, vicarage, in the county of Worcester.	1,367	248*l.*	There is a house.
	Lindridge, vicarage, in the county of Hereford.	600	450*l.*	There is a house.
	Martin Hussingtree, rectory, in the county of Worcester.	237	257*l.*	There is a house.
	Warton, vicarage, in the county of Lancaster.	2,209	187*l.*	There is a house.
	Old Radnor, vicarage, in the counties of Radnor and Hereford.	1,744	180*l.*	There is a house.
	Wolverley, vicarage, in the county of Worcester.	2,091	250*l.*	There is a house
	Icomb, rectory, in the county of Gloucester.	162	149*l.*	There is a house
	Cropthorne, vicarage, in the county of Worcester.	732	85*l.*	There is a house.
	Harvington, rectory, in the county of Worcester.	347	296*l.*	There is a house.
	Knightwick, rectory, with the chapelry of Doddenham in the county of Worcester.	390	266*l.*	There is a house.
	Norton and Lenchwick, vicarage, in the county of Worcester.	385	157*l.*	There is a house.
	Norton juxta Kempsey, perpetual curacy, in the county of Worcester.	601	100*l.*	There is a house.
	Overbury, vicarage, with the chapels of Alstone, Teddington, and Washbourne, in the county of Worcester.	875	421*l.*	There is a house at Overbury.

SCHEDULE (B.)—*continued.*

——	Name.	Population as by last Return of the Incumbent.	Income as by Return of Incumbent.	Any House.
Elsewhere -	Sedgeberrow, rectory, in the county of Worcester.	- -	197*l.*	There is a house.
	Wichenford, vicarage, in the county of Worcester.	350	420*l.*	There is a house.
	Quinton, vicarage, in the county of Gloucester.	666	70*l.*	There is no house.
	Old Sodbury, vicarage, in the county of Gloucester.	871	490*l.*	There is a house.
	Thornton in Lonsdale, vicarage, in the county of York.	1,138	193*l.*	There is a house.
	Wimbledon, perpetual curacy, in the county of Surrey.	2,630	170*l.*	There is no house.
	Putney, perpetual curacy, in the county of Surrey.	4,684	362*l.*	There is no house.
	Mortlake, perpetual curacy, in the county of Surrey.	2,778	132*l.*	There is no house.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see* p. 548.)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

See statutes.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

Dean and eight canons.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

The complement of officers according to statute.

3. What are the duties of each?

As defined in the statutes.

4. What residence is required?

The dean six months, canons three months each, by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

Those canons not subject to the operation of the said Act are required to keep one month's residence by order of His Majesty King George II.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

The discharge of the appointed duty of a canon in the Abbey Church has been understood to constitute residence.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

The original statute respecting residence was modified by King George II. as visitor, substituting for each canon one month's daily residence for four months residence with three other canons, dividing the duty at their pleasure.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

Dean and six canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

No.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

To the rectory of Saint Margaret's, Westminster.
To the rectory of Saint John's, Westminster.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

There are residentiary houses for all the canons, but not annexed to particular stalls. The canons reside in their houses, with exception of the rector of Saint John's, who for the present occupies his rectory house.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Six.

2. How are they appointed?

By the dean.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

Four months duty, morning, daily.
Two months thereof, evening, daily.
The prayers and lessons.
Also two months early service (7.45.)

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

	£	s.	d.
Statutable - - -	14	8	0
Augmentation - -	98	19	4
	113	7	4

With a house or a compensation in lieu thereof.
Those appointed subsequent to 1840 have 150*l.* by authority of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries, and under what regulations?

The three former hold benefices and other appointments not in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster.

7. Have the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

To four, including the three latter.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school or choristers school or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

Yes; a grammar school or college founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a choristers school established in 1847.

2. How are the masters appointed?

The dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the master of Trinity College, Cambridge, name the masters of the grammar school alternately.
The dean appoints the master of the choristers school.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The first or head master of the grammar school:

	£	s.	d.
Stipend - - -	20	0	0
Allowances - - -	19	6	8
	39	6	8

The second or under master, 15*l.*
The master of the choristers school has 100*l.*, and officiates also as a sacrist.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

Yes, but no boarders.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

The Queen's scholars are lodged and fed.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

None by statute, but certain monies are entrusted some to the dean and chapter of Westminster, some to the deans of Christ Church and Westminster, and some to the head master, for the benefit of such Queen's scholars as they in their discretion respectively shall think deserving when elected to the universities.

These monies are all invested in the public funds, and the interest applied as above stated.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes, to both.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

Forty. Queen's scholars from thirteen to eighteen years of age. 100 others.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Twelve.

2. What are their emoluments?

From 105*l.* to 122*l.* 3*s.*, according to seniority.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

At service at 10 and 3 on every Sunday throughout the year, on Christmas and Ascension Days. Daily at same hours during six months, taking the months alternately.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

Sixteen. 135*l.* 12*s.* between twelve.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

Twelve. On Sundays. 154*l.* 8*s.* in the whole.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

See statutes.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Three, daily, viz.:—

Sundays, 8, Holy Communion; 10, choral; 3, choral.

Week-days, 7.45, not choral; 10, choral; 3, choral.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

On Sundays, twelve men, sixteen boys.
Week-days, six men, sixteen boys.
Four chorister boys, as probationers, have been added within twenty years.
The complement of men according to statute.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

On Sundays, at 10 and 3.
On festivals, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and all Fridays in Lent.
In the choir, which embraces the transepts.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

On every Sunday, and on Christmas and Ascension Days.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

Yes; in the choir of the abbey.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

Good.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

An equal share (one fifteenth) with the canons of the divisible corporate revenues and produce of timber.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

The fund thus created has been applied under the direction of the architects, Edward Blore, Esquire, and his successor, George Gilbert Scott, Esquire, the balance of each year being carried on to the credit of the next year.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

Certain stalls are assigned to the several masters and ushers of the school, the high steward of Westminster (the Duke of Buccleuch), the high bailiff (Mr. Smedley), the chapter clerk, receiver, auditor, the precentor and minor canons, and the lay clerks. Seats are assigned to the Queen's scholars and other boys of the school. Two pews to the dean. One to each canon. One to each of the two masters of the school. Also seats for the minor canons and organist. None are let. There is room for near 2,000.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

Twenty-five parishes, constituting twenty benefices.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithes and glebe?

Set forth in the Schedule (A.)

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

Patronage of fifteen, in dean and chapter of Westminster.

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

Set forth in Schedule (A.)

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

Set forth in Schedule (A.)

6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

Set forth in Schedule (A.)

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

Saint Mary Maldon, Alconbury, Otford, Eckington, and Mathon.

8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

Included generally in the reply to XIII.—2.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

See statutes. (The Crown.)

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?

The Sovereign has several times exercised the power of visitor by royal letter.

In 1846 Queen Victoria directed an inquiry into certain matters relating to the college which was duly obeyed.

3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

The subject of inquiry had reference to the discipline of the school.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The ordinary powers.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

The dean and chapter.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?
2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?
3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?
4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court, according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

The church of Westminster being a collegiate church and not a cathedral, and being also a royal peculiar, is not subject to episcopal jurisdiction, and has no relation to a diocese.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

Yes.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About 11,000.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

To the masters of the school and minor canons by application to the library keeper.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

No; the dean and every canon contributes on his appointment.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?

None, except the district of the Holy Trinity in the parish of Saint John's, now conferred upon the dean and chapter by the founder, Archdeacon Bentinck, canon of Westminster.

The patronage of the rectories of Saint Margaret's and Saint John's having been ceded to the Crown in 1836 on condition that all future rectors thereof shall be canons of the collegiate church of Saint Peter, Westminster, in addition to the number (four) to which the chapter was to have been reduced on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, one third of their share of the revenues being applied to the maintenance of the curates of certain districts in their respective parishes.

2. What is the population of each?

About 5,500.

3. What is the income of the cure?

The endowment of this church will be effected, with consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by a charge upon certain lands under lease belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster.

4. Is there a house of residence?

No.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

This question will be answered in the reply to XIII.—2.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

Eight, as set forth in Schedule (B.)

2. What is the population of each of these?

forth in Schedule (B.)

3. What is the income of the cure?

Set forth in Schedule (B.)

4. Is there any house of residence?

Set forth in Schedule (B.)

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

Holy Trinity is a new church in the parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Westminster. The chapter contributed 500*l.*

A new church is built in Mathon, called Saint James's, Northill.

A new church also in Shoreham, to the endowment of which the chapter gave 10*l.* a year.

All which contributions are included in reply to XIII.—2.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

Contributions have been made towards this object in Westminster (Saint Margaret's and Saint John's parishes), in Mathon and Shoreham, both in money and lands.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

Since 1833 the dean and chapter of Westminster have contributed to these objects and purposes to the amount of upwards of 27,390*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

——	Churches and sites.			Schools and sites.			Endowments, Augmentations, Sites of House.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Country - -	2,537	5	4	1,870	0	0	4,885	0	0	9,292	5	4
Westminster -	7,330	0	0	6,452	11	4	2,120	0	0	15,902	11	4
General purposes -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,620	10	0
	9,867	5	4	8,322	11	4	7,005	0	0	26,815	6	8

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No. The grammar school or college, now a national public school, renders it unadvisable to attempt such an establishment.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No. The immediate vicinity of the central establishment of the National Society with its branches for training render a special establishment unnecessary, but the dean and chapter of Westminster did propose a site on their property for their new building, and have contributed towards the same.

SCHEDULE (A.)—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Counties.	Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land. £ s. d.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy. £ s. d.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
Berks	Chaddleworth	565 0 0	481	274 0 0	One	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
	Steventon	954 11 0	948	299 0 0	One	-	-	Ditto, ditto.
	Stanford in the Vale	951 1 0	1,149	357 0 0	Two	-	-	Ditto, ditto.
Cambridgeshire	Basingbourne	1,262 13 0	1,774	229 0 0	One	-	-	Ditto, ditto.
Essex	Crishall	613 0 0	521	200 0 0	-	-	-	Bishop of London.
	Sawbridgeworth	1,724 8 0	2,394	400 0 0	-	-	-	Ditto.
Herts	Whethamstead with Harpenden	487 10 0 576 0 0	1,871 1,872	1,350 0 0	Two	-	-	Bishop of Lincoln.
Hunts	Godmanchester	1,116 16 8	2,152	335 0 0	One	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
	Alconbury	1,183 8 4	1,314	217 0 0	One	10*l.* on next avoidance of lease.	-	Ditto, ditto.
Kent	Shoreham	826 10 0	1,021	479 0 0	One	-	-	Ditto, ditto.
	Otford	720 0 0	798	172 8 8	One	45*l.* of recent date. 77*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* previously.	-	Ditto, ditto.
Leicestershire	Hinckley with Stoke Golding.	789 12 8	7,291	582 0 0	Three	-	500*l.* promised towards a new house.	Ditto, ditto.
	Dadlington	320 0 0	180					
Middlesex	Saint Botolph (without)	1,170 0 0	5,906	365 0 0	One	350*l.* paid to vicar by augmentation out of the rectory.	-	Ditto, ditto.
	Saint Bride's	684 0 0	6,655	562 0 0	Two	-	300*l.* promised towards a house.	Ditto, ditto.
Norfolk	Swaffham	1,345 0 0	3,358	738 0 0	One	-	-	Bishop of Norwich.
Rutlandshire	Oakham	1,475 0 0	3,568	918 0 0	-	-	-	George Finch, Esq.
Worcestershire	Pershore with Pensham	292 7 0 27 12 6	4,053	624 0 0	Seven	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
	Wick and Birlingham	252 7 0 151 13 3						
	Eckington	310 0 0	785	237 0 0	One	30*l.*	-	Ditto, ditto.
	Mathon	839 16 11	716	166 0 0	Two	100*l.*	House and 7 acres to be reserved on next renewal.	Ditto, ditto.
	Longdon	1,024 8 0	1,453	717 0 0	Three	-	-	Ditto, ditto.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Livings in the Patronage of the Chapter.

——	Name.	Population.	Income.	Any House.
In the city of Westminster - -	Holy Trinity in Saint John the Evangelist - -	5,500	To be endowed with consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of capitular revenues	No.
Elsewhere and where?			£ s. d.	
Bucks - -	Turweston, rectory -	361	285 0 0	Yes.
Denbighshire -	Ruthin, hospital * -	- -	500 0 0	Yes.
Essex - -	South Benfleet, vicarage -	707	237 0 0	Yes.
Ditto - -	Maldon, perpetual curacy -	1,225	202 16 10	—
Middlesex - -	Christ Church with St. Leonard's † - - -	2,777	571 15 0	—
Oxfordshire - -	Islip - - -	674	517 0 0	Yes.
Worcestershire -	St. James's, Mathon -	600	100 0 0	Yes.

* This is rather the wardenship of a hospital than a benefice, but to it are attached certain curacies, which with almsmen, &c. reduce it to 150*l.* a year.

† Alternate patronage.

WINDSOR COLLEGIATE CHAPEL.

(*For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, see p. 550.*)

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?

A custos or dean and twelve canons.

2. How many and what members and officers had it?

Thirteen members as above, together with the ministers, officers, &c. as follows, viz., thirteen priests or vicars, four clerks, six choristers, and twenty-six militum Angliæ inopiâ depressorum, steward, treasurer, precentor, chapter clerk, verger, two sacrists or sextons, porter, bell-ringer, &c.

3. What were the duties of each?

The ordinary duties of these offices which the chapter are unable more particularly to define.

4. What was the residence required?

The residence of the custos was 305 days, he being allowed sixty days absence. The canons, it is presumed, constantly resided, with some exceptions, till about the year 1590, when, by the injunctions of Sir Christopher Hatton, then visitor, they were enjoined to reside half a year upon their benefices, and were thereby to incur no loss.

The ministers and officers residence was daily.

5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The dean and canons were not allowed to share in the dividends unless they had kept the strict statutable residence of three weeks.

By Act of Parliament, 22 Edward IV., 1483, being the act of incorporation of the dean and canons of Windsor, they were for ever utterly quit and discharged from all manner of exhibition or charge of or for any of the poor soldiers or knights, and so remained until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By the will of King Henry VIII. certain lands devised to the dean and canons were charged with the payment to thirteen poor men, to be called knights, of twelve-pence per day, and to the governor 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, with a gown of cloth each; and in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth they were established as thirteen poor knights of Windsor, and have ever since remained under the governance of the statutes made by the Queen, a copy of which will be found in Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter, page 162. His late Majesty King William IV. changed the title of poor knights to the military knights of Windsor.

Present Constitution.

(See before-mentioned act of incorporation of the dean and canons of Windsor, 22 Edward IV., 1483.)

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

A dean and twelve canons till the passing of the Act 3d & 4th Vict. c. 118.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

Seven members, viz., a dean and six canons; six vacancies having occurred since the passing of the said Act. The officers chosen from the body are steward, treasurer, and precentor.

3. What are the duties of each?

The dean presides over the body.

The steward collects the rents and profits and superintends the various estates belonging to the chapter.

The treasurer has the care of the fabric and all houses and buildings belonging to the college, and distributes the money payments to the various members, ministers, officers, and others belonging to and employed by the body.

The precentor regulates the choral service and all matters relating to the choir.

4. What residence is required?

The present dean having been appointed under the authority of the 3d & 4th Vict. c. 118. his residence is defined by that Act as well as that of the present junior canon. The other canons residence is twenty-one consecutive days of strict residence. The late dean kept ninety-one days of strict residence (i.e. residence in college and daily attendance at service in the chapel, the residence of the dean or one of the canons in college being always provided for).

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

As above.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

Many alterations have been made in the inferior officers of the chapel, and from time to time injunctions have been given by the visitor to induce the clergy of the capitular body to reside more upon their livings. Exemptions being granted from the penalties for non-residence at Windsor, which led ultimately to that division of the year amongst the dean and canons which prevailed previous to the Act of Victoria.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

A dean and four canons.

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

No.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

No.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

Yes.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

The number was formerly seven, but is now reduced to six, a vacancy having occurred immediately before the passing of the Act of 3d & 4th Victoria which was not filled up.

2. How are they appointed?

They are appointed by vote of chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

At present the year being divided into six parts gives to each of the two senior minor canons eight weeks and four days, and the four juniors eight weeks and five days duty; each minor canon, therefore, is on duty once in six weeks, unless prevented by illness or other cause allowed by the chapter. This arrangement for the performance of the duties of the minor canons has been sanctioned by the chapter.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

The original stipend of a minor canon by statute was 8*l.* per annum and a house of residence, which has been increased at various times as follows:

In the year 1632 to 24*l.* per annum.
At the Restoration to 30*l.* „
In the year 1795 to 40*l.* „
In the year 1807 to 50*l.* „

The sum of 70*l.* per annum was allowed to the four juniors, and divided by them as they directed; this sum is now divided between all the minor canons. The five senior minor canons have each a house, and the junior an allowance of 30*l.* in lieu of a house. The profits of the vacant minor canonry is also divided by them, and the amount of stipend now paid them is about 73*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* They have some other small fees and payments not statutable.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation.

They do not jointly constitute a corporation.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

Five senior minor canons have each a living presented to them by the chapter, and one of them holds a second living which was presented to him by the late dean. Their livings do not exempt them from duty as minor canons. The junior minor canon has no living.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them, either as respects their number or emoluments?

The provisions of the 3d and 4th Victoria apply to the junior minor canon. The amount of stipend, &c. paid by the chapter is 73*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which is increased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to 150*l.* per annum, and under the provisions of that Act their number will be reduced to four.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school for the choristers and one for music. In the former they are instructed by a master appointed for the purpose by the chapter, and in the latter by the master of the boys who is also organist.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the chapter. In the statutes and injunctions one of the lay vicars is directed to teach the boys in grammar, and the organist is directed to teach

them in music. On the death of the lay clerk in 1850, who was then master in grammar, the chapter appointed a competent person to be the master of the boys, and he was also made a supernumerary lay clerk.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

It is a part of the duty of the organist to teach the choristers music, and his pay is included in his salary.

The master in grammar has a salary of 70*l.* per annum.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

He has a residence assigned him adjoining the school-room. The choristers are not boarded with him, but reside with their parents or persons selected by them.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

The six senior choristers have an allowance of 10*l.* 16*s.* per annum each, and the juniors 6*l.* per annum each, and other small allowances.

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

They are apprenticed on leaving the choir from a fund kept for that purpose, and other sources.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The school is not open to other children (except in special cases).

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

There are not any foundation scholars.

IV.—LAY VICARS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

There are twelve lay vicars or clerks, the organist being one of them, but receiving the emoluments of two lay clerks places.

2. What are their emoluments?

They have each a statutable stipend of 24*l.*; the original stipend was 8*l.* per annum, which has been increased in former years to the first-mentioned sum.

For many years anterior to 1846 an allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day was made in addition to this stipend for daily attendance unless in case of sickness, when 1*s.* a day was allowed. This allowance in the year 1847 was increased to 3*s.* per day for daily attendance, and 2*s.* in case of sickness. They have each a house of residence, except the two juniors who receive each 20*l.* per annum in lieu thereof. The emoluments, therefore, of a lay clerk performing his full duty are 79*l.* 15*s.* and a house. They have some other small fees and payments.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

They are to attend service twice a day throughout the year, and not to absent themselves more than three days without leave; to perform the choral service of the church, and not to stand mute, and are subject to the ordinances and regulations of the chapter as prescribed by the statutes and injunctions.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

The number of choristers and their allowance is stated above.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

There are not any beadsmen or almsmen.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

The other statutable officers are chapter clerk and clerk of the lands or under steward, verger, porter, two sacrists, and bellringer. The emoluments of these offices are not known to the chapter, except the following salaries paid by them:—

	£	s.	d.
Chapter clerk (house)	7	6	8
Augmentation	42	13	4
Clerk of the lands	6	13	4
Augmentation	4	19	2
Collector of Newbury	6	7	6
„ London	3	3	0
Verger (house)	38	0	0
Porter (house)	25	0	0
Sacrists, each	5	17	10
Bellringers (house)	19	13	4

Their duties have not become obsolete.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

There are two full choral services every day in the year, except on fast days, &c., when the choral service is dispensed with. The morning service on Sundays commences at eleven o'clock, and the afternoon at half-past four; these hours, however, may be and are occasionally varied by chapter order.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

The number of lay clerks and choristers have been stated before, and their attendance is general. It is impossible to give a more direct answer. A supernumerary has been added to the lay clerks from time to time as required at a salary of 50*l.* per annum, and several boys have been allowed to officiate with the choristers, and considered as probationers, without any emolument.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

There is a sermon in the morning on every Sunday in the choir; a lecture on all Saints days, and once a week during Lent.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

On the great festivals and the first Sunday in every month.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

There is a lecturer in divinity who delivers a lecture in the choir on each Saint's day throughout the year, and once a week during the season of Lent.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

In good repair.

2. What are the funds for its maintenance?

The general funds of the chapter.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

4,190*l.*

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

There are not any seats or pews appropriated to any person attending St. George's Chapel, except the dean and canons, ministers and officers of the chapel, the naval and military knights and their families. The stalls belong to the Sovereign and knights of the order. It is the King's free chapel of St. George, and subject to no jurisdiction (except the Sovereign's), episcopal, parochial, or otherwise, or to any public rights whatever. Accommodation, however, has been afforded to the congregation attending the chapel. None of the seats are let.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

See Schedule (A.)

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?

See Schedule (A.)

3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

See Schedule (A.)

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?

See Census.

5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?

See Schedule (A.)

What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?

See Schedule (A.)

7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?

See Schedule (A.)

8 Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

See Schedule (A.)

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Lord Chancellor.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?
3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?
4. What are the powers of the visitor?
5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?
6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

There have been ancient visitations, but none of recent date. Copies of proceedings of visitations during the reigns of Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, and Charles the Second are entered in the statute books. It is presumed the Chancellor is the interpreter of the statutes.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?
2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?
3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?
4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

There is not any relation between the bishop and the chapter. The dean and canons are exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction, being subject to no power but that of the Sovereign, and visitable only by the Lord Chancellor. For further descriptions of the privileges of the chapel and college, see "Ashmole's Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter," Section 8, page 174.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there any library?

There is a library.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

About volumes.

3. Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

Not without permission of the dean or his locum tenens.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

Every new canon subscribes 10*l.*

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

The collegiate chapel of Saint George is not within a city, and its jurisdiction does not extend beyond the walls of the castle.

The junior minor canon is generally appointed curate to the dean (who has the cure of souls within the precincts of the college) with a stipend of 10*l.* per annum in addition to his other emoluments.

XII—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

See Schedule (B.) annexed.

2. What is the population of each of these?

The population of these parishes will be found in the census.

3. What is the income of the cure?

The income of each benefice may be obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Correct returns of the livings have not been sent to the chapter.

4. Is there any house of residence?

There are houses of residence on most of the chapter livings.

5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

The chapter have subscribed to the erection of houses and chapels in every instance where they have received application.

XIII. EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

The chapter have subscribed towards the increase of curates.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

An account of subscriptions and benefactions for the last twenty years is annexed.

XIV. DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

No.

The chapel of St. George is a collegiate chapel not under diocesan jurisdiction.

The chapter have however, on application, subscribed to the Oxford Diocesan Training School.

XV. TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No.

The dean and chapter of Windsor in delivering their answers to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches have endeavoured to the best of their ability to render a faithful and accurate reply to the questions of the Commissioners, and have to add that they are perfectly ready to afford any additional explanation which they may require. They, however, beg to observe that such answers are given without prejudice to any of their rights, privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions secured to them by their act of incorporation and other ancient grants of the Sovereigns of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Chapter Room, St. George's Chapel,
June 6th, 1853.

SCHEDULE (A.)

IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£ s. d.				£ s. d.		
Aberguily - - Rentcharge	1,080 0 0	—	Amount not returned.	—	15 0 0	—	Dean and Canons.
Allcannings - Portion of tithes	257 14 6						
Allhallows and St. Martin's - - Rentcharge	197 2 6	4,491	380 0 0	Two	—	—	Dean and Canons.
Ottery St. Mary - Rentcharge	995 0 0	—	(See Ecclesiastical Commission.)			—	Lord Chancellor.
Ambrosebury - - -	959 10 0	1,171	141 0 0	One	—	—	Dean and Canons.
Bradninch - - Rentcharge	610 0 0	1,714	151 0 0	One	50 0 0	—	Ditto.
Land -	250 0 0						
Caxton - - Land -	400 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
Chalgrave - - Rentcharge	164 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Christchurch College, Oxon.
Chinnor portion consists of—							
Adwell - Rentcharge	9 0 0	Parts of Adwell, Mapledurham, and Whitchurch.					
Mapledurham - Ditto -	59 14 3						
Chinnor - Ditto -	50 0 0						
Land -	100 0 0						
Clapcot - - Rentcharge	45 10 0	Part of Wallingford.					
Comb - - Rentcharge	249 1 1	203	107 0 0	One	—	—	Dean and Canons.
Donnington - Portion Rentcharge	81 0 0						
Datchet - - Land -	600 0 0	922	125 0 0	One	15 0 0	—	Dean and Canons.
East Ruston and Ridlington - Rentcharge	940 0 0	971	208 0 0	Two	—	—	Dean and Canons and (alternate) E. Wodehouse, Esq.
Land -	5 0 0						
Ewerminster - Rentcharge	285 0 0	683	306 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	Dean and Canons.
Land -	88 0 0						
Froxfield - - Rentcharge	724 0 0	625	122 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	60 0 0						
St. Germans - Rentcharge	1,615 0 0	2,843	186 0 0	Three	48 0 0	—	Ditto.
Glynd and Beddingham - - Rentcharge	177 10 0	270	132 0 0	One	—	—	Ditto.
Handley - - Rentcharge	1,003 13 10	1,067	Part of Ewerminster.	One	15 0 0	—	Ditto.
Land -	80 0 0						
Hinton St. Mary - Rentcharge	186 0 0	361	Ditto	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	56 0 0						
Margaret Marsh - Rentcharge	64 0 0	83	Ditto	—	—	—	Ditto.
Hungerford - - Rentcharge	620 0 0	2,724	429 0 0	One	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	569 0 0						
Ilsington - - Rentcharge	340 0 0	1,093	313 0 0	One	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	60 0 0						
Ickleton - - - Land -	650 0 0	700	85 0 0	—	—	—	Bishop of Ely.
Ipplepen - - Rentcharge	480 0 0	1,172	119 0 0	One	22 10 0	—	Dean and Canons.
Land -	150 0 0						
Woodlands (part of Ipplepen) - Rentcharge	200 0 0	206	56 0 0	—	—	—	Inhabitants.
Llangorse - - -	168 15 6	401	170 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Northam - - Rentcharge	525 0 0	3,578	200 0 0	—	75 0 0	—	Ditto.
Land -	174 3 0						
Northmerston - Land -	519 12 5	619	127 14 6	—	31 10 0	—	Ditto.
Ogbourne St. George, Rentcharge	698 0 0	522	244 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Ogbourne St. Andrew, Rentcharge	830 0 0	511	160 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.

Schedule (A.)—*continued.*

Parishes.	Annual Value of Tithe or Glebe Land.	Population.	Value of Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy.	Number of Churches.	Augmentation.	Other Grants.	Patronage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
Plympton St. Mary - Rentcharge	1,800 0 0	2,757	150 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	Inhabitants.
Plympton Maurice - -	All paid to vicar.	933	100	—	—	—	Ditto.
Plymstock - - Rentcharge	781 3 6	2,966	188 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	Ditto.
Ruislip - - Corn rent	599 0 0	1,413	462 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	400 0 0						
Saltash - - Rentcharge	1,300 0 0	1,422	170 0 0	—	28 10 0	—	Ditto.
Land -	150 0 0						
Sampford Spiney - Rentcharge	Paid to vicar	443	180 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
with Shaugh - - Rentcharge	295 0 0	698	107 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	Ditto.
Shalbourne - - Rentcharge	861 0 0	1,043	350 0 0	—	—	—	Dean and Canons.
Shiplake - - Rentcharge	647 18 0	565	147 0 0	One	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	248 14 3						
Southmolton - Rentcharge	910 0 0	4,274	200 0 0	—	65 0 0	—	Ditto.
Land -	486 0 0						
Southtawton - Rentcharge	709 0 0	1,871	150 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	110 0 0						
Stapleford - - Rentcharge	420 0 0	296	105 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	Ditto.
Land -	112 0 0						
Sutton Courtney - Rentcharge	1,112 2 11	1,378	180 0 0	—	65 0 0	—	Ditto.
Land -	135 7 6						
and Appleford - - Rentcharge	344 10 0						
Talgarth - - Rentcharge	570 0 0	1,388	250 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	30 0 0						
Thorncroft portion (Leatherhead) - Rentcharge	About 40 0 0	1,740	—	—	—	—	Dean and Chapter of Rochester.
Tintagel - - Rentcharge	239 13 2	1,185	250 0 0	—	—	—	Dean and Canons.
Land -	34 0 0						
Titcombe and Fostbury - - Rentcharge	480 12 6	226	77 0 0	—	7 10 0	—	Ditto.
Land -	42 0 0						
Wantage - - Rentcharge	1,390 0 0	3,650	503 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	Ditto.
Land and house, mill, profits of manor, &c.	200 0 0						
Urchfont - - Rentcharge	1,425 0 0	1,892	237 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	40 0 0						
Uttoxeter - - Rentcharge	725 0 0	4,735	250 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	220 0 0						
Wembury - - Rentcharge	380 0 0	616	133 0 0	—	25 0 0	—	Ditto.
Whaddon - - Rentcharge	385 0 0	345	166 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	145 18 8						
Wraysbury (cum Langley) - - Rentcharge	392 0 0	2,516	445 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Land -	144 7 0						
Woolavington and Puriton - - Rentcharges	165 0 0	900	352 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto.
Lands -	312 1 9						

As it is not stated whether the gross or net annual value is required, the gross amount of rentcharge apportioned on each impropriate rectory is given, from each of which should be deducted 35 or 40 per cent. for parochial rates, deduction of averages since the abolition of the corn laws, costs of collecting, and loss.

SCHEDULE (B.)

LIVINGS IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE DEAN AND CANONS.

Name.	——	Population.	Net Income.	Any house.
			£ s. d.	
Ambrosebury	Wilts	1,172	132 10 2	Yes.
Aberguilly (exclusive of Llanlawdog and Llanpympsaint).	Carmarthen	2,325	164 19 2*	Yes.
Bradninch	Devon	1,834	171 19 4	Yes.
Brixton	Devon	777	114 4 7	No.
Caxton	Cambridge	About 450	109 4 0	Yes.
Combe	Southampton	225	118 1 1	Yes.
Deddington	Oxon	2,178	159 0 0	Yes.
Datchet	Bucks	- -	124 1 4	Yes.
East Beachworth	Surrey	1,300	191 10 0	Yes.
East Ruston (alternate) and Ridlington	Norfolk	- -	208 0 0	Yes.
Ewernminster	Dorset	1,363	322 9 10	
Froxfield	Wilts	618	123 16 2	Yes.
Fulmer	Bucks	- -	355 0 0	Yes.
Glynd	Sussex	325	130 13 10	Yes.
Hartley Westpal	Hants	- -	315 0 0	Yes.
Hungerford	Berks	- -	449 4 6	Yes.
Haseley, Great	Oxon	About 750	790 2 0	Yes.
Hereford, Allhallows	Hereford	4,000	97 0 0	Yes.
St. Martin's (lately divided)	Hereford	- -	95 8 0	Yes.
Ipplepen	Devon	833	130 4 9	Yes.
Ilsington	Devon	1,296	284 4 9	Yes.
Isleworth	Middlesex	7,004	686 0 0	Yes.
Llangorse	Brecon	404	144 13 6	Yes.
Langley-cum-Wyrardisbury	Bucks	2,700	775 9 11	Yes.
Monkland	Hereford	187	197 2 10	No.
Monksilver	Somerset	320	208 4 0	Yes.
Nether Stowey	Somerset	- -	334 0 0	Yes.
Northam	Devon	1,448	259 5 3	Yes.
Northmerston	Bucks	692	155 18 0	Yes.
Ogbourne, St. Andrew	Wilts	494	167 10 8	Yes.
Ogbourne, St. George	Wilts	- -	244 0 0	Yes.
Plymstock	Devon	3,500	181 0 0	Yes.
Plympton, St. Mary	Devon	About 3,000	162 8 6	No.
Plympton, St. Maurice	Devon	933	114 9 2	No.
Puriton and Woolavington	Somerset	About 900	305 18 0	Yes.
Ruislip	Middlesex	- -	462 0 0	Yes.
St. Bennet Finck†	London	383	190 13 4	
St. Germans	Cornwall	2,967	152 18 2	Yes.
Saltash	Cornwall	2,995	139 7 4	Yes.
Sampford Spiney	Devon	366	182 11 6	
Shaugh	Devon	554	133 1 4	Yes.
Shalbourne	Wilts	- -	360 0 0	Yes.
Shiplake	Oxon	565	145 6 10	Yes.
Southmolton	Devon	4,470	224 0 4	Yes.
Southtawton	Devon	1,871	124 5 6	Yes.
Stapleford	Wilts	- -	105 0 0	Yes.
Sutton Courtney	Berks	1,600	174 5 0	Yes.
Talgarth	Brecon	1,450	255 10 2	
Tintagel	Cornwall	1,080	392 18 8	Yes.
Titcombe	Wilts	225	73 0 0	Yes.
Twickenham	Middlesex	- -	717 0 0	Yes.
Urchfont	Wilts	1,700	354 15 6	Yes.
Uttoxeter	Stafford	4,376	300 0 0	Yes.
Wantage	Berks	3,000	625 2 2	Yes.
West Ilsley	Berks	- -	650 0 0	Yes.
Wembury Chapel	Devon	577	113 15 4	No.
Whaddon	Cambridge	345	169 0 7	Yes.

NOTE.—Although the sums given in the fourth column are headed "Net Income" the amount of the rentcharge *apportioned* has in each case been brought into account, and no deduction has been made in respect of the decrease thereof according to the average price of corn.

The population of the respective parishes was not returned in all cases.

* Correct amount not returned. † Held with St. Peter-le-Poer.

Schedule (B.)—*continued.*

AUGMENTATIONS TO VICARAGES.

——	Old Payments by Chapter. £ s. d.	——	New Payments by Chapter. £ s. d.
Caxton - -	—	Augmented in 1831 with 15*l.*; increased in 1834 to - - - -	22 10 0
Deadington -	10 0 0	Increased to 25*l.* in 1832 - -	15 0 0
Datchet - -	5 0 0	„ to 20*l.* in 1816 - -	15 0 0
Handley Chapel -	—	Augmented in 1844 with - -	15 0 0
Iwerneminster -	—	„ in 1842 with - -	15 0 0
Northmerston -	—	„ in 1827 with 7*l.* 10*s.*; increased in 1833 to -	31 10 0
Saltash - -	—	„ in 1819 with 15*l.*; increased in 1832 to 18*l.*; in 1833 to	28 10 0
Sutton Courtney -	—	„ in 1832 with 20*l.*; increased in 1833 to 42*l.* 10*s.*; in 1834 to 45*l.*; in 1840 to - -	65 0 0
Wantage Grove Chapel	—	„ in 1833 with - -	20 0 0
Aberguily - -	—	„ with 15*l.* in 1847 - -	15 0 0
Brixton - -	—	„ in 1833 with - -	15 0 0
Bradninch - -	20 0 0	Increased in 1832 to 45*l.*; in 1833 to 70*l.*	50 0 0
Froxfield - -	6 13 4	„ in 1832 to 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in 1833 to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* - -	20 0 0
St. Germans - -	—	Augmented in 1824 with 6*l.*; increased in 1832 to 30*l.*; in 1833 to - -	48 0 0
Do. Tideford Chapel	—	Given as endowment in 1852 - -	15 0 0
Ipplepen - -	—	Augmented in 1824 with 7*l.* 10*s.*; increased in 1832 to 15*l.*; increased in 1833 to -	22 10 0
Northam - -	—	„ in 1826 with 7*l.* 10*s.*; increased in 1832 to 37*l.* 10*s.*; in 1833 to 52*l.* 10*s.*; in 1834 to 60*l.*; in 1836 to -	75 0 0
Ottery St. Mary -	—	„ in 1840 with 20*l.*; increased in 1847 to - - -	35 0 0
Plymstock - -	15 0 0	Increased in 1828 to 30*l.* - - -	15 0 0
Plympton St. Mary -	31 0 0	„ in 1832 to 51*l.*; in 1833 to 71*l.*	40 0 0
Stapleford - -	2 10 0	„ in 1819 to 17*l.* 10*s.* - -	15 0 0
Southmolton - -	15 0 0	„ in 1833 to 37*l.* 10*s.*; in 1834 to 60*l.*; in 1838 to 80*l.* -	65 0 0
Shaugh - -	—	Augmented in 1816 with 15*l.*; increased in 1832 to 22*l.* 10*s.*; in 1833 to	30 0 0
Tidcombe - -	—	„ in 1832 with 7*l.* 10*s.* - -	7 10 0
Wembury - -	—	„ in 1833 with 25*l.* - -	25 0 0
		£	720 10 0

Schedule (B.)—*continued.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SCHOOLS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1833.	School at Talgarth	20	0	0
1834.	Ditto at Northmerston	20	0	0
	Ditto at Northam	20	0	0
	Ditto at Saltash	5	5	0
1836.	Whaddon Sunday school	2	0	0
1837.	Repairs of old house at Crendon for school	5	0	0
	Iwerneminster building school	10	0	0
	Whaddon Sunday school	2	0	0
1839.	Urchfont national school	8	8	0
	East Ruston towards building school	10	0	0
	Whaddon school	2	0	0
1840.	Urchfont school	8	0	0
	Whaddon school	2	0	0
	Handley	10	0	0
	Windsor class rooms, national school	10	0	0
1841.	Addleston school	10	0	0
	Anstey school	20	0	0
	Whaddon school	2	0	0
	Ipplepen school	10	0	0
	Glynde school	5	0	0
	Urchfont school	8	8	0
	Ruislip school	15	0	0
1843.	Appledore school	15	0	0
	Hinton St. Mary school	15	0	0
	Saltash school	10	0	0
	Chertsey school	10	0	0
	Whaddon school	2	0	0
	Urchfont school	8	16	0
1845.	Whaddon school	4	0	0
1846.	Aberguily school	15	0	0
	Whaddon school	2	0	0
	Heath and Reach (Leighton Buzzard) school	25	0	0
1847.	Langley school	10	0	0
	Monksilver school	10	0	0
	Bray new school	20	0	0
1848.	Shiplake school	20	0	0
	Membury school	5	0	0
	Ruislip school	10	0	0
	Wantage school	25	0	0
	West Ilsley school	10	0	0
	Langley (second subscription)	10	0	0
1849.	Anstey school	25	0	0
	Sutton Courtney	120	0	0
1851.	Ruislip	15	0	0
1852.	Oxford diocesan training school	40	0	0
	Deddington new school	50	0	0
		681	17	0
	Model cottages	50	0	0
		£731	17	0

Schedule (B.)—*continued.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PAYMENTS FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

For 20 *Years ending* 1832.

		£	s.	d.
1813.	Donation to vicar of Stapleford	50	0	0
	Berks clergy subscription	10	10	0
1814.	Ditto ditto	10	10	0
1815.	Subscription to Hungerford church	325	0	0
1816.	Berks clergy subscription	10	10	0
1818.	Subscription for building churches	210	0	0
	Berks clergy subscription	10	10	0
1821.	Subscription to Windsor church	100	0	0
	Gift to Rev. Mr. Pinnock, vicar of Northmerston	25	0	0
	Yearly payment to him	14	0	0
	Gift to Mr. Wade, vicar of	50	0	0
1822.	Mr. Pinnock (Northmerston)	14	0	0
1823.	Repairs of chancel, Shiplake	84	0	0
	Mr. Pinnock	14	0	0
1824.	Ditto	14	0	0
	Subscription for building churches in Canada	20	0	0
	Church Building Society	100	0	0
1825.	Gift to Rev. R. Webb, vicar of Langley	100	0	0
	Repair of vicarage house at Amesbury	100	0	0
	Gift to Rev. Mr. Pinnock's widow	20	0	0
1826.	Enlargement of All Saints church, Hereford	20	0	0
1828.	Rebuilding Uttoxeter church	100	0	0
	Plymstock church repairs	20	0	0
	Chapel at Heath, subscription	15	0	0
	Sampford Spiney church enlargement	5	0	0
1829.	Uttoxeter church	100	0	0
	Amesbury vicarage augmentation	100	0	0
1830.	St. German's parsonage house repairs	10	0	0
	Comb ditto	10	0	0
	Ottery, St. Mary, stone screen	20	0	0
1832.	Society for Propagation of Gospel	100	0	0
	Subscription for rebuilding churches at Barbadoes	50	0	0
	Rev. Mr. Jay	10	0	0
	Northmerston church repairs	15	0	0
		1,857	0	0

For 20 *Years ending* 1852.

		£	s.	d.
1833.	Expenses of deeds of augmentation	57	1	9
	Bray church repairs	15	0	0
	Sacramental fund	5	0	0
	Protestant clergy in Ireland, distressed	100	0	0
	District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	2	0	0
1834.	Expenses of deeds of augmentation	32	0	6
	To curate of Saltash	100	0	0
	Northmerston church, surveying chancel	5	18	0
1835.	Expenses of deeds of augmentation	19	13	10
	Clergy in Canada	100	0	0
	Churches and glebe houses in West Indies	50	0	0
	To Sutton Courtney and Sutton Wick	8	8	0
	Southmolton galleries in church	20	0	0
1836.	Chertsey, subscription towards church	50	0	0
	Sarisbury chapel of ease	20	0	0
	Sacramental fund	3	0	0
	Irish clergy	100	0	0
	Northam, expenses of deed of augmentation	6	10	0
1837.	Caxton, repairs of parsonage house	20	0	0
	Appledore, towards building chapel	100	0	0
	Metropolitan Church Building Society	50	0	0
1839.	Deddington, repairs of chancel	141	0	0
	Plymouth, towards building church	20	0	0
	Oxford, towards Martyrs Memorial	20	0	0
	Church Union Society	20	0	0
1840.	Windsor, towards new church	200	0	0
	Church Union	20	0	0
	Bray church repairs	25	0	0
	Twickenham, towards new church	50	0	0
	To vicar Sampford Spiney	20	0	0
	Uttoxeter church	10	0	0
1841.	Abergwili new church	50	0	0
	Do. do.	30	0	0
	Addlestone parsonage house	40	0	0

Schedule (B.)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
1841.	Haseley church repairs	50	0	0
	Great Bedwin church repairs	20	0	0
1842.	Hereford new church	50	0	0
	Ditto cathedral	50	0	0
	New church Great Bedwin	20	0	0
	Colonial bishops	50	0	0
	Society for Propagating Gospel	50	0	0
1843.	Haseley church subscription	10	0	0
	Chapel St. Germans	30	0	0
	Windsor new church second subscription	100	0	0
	Northmerston church repairs	29	8	8
1844.	Bishop of Australia for his diocese	50	0	0
	Abergwili, to Rev. John Hughes	30	0	0
	Rev. F. Coke, parsonage, Plymstock	50	0	0
	Deddington church repairs	20	0	0
1845.	Nottingham, repairs of St. Mary's church	10	0	0
	Plymouth, ditto of St. Andrew's	10	0	0
	Hereford, St. Martin's chancel	50	0	0
	Haslemere Bassetsbury new church	20	0	0
1846.	Church Building Society	50	0	0
	Ickleton new parsonage	50	0	0
	Betchworth new church	25	0	0
	Stirt (Urchfont)	20	0	0
1847.	Colonial bishops	100	0	0
1848.	Tidgrave (new church)	10	0	0
1849.	Rochley (Ogbourne) new church	25	0	0
1850.	Kingsclere church	10	0	0
	Leighton Buzzard new parsonage	25	0	0
	Do. to new church at Tideford, St. Germans, Cornwall	100	0	0
1851.	Nether Stowey church repairs	25	0	0
	Plympton Maurice chancel roof	10	0	0
	Llanlawdogg (Abergwili) church	10	0	0
	Membury ditto	10	0	0
1852.	Heath, Leighton Buzzard parsonage	20	0	0
	Kidmore End district church	20	0	0
	Total	2,720	0	9

Summary.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of subscriptions to schools, &c.	731	17	0
Ditto for spiritual purposes	2,720	0	9
Total	3,451	17	9

	£	s.	d.
Yearly average of the above 20 years	172	11	10
Permanent yearly augmentation to vicarages	720	10	0
Augmentation to the lay clerks from the year 1847 by adding 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for attendance at chapel, average per annum	270	0	0
Total amount of yearly payments and augmentations made during the last 20 years	1,162	1	10

Mem.—This yearly sum of 1,162*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* is paid from the annual corporate revenues of the dean and canons.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, WOLVERHAMPTON.

St. Peter's Rectory, Wolverhampton,
24th May 1853.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE given much attention to the queries sent from the Cathedral Commissioners, but I find myself quite unable to answer them. But perhaps a statement will serve as well. There were originally by charter of Queen Mary restoring the collegiate church of St. Peter Wolverhampton, (dated 26th December, first of her reign,) a dean and seven prebendaries, with a sacrist, who were constituted a corporation, with seal, &c. The deanery, however, was attached to that of Windsor. The church was constituted a royal free chapel, which it still remains, and the whole parish made a royal peculiar, free from episcopal or even archiepiscopal visitation. One of the prebendaries was official of the peculiar. But at the death of Dean Hobart in 1846 the deanery became suppressed (by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.), and the prebendaries began a course of extinguishment. (I should mention that in 1811 the sacrist had been made "perpetual curate of Wolverhampton.") In April 1847 I became perpetual curate, the parish of Wolverhampton then including (as for many purposes it does at present) the town itself, Bilston, Willenhall, Wednesfield, Pelsall, Hatherton, &c., with an aggregate population of little short of 100,000. The peculiar was abolished by Order in Council a few months before my coming here. In 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 95.) an Act was passed creating my (the collegiate) church with its particular ecclesiastical district into a rectory, and all the other districts were made vicarages. I should state that the whole of the chapter revenues had formerly gone to the dean (save a portion under the Act of 1835, commonly called Hobart's Act, reserving for the perpetual curate who also as sacrist had certain rentcharges to the amount of about 100*l.* per annum, and a similar amount from a fine invested in the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty producing a similar amount). The prebendaries had some fines and rents, but of no great amount. The prebend of Feathertone was the best. The only prebendaries now remaining are the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Rev. T.C. Fell, Rev. T. Walker, and the Rev. W. Birkett. All, excepting the last but one, have, I believe, parted with their interest to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners He retains a considerable income, as I understand, and I would refer you to him. All the capitular revenues, with this exception, and all the endowments, money in the funds, &c., belonging to me as perpetual curate, (save 35*l.* rentcharge from the Duke of Cleveland, lessee for three yet existing lives, which was reserved to me to make a sort of ground for giving the title of rector,) also were transferred. The whole proceeds were to be (by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.) laid out in providing for the spiritual destitution of the parish. This has been more than done; but for these particulars I would refer you to Mr. Chalk, the Secretary, and Mr. Meadows White, Solicitor to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The only sub-officers are three singing men paid 4*l.* a year by the lessee of the deanery.

I had, as perpetual curate, a right to present to St. George's in this town, and to St. Mary's Bilston, but never exercised it, and by Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 95. I assented to the patronage being transferred to the bishop.

The fabric of the collegiate church is in a very dilapidated condition, but two years ago a public subscription was commenced, to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners added an equal amount up to 3,000*l.* on their part, and repairs are in progress under Mr. Christian's direction which will cost 6,000*l.*

I scarcely know whether I can give any further information. We have no capitular funds, and, excepting Mr. Walker, no remunerated prebendaries. I am paid a fixed composition by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by Order in Council of 10th February 1852, to which and a former Order of 30th March 1849 I refer you. My predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Oliver, published a volume in which all the information which could (or can) be obtained was given, with copies of charters and documents from Edward the Confessor downwards, and also Queen Mary's charter, all of which are in the archives of St. George's Windsor. I will endeavour to procure a copy of the book, and transmit it to you. I regret to say that we possess no documents, excepting a complete set of births, deaths, and marriage registers from 1603. All have disappeared either by destruction or by theft. Of course something like a terrier may be found in the Tithe Commissioners Office as there was an award, &c.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
J. OSMOND DAKEYNE, M.A.,
Rector.

The Rev. R. Jones, M.A.,
Secretary to Cathedral Commission

SOUTHWELL COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

Original Constitution.

1. What was the constitution of the body as originally established?
2. How many and what members and officers had it?
3. What were the duties of each?
4. What was the residence required?
5. How is such residence defined by the statutes?

The church of Southwell is of very ancient foundation, and is both collegiate and parochial. It was surrendered to Henry VIII., and re-founded by him in the following year, and the same confirmed by Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; the latter gave new statutes to this church in the twenty-seventh year of her reign for sixteen prebendaries, a vicar general, a registrar and receiver, an auditor, chapter clerk, a porter, and a verger; each prebendary had his minor canon; and a parish vicar; an organist, six singing men and six singing boys, and four probationers. Other officers by statute,—chimers, bellows-blower, dog-whipper.

Present Constitution.

1. What is the present constitution of the body?

Collegiate and parochial. The present constitution is gradually to be suppressed by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. s. 12.

2. How many and what members and officers has it?

Now having six canons, two minor canons, and the full choir.
The rector and his curate are not members of the corporate body.

3. What are the duties of each?

Attendance at service twice every day.

4. What residence is required?

Of one canon. The archdeacon of Nottingham, Canon of Worcester, is now perpetual residentiary.

5. What is understood to constitute residence?

Living in the residence house, superintending and assisting in the services of the church, and preaching the morning sermons.

6. In what respect, if any, have the original statutes been modified before or after the Reformation?

This requires an answer which an enclosed copy of the existing statutes will furnish.

7. What will be the constitution of the capitular body when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have taken full effect?

The archdeacon of Nottingham becomes ipso facto Rector on the first avoidance of the benefice (4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. s. 12.)

8. Are any of the canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office in the cathedral?

The vicar-general must be one of them, which office is held now by the archdeacon.

9. Are any canonries in whole or in part annexed to any office or benefice not in the cathedral?

None.

10. Have the canons residentiary houses annexed to their stalls, and do they reside in them?

There is a most excellent and very spacious house of residence, coach-house, stables, and garden, previously occupied by each canon who took his turn of residence. This house, by an arrangement and agreement between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Archdeacon of Nottingham, is conveyed to him as long as he continues canon. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, having commuted all the property of the capitular body, undertake to supply residence by substitutes, to be approved by the bishop, in the event of the archdeacon vacating his canonry and office, having stipulated that should any other canon be called upon to reside, or be disposed to do so, he must find a dwelling for himself.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

1. What is the number of vicars or minor canons?

Two.

2. How are they appointed?

Canons minor are appointed by the chapter.

3. To what regulations are they subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties on Sundays and week-days in the cathedral or collegiate church?

They take the daily services by weekly rotation. The parish Rector takes the Sunday morning reading, and the entire third evening service, and has the cure of souls of the parish. The Residentiary takes all the morning sermons on Sunday, and on other days.

4. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

Minor canons are paid 150*l.* by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

5. Do they jointly constitute a corporation?

No.

6. Do they hold benefices or curacies with their minor canonries? And under what regulations?

Yes, if within three miles of the town, and so as not to interfere with their collegiate duties.

7. Have the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict. been applied to them either as respects their number or emoluments?

They have now been reduced from six to two. The organist has now a minor canon's house, and a salary of 80*l.* per annum, paid by Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

III.—THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

Yes; one, a grammar school. The choristers attend a school in the town, and are paid for by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the chapter, or the canon residentiary as their representative.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

14*l.* from Ecclesiastical Commissioners; 12*l.* an old grant to the master.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

There is an excellent and spacious schoolhouse and school. But the school and schoolhouse are the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who contend that they are only required to find a schoolroom, and therefore require the schoolhouse to be let, with a preference to the schoolmaster as tenant.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

A few prizes are given by voluntary subscription.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

Yes.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

No foundation boys; the number of scholars now very small, for want of endowment, although it was a very flourishing school when the head master was one of the minor canons, and could hold a chapter benefice.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

1. What is the number of lay vicars or clerks?

Six singing men.

2. What are their emoluments?

Four at 50*l.*, two at 10*l.*, per annum, each.

3. Do they constitute a corporation?

No.

4. To what regulations are they subject with regard to attendance and performance of their duties in the church?

The four are present at all services, unless absent by permission of the canon residentiary. Two others attend on Sundays.

5. What is the number of choristers, and what allowance do they receive?

Six. Some 2*l.* 16*s.* a quarter; others less, together with their schooling, and four probationers, who receive education gratuitously; the choristers receive, each, 5*l.* when they are apprenticed out.

6. Are there any beadsmen or almsmen, and do they usually attend the service of the church, and what are their allowances?

No.

7. Are there any other statutable officers, and what are their emoluments? Have their duties in any case become obsolete?

A vicar general with a salary from the chapter of five marks, and the same to his registrar, a receiver and an auditor, organist, a porter, a sexton, a clerk, and a verger. The porter and verger receive salaries of 20*l.* or 30*l.* each per annum from Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sexton and clerk and bell-ringers by fees. The offices of receiver and auditor done away by the commutation with the said Commissioners.

V.—SERVICES.

1. How many services are there in the cathedral on Sundays, and how many on week-days, and at what hours, and which of such services are choral?

Three on Sundays, two of which are choral, and two on every week-day choral.

Time of service on Sundays, half past ten, half past two, half past six.

2. What is the number of men and boys actually attending in the choir on Sundays and week-days respectively, and what additions have been made to their numbers, or have any diminutions taken place, within the last twenty years?

All are required to attend on Sundays, and once a day on week-days.

3. At which of the services is there a sermon, and in what part of the cathedral is it preached?

Three every Sunday, from the pulpit in the choir.

4. How often is the Holy Communion administered in the cathedral?

Once every month, and upon the three great festivals, at an early hour in the morning.

5. Is there any officer whose duty it is to deliver divinity lectures in the cathedral, and are such lectures delivered in the cathedral or elsewhere?

Edward the VI. settled a pension for a lecture on Sunday afternoon; this was dropped in 1641. Archbishop Sharp, in 1692, applied to the Crown for restitution, which was ultimately so far granted that an order was made for 500*l.*, to be paid in four years from the tenth of the diocese of Lincoln, the interest of which sum was paid to the minor canon preaching the afternoon Sunday sermon, and is included in the new salary from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of 150*l.* to each of them.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

1. What is the state of the fabric?

Gradually and rapidly advancing to a most beautiful and efficient state.

2 What are the funds for its maintenance?

By the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under a special clause in the Act of Parliament (4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. s. 12.) which provides also for all the services of the church and choir.

3. What sums have been expended upon it during the last fourteen years, and from what sources, specifying the amount from each?

Very large for the last four years upon the fabric.

4. Besides the stalls assigned to members of the chapter, are there any seats or pews appropriated to other persons, and are any of them let?

They are and have been let for the maintenance of the third full evening service on Sundays.

N.B.—As Archdeacon and Canon Residentiary it is only an act of justice for me to state, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have been most liberal in the recent and most efficient repairs of this ancient and beautiful structure, which was in a state of imminent danger four years since, but is now sustained in its original condition, and reparation is still going forward towards an early completion of the whole.

I should add, that the ancient and spacious collegiate church consists of a noble Norman nave, an exquisite choir, a singularly beautiful chapter house, as well as a treasury or fire-proof registry, a library, residence house, minor canons houses, all in a most perfect state of repair.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

1. Of what parishes does the chapter hold the tithes in whole or in part?

Apply to Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

2. What is the annual value of the rectorial tithe and glebe?
3. In whom is the patronage vested of the vicarage or perpetual curacy?

The chapter, so long as a canon remains, has the patronage of about twenty livings, some also attached to the separate stalls. (The Archdeacon of Normanton has the patronage of Southwell Rectory, although the Cathedral Act, without his consent, states, "This rectory to be attached to the archdeaconry on the first avoidance.")

4. What is the population of each of those parishes?
5. What is the value of the vicarage or perpetual curacy of each, and from what sources derived?
6. What is the number of churches in each parish with or without districts?
7. Have any and which vicarages or perpetual curacies been augmented under the powers of the 1st & 2d William IV., chapter 45, and to what amount?
8. Have any and what other annual or occasional grants been made to such vicarages or perpetual curacies?

Refer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners or to the chapter clerk.

VIII.—VISITOR.

1. Who is the visitor?

The Bishop of Lincoln.

2. Have you any account of ancient visitations or of recent ones?
3. Can you supply copies of any questions put in them?

Yes, many, amongst the records in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

4. What are the powers of the visitor?

The usual.

5. Are his general powers modified by any special custom?

No.

6. Is there any interpreter of the statutes other than the visitor, and has any application been made to such interpreter since the Reformation?

No.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

1. What are the relations between the bishop and the chapter as defined by charter, statutes, or composition?
2. What are the rights of the bishop with respect to the cathedral church?

See statutes now sent. He has an episcopal throne in the choir.

3. Has the bishop any portion of the common fund of the church, or any pension or payment from the chapter?

No.

4. Do the dean and canons assist the bishop in examination for Holy Orders, and in imposition of hands, and in the proceedings of the bishop's court according to the canons of A.D. 1603? (Canons xxxv. cxxii.)

No.

X.—LIBRARY.

1. Is there a library?

Yes.

2. Of how many volumes does it consist?

1,511 volumes.

Is it accessible to any other than members of the chapter, and under what regulations?

No; except by permission of the canon residentiary.

4. Is there any separate endowment or other source of support for the same?

None, and many valuable works perishing for want of funds.

XI.—THE CITY.

1. What parishes in the city are in the patronage of the chapter?
2. What is the population of each?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there a house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in any of these parishes?

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

1. What other parishes are in the patronage of the chapter?

About twenty. The chapter when they commuted their property reserved their patronage.

2. What is the population of each of these?
3. What is the income of the cure?
4. Is there any house of residence?
5. Have any churches or chapels been erected by the chapter in these parishes?

Refer to the bishop's annual returns.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

1. Has any increase of curates been effected from the chapter funds?

Yes.

2. What is the amount of aid afforded by the chapter from its corporate revenues for spiritual objects in the diocese, or in parishes connected with the capitular body, or for religious purposes generally?

XIV.—DIOCESAN SEMINARIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to establish a seminary for the training of candidates for Holy Orders in connexion with the cathedral, and, if so, with what success?

No.

2. Are there any houses in the precincts belonging to the chapter available for such purposes?

None but the schoolhouse and school already alluded to.

XV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Has any endeavour been made to found a training school in connexion with the cathedral for masters of parochial schools, and with what success?

No.

GEORGE WILKINS, D.D.,
Archdeacon of Nottingham,
and Canon Residentiary of Southwell.

Residence House, 13th May 1853.

CATHEDRAL COMMISSION.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of CANTERBURY, for each of the Seven Years ending 20th November 1852.

	1845–6.	1846–7.	1847–8.	1848–9.	1849–50.	1850–1.	1851–2.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate, if any	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	26 15 0	26 15 0	26 15 0	26 15 0	74 16 11	236 15 8	487 15 5	
Ditto let on building leases	1,185 4 8	1,200 17 0	1,077 1 8	1,721 4 4	1,838 3 11	1,851 6 0	1,884 2 6	
Rentcharges	32 10 9	32 10 9	32 10 9	32 10 9	32 10 9	32 10 9	32 10 9	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax, (including also hospitia, corn rents, double or septennial rents, and additional rents, income tax deducted)	4,834 13 6	5,062 2 8	4,570 11 0	4,461 14 1	4,468 5 8	4,296 14 7	4,495 3 6	
Profits of manors	426 10 8	501 0 5	316 9 1	467 5 0	366 2 2	276 16 3	273 1 10	
„ woods, quarries, &c.	313 12 0	603 7 10	316 2 2	813 17 7	757 18 5	1,251 11 5	908 12 0	
Dividends on public or other securities	135 8 7	437 1 7	384 5 6	421 1 6	233 5 4	45 9 2	45 9 2	
Fines on Leases for years	6,250 4 11	12,391 15 8	10,870 14 11	11,583 13 6	12,948 13 8	13,282 16 4	13,839 6 2	
Fines on Do. by incoming Receiver	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,503 15 2	
Fines on Leases for lives	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	397 4 7	—	
Income from other sources	174 17 10	246 12 8	1,251 8 8	753 12 8	108 2 4	87 13 0	741 16 10	
Total annual Income	13,379 17 11	20,502 3 7	18,845 18 9	20,281 14 5	20,827 19 2	21,758 17 9	25,211 13 4	

Canterbury, 15th September 1853.

Dan. Finch, Auditor.

	1845–6.			1846–7.			1847–8.			1848–9.			1849–50.			1850–1.			1851–2.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends, *i.e.* stipends to statutable officers:																					
Dean	300 0 0			300 0 0			300 13 4			300 0 0			300 0 0			300 0 0			300 13 4		
Canons	365 1 3			361 6 3			361 17 6			361 6 3			361 6 3			341 1 8			321 13 4		
Official allowances: Dean	52 11 0	879 2 8		51 14 0	882 2 11		52 0 0	867 0 6		51 12 0	863 18 7		51 18 0	854 16 7		51 19 0	833 16 8		51 14 0	818 6 10	
Official allowances: Vice-dean	23 15 0			22 18 0			23 4 0			22 16 0			23 2 0			23 3 0			22 18 0		
Official allowances: Receiver	107 5 0			118 0 0			100 5 0			100 5 0			89 15 0			88 15 0			92 2 6		
Official allowances: Treasurer	30 10 0			28 4 8			29 0 8			27 19 4			28 15 4			28 18 0			29 5 8		
Six preachers	- - -	177 4 5		- - -	177 4 5		- - -	177 4 5		- - -	177 4 5		- - -	177 4 5		- - -	177 4 5		- - -	177 4 5	
Minor canons	481 2 0			480 13 9			479 13 0			478 12 0			478 12 0			478 12 0			513 15 0		
Precentor	42 10 0	542 6 0		42 10 0	541 17 8		42 10 0	540 17 0		42 10 0	539 16 0		42 10 0	539 16 0		42 10 0	539 16 0		42 10 0	574 19 0	
Sacrist	18 14 0			18 14 0			18 14 0			18 14 0			18 14 0			18 14 0			18 14 0		
Organist	115 0 0			115 0 0			115 0 0			115 0 0			115 0 0			115 0 0			115 0 0		
Lay clerks, 12	500 0 0			510 0 0			510 0 0			530 0 0			675 5 0			823 9 6			844 16 0		
Schoolmaster of choristers	20 0 0	715 0 0		20 0 0	725 0 0		20 0 0	725 0 0		20 0 0	745 0 0		20 0 0	890 5 0		24 0 0	1,042 9 6		24 0 0	1,063 16 0	
Choristers, 10	80 0 0			80 0 0			80 0 0			80 0 0			80 0 0			80 0 0			80 0 0		
Head-master of King's Grammar School	94 14 0			94 14 0			94 14 0			94 14 0			94 14 0			94 14 0			94 14 0		
Under master	59 17 4	219 0 6		59 17 4	214 15 6		59 17 10	216 4 4		59 18 4	219 1 6		59 18 4	219 1 6		59 18 4	243 9 0		59 18 4	240 11 1	
King's scholars, 39 to 50	64 9 2			60 4 2			61 12 6			63 7 11			64 9 2			88 16 8			85 18 9		
Vesturers, 2	14 6 8			14 11 8			14 11 8			14 11 8			14 6 8			14 6 8			14 6 8		
Vergers, 2	18 13 8			17 16 8			18 2 8			17 14 8			18 0 8			20 6 8			30 11 8		
Porters, 2	42 3 0	183 19 4		42 3 0	183 7 4		42 3 0	183 16 4		42 3 0	18 5 4		42 3 0	186 14 4		42 3 0	189 18 4		42 3 0	231 11 4	
Bellringers, 4	28 0 0			28 0 0			28 6 0			28 0 0			28 0 0			32 10 0			64 0 0		
Beadsmen, 12	80 16 0			80 16 0			80 19 0			80 16 0			84 4 0			80 12 0			80 10 0		
Auditor	- - -	34 11 8		- - -	34 11 8		- - -	34 11 8		- - -	34 11 8		- - -	34 11 8		- - -	34 11 8		- - -	34 11 8	
Surveyor	- - -	464 9 4		- - -	464 9 4		- - -	464 9 4		- - -	350 0 0		- - -	350 0 0		- - -	350 0 0		- - -	350 0 0	
2. Other stipends:—																					
London surveyor	- - -			- - -			- - -														
Sub-librarian										80 0 0			80 0 0			80 0 0			80 0 0		
Watchmen	30 0 0			30 0 0			30 0 0			30 0 0			30 0 0			30 0 0			30 0 0		
Organ-blower	108 19 0	148 19 0		112 8 0	152 8 0		135 4 0	175 4 0		114 8 0	234 8 0		135 4 0	255 4 0		133 14 0	257 14 0		95 14 0	219 14 0	
Seasalter water-bailiff	10 0 0			10 0 0			10 0 0			10 0 0			10 0 0			10 0 0			10 0 0		
	- - -			- - -			- - -						- - -			4 0 0			4 0 0		
3. Pensions	- - -	250 2 10		- - -	250 2 10		- - -	250 2 10		- - -	250 2 10		- - -	250 2 10		- - -	250 2 11		- - -	250 6 9	
4. Repairs:—																					
Fabric of church																					
Cathedral precincts	- - -	1,877 4 8		- - -	2,507 18 7		- - -	1,900 0 8		- - -	1,804 17 9		- - -	1,778 0 8		- - -	1,506 4 3		- - -	1,713 5 5	
Chancels	- - -	50 0 0		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—	
Bridges and roads	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	- - -	51 10 0		- - -	51 10 2		- - -	71 10 2		- - -	71 10 2		- - -	71 10 2		- - -	71 10 2		- - -	71 10 2	
6. Expenses of woods	- - -	138 3 5		- - -	124 10 10		- - -	208 0 1		- - -	181 16 1		- - -	137 8 3		- - -	153 7 8		- - -	116 14 1	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries of bailiffs	- - -	145 11 2		- - -	193 10 6		- - -	154 13 9		- - -	173 3 11		- - -	162 4 4		- - -	161 15 11		- - -	169 11 7	
8. Rates and taxes	453 9 0			762 10 4			451 13 11			420 14 2			372 5 7			403 1 8			450 13 6		
Insurance	38 9 5	491 18 5		38 9 6	800 19 10		38 9 6	490 3 5		38 9 6	459 3 8		38 9 6	410 15 1		38 9 6	441 11 2		38 9 6	489 3 0	
9. Interest on monies borrowed, less income tax	877 14 11			807 8 9			826 17 5			788 16 3			699 10 2			642 8 10			676 2 9		
In repayment of ditto, instalments	625 0 0	1,502 14 11		625 0 0	1,432 8 9		625 0 0	1,451 17 5		625 0 0	1,413 16 3		625 0 0	1,324 10 2		625 0 0	1,267 8 10		1,425 0 0	2,101 2 9	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	- - -	665 9 8		- - -	689 7 3		- - -	590 13 9		- - -	711 5 0		- - -	803 2 9		- - -	728 8 2		- - -	1,306 2 5	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	- - -	87 5 10		- - -	222 10 10		- - -	10 0 0		- - -	92 14 9		- - -	65 19 8		- - -	73 18 6		- - -	62 13 0	
12. Dividends to the dean (appointed 1845)	- - -	912 13 0		- - -	1,463 16 0		- - -	230 15 0		- - -	1,335 16 0		- - -	1,455 8 0		- - -	1,678 14 0		- - -	2,041 1 0	
Dividends among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.																					
Dividends among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	- - -	4,102 11 2		- - -	6,577 2 0		- - -	5,540 10 7		- - -	6,013 8 1		- - -	6,547 0 9		- - -	6,948 2 6		- - -	8,165 10 10	
Substitutes allowance, 1845–1846	- - -	242 14 2		- - -	194 3 4		- - -	194 3 4		- - -	194 3 4		- - -	113 5 4		—	—		—	—	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	1,426 2 3			2,262 5 9			1,903 19 6			2,069 16 9			2,272 8 3			3,264 11 7			4,243 16 8		
Less substitutes allowances, 1846 £194 3 4	less	1,228 15 11		less	2,064 19 5		less	1,706 13 2		less	1,872 10 5		less	2,155 19 11		less	3,260 7 7		less	4,239 12 8	
Auditor making up account 3 3 0	197 6 4	3 3 0		197 6 4	3 3 0		197 6 4	3 3 0		197 6 4	3 3 0		116 8 4	3 3 0		4 4 0	4 4 0		4 4 0	4 4 0	
14. Legal expenses	- - -	126 9 4		- - -	137 14 4		- - -	51 7 2		- - -	6 11 0		- - -	7 15 0		- - -	7 7 0		- - -	16 4 10	
15. Other expenses	- - -	1,251 9 3		- - -	1,078 8 5		- - -	827 6 6		- - -	660 2 4		- - -	613 17 3		- - -	379 17 3		- - -	607 7 0	
16. Balance to preceding treasurer	- - -	1,818 10 1		- - -	4,931 1 5		- - -	5,597 0 9		- - -	4,816 10 5		- - -	3,125 4 10		- - -	1,705 2 4		- - -	548 4 1	
Total Expenditure	- - -	18,310 19 4		- - -	26,099 4 4		- - -	23,662 9 2		- - -	23,406 19 3		- - -	22,533 1 6		- - -	22,307 1 10		- - -	25,613 7 11	
		9 canons, 10th, 60 days.			9 canons.			9 canons.			9 canons.			9 canons.			9 canons, reduced to 8, 12th May.			8 canons.	

N.B.—In addition to the above dividends and payments to Ecclesiastical Commissioners is the produce of allotments of wood called Woodacres; a portion of woodland was formerly set out to each member of the chapter, minor canons, and inferior officers, to be cut or disposed of by each individual at his pleasure. The underwood subsequently was all sold by the surveyor, who paid to each individual the produce of his portion, and the money never came into the hands of the treasurer, nor was any account entered in the chapter books.

15th September 1853.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of YORK, for each of the Seven Years ending 31st December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of the fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	1,684 5 5	1,668 9 4	1,528 10 7	1,591 14 8	1,680 14 10	1,545 18 2	1,524 18 10	
Rentcharges in hand (net, after deducting rates, &c.)	1,135 9 8	1,119 3 2	1,117 6 3	1,122 0 3	1,113 4 1	1,094 12 10	1,053 9 3	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	124 0 0	149 16 4	179 4 10	164 17 6	148 10 2	167 10 0	*79 16 4	* The reduction under this head arises from the dean and chapter having commuted their capitular estates with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
Profits of manors	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	106 8 6	Nil.	Nil.	
Dividends on public or other securities	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	
Fines on — Leases for years	Nil.	329 12 10	546 4 2	1,000 17 0	349 6 8	698 19 8	29 7 0	
Fines on — Leases for lives	691 2 2	347 14 5	295 2 10	Nil.	476 7 9	Nil.	23 17 10	
Income from other sources	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	†328 1 4	† This head of revenue is increased by including in 1852 the first half year's commutation allowance.
Total annual Income	3,648 2 3	3,628 1 1	3,679 13 8	3,892 14 5	3,887 17 0	3,520 5 8	3,041 7 7	

York, 23d August 1853.

Charles Alfred Thiselton, Chapter Clerk.

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of YORK, for each of the Seven Years ending 31st December.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Canons	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Minor canons	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Other officers	214 5 4	214 5 4	214 5 4	214 5 4	214 5 4	214 5 4	214 5 4	
2. Other stipends	785 13 4	819 6 6	845 9 10	834 9 10	849 18 10	892 3 6	852 19 6	
3. Pensions	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
4. Repairs:								
Fabric of church	1,591 6 11	965 4 9	933 19 10	1,002 13 5	1,485 0 0	1,305 0 10	1,092 2 4	
Cathedral precincts	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Chancels	Nil.	7 15 2	Nil.	Nil.	24 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	
Bridges and roads	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	34 6 8	34 6 8	34 6 8	34 6 8	34 6 8	34 6 8	34 6 8	
6. Expenses of woods	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
7. Ditto of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
8. Rates and taxes (not including income tax on rents, &c.)	24 2 5	31 0 6	48 11 3	26 10 9	26 15 4	24 15 1	25 9 7	
9. Interest on monies borrowed and gradual diminution of principal by payment of instalments	1,592 2 5	1,588 4 9	1,564 12 11	1,225 0 10	1,215 2 3	1,192 10 7	970 13 7	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	12 0 1	2 2 0	16 5 6	18 7 6	17 6 6	- - -	4 4 0	
12. Dividend to the dean	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Com^rs on account of vacant canonries	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
14. Legal expenses	75 6 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	132 19 10	Nil.	
15. Other expenses:—								
Annuities	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Furniture and decoration of choir, &c.	44 13 5	27 1 9	19 18 4	32 6 4	4 17 2	19 19 9	21 13 2	
Gas, and lighting cathedral and precincts	148 16 7	80 17 1	78 18 7	98 16 0	82 14 7	85 15 10	95 13 1	
Stationery, books, &c.	28 12 1	34 3 8	25 6 9	44 17 3	70 11 1	35 12 11	52 18 2	
Coals	21 10 2	29 2 7	10 1 2	23 4 4	5 18 9	14 18 6	9 18 1	
Music for choir	11 6 0	9 10 6	6 0 6	3 3 3	10 16 0	1 12 0	2 1 6	
Allowance to tenants for draining tiles and repairs	23 11 2	6 8 8	6 14 8	Nil.	8 10 6	7 17 5	28 19 7	
Alteration of clock	46 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Receipt stamps, postage, &c. &c.	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Fire insurance	105 17 6	105 17 6	105 17 6	105 17 6	105 17 6	105 17 6	107 19 6	
Fee-farm rents	3 9 11	3 9 11	3 9 11	3 9 11	3 9 11	3 9 11	3 9 11	
Reserved rents	7 11 0	11 16 10	8 8 9	7 11 0	9 6 0	6 6 4	8 1 4	
Tenths	7 13 11	7 13 11	7 13 11	7 13 11	7 13 11	7 13 11	7 13 11	
Obiits to the Crown	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	Nil.	
Sundries	31 13 7	18 10 1	32 5 3	51 0 7	29 17 1	36 19 9	46 18 5	
Total Expenditure	4,940 6 0	4,126 5 6	4,092 14 0	3,814 1 9	4,286 14 9	4,204 13 0	3,634 7 8	

York, 23d August 1853.

Charles Alfred Thiselton, Chapter Clerk.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in LONDON, for each of the Seven Years from 1846 to 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any) -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The fabric fund is possessed and managed by three trustees: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor. (*See former return.*)
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent -	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	145 0 0	140 0 0	
Rentcharges in hand - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reserved rents other than rack-rents, including redeemed land tax - - - - -	3,609 11 8	3,609 11 8	3,586 16 10	3,543 12 0	3,566 17 0	3,579 17 0	3,579 17 0	
Profits of manors - -	2,629 8 2½	2,045 9 10½	911 19 3½	899 6 10½	1,452 11 1½	1,161 4 4½	1,835 12 11½	
Profits of woods - - - -	184 10 0	182 18 8	141 7 6	212 1 1	113 1 11	170 7 4	—	
Dividends of public or other securities - - - -	445 1 10	560 17 8	624 6 4	854 14 0	821 10 2	839 11 2	851 2 1	
Fines on leases for years - -	4,378 15 11	7,133 18 4	4,772 4 4	5,356 12 11	7,652 12 5	5,900 19 6	5,690 10 10	
Fines on leases for lives - - -	- - -	1,000 0 0	800 18 3	—	—	—	—	
Seal fees - - -	54 14 8	43 5 10	38 2 3	43 12 6	29 15 0	39 12 6	21 3 4	
Income from other sources	153 15 9	26 18 8	46 15 4	26 12 0	24 18 8	582 11 0	628 1 2	
Total annual Income -	11,605 18 0½	14,753 0 8½	11,072 10 1½	11,086 11 4½	13,811 6 3½	12,419 2 10½	12,746 7 4½	

Note.—This return is exclusive of property and income tax.

28th July 1853.

Wm. Sellon,
Receiver General to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of ST. PAUL in LONDON, for each of the Seven Years from 1846 to 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	At the end of audit account for 1850 a bill (Mr. Parker's) of 42*l.* 18*s.* was brought to account, which ought to have been charged in the expenditure for 1849, but was sent in by Mr. Parker after the accounts had been closed for that year; the beneficial interests being different in 1850 to that of 1849, it was entered separately, and had the effect of reducing the dividends received by the dean (1827), canons, and Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the said year 1849, by the following amounts:—
2. Other stipends	1,531 15 10	1,515 5 10	1,562 15 10	1,523 5 10	1,527 5 10	1,901 16 4	2,121 13 8	
3. Pensions	139 14 4	139 14 4	139 14 4	139 14 4	139 14 4	139 14 4	139 14 4	
4. Repairs of chancels (independently of sums paid by lessees in pursuance of covenants in their leases)	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	- - -	289 10 0	106 6 6	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	215 0 0	195 0 0	
6. Expenses of woods	97 5 5	81 15 3	80 8 0	80 15 0	63 10 7	75 9 6	—	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	158 6 2	178 15 2	155 17 8	165 9 2	171 13 2	160 17 9	183 3 11	
8. Rates and taxes	113 12 4	117 4 3	122 0 1	128 19 8	112 1 8	101 16 8	164 5 7½	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	60 0 6	36 15 0	67 0 0	136 15 0	36 15 0	36 5 0	72 5 0	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	114 7 6	134 4 5	191 16 3	124 15 11	67 10 0	182 2 6	177 8 5	
12. Dividend to the former dean (appointed 1827)	2,077 1 6	2,862 17 11¾	1,792 0 11½	1,293 17 2¼	—	—	—	
Dividend to the present dean (appointed 1849)	- - -	- - -	- - -	508 0 8	2,464 1 11¾	1,934 7 4	1,994 0 5¼	
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	2,129 7 6	669 3 8½	—	—	—	—	—	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	2,796 13 3	4,901 1 5¾	3,258 5 4	3,368 10 7	4,928 4 1¼	3,868 14 9¼	3,988 1 0	
13. Paid Ecclesiastical Commissioners, pursuant to Order in Council	1,305 2 0	3,018 8 8¾	2,117 17 9¼	2,240 6 4	3,449 9 4¼	2,708 2 1	2,791 12 7	
14. Legal expenses	22 16 10	180 1 9	12 7 4	28 7 0	31 0 1	43 18 2	33 3 4	
15. Other expenses	884 14 10	742 12 9½	1,397 6 6⅓	972 14 8	645 0 2	761 8 5	779 12 6½	
Unapplied	0 0 0½	0 0 0¼	0 0 0¼	0 0 0¼	0 0 0¼	0 0 0¼	0 0 0¼	
Total Expenditure	11,605 18 0½	14,753 0 8½	11,072 10 1½	11,086 11 4½	13,811 6 3½	12,419 2 10½	12,746 7 4½	

	£ s. d.
Dean appointed 1827	10 14 6
Canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	19 10 0
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	12 13 6
	£ 48 18 0

Note.—This return is exclusive of property and income tax.

28th July 1853.

WM. SELLON,
Receiver General to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

REVENUES of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of DURHAM, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas (28th September) 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any) -	639 16 11½	583 7 0	506 14 4	597 15 7	604 4 8	597 16 11	616 6 5	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent - - -	300 15 7	204 13 0	344 8 11	264 11 4	256 16 10	394 3 1	291 15 10	
Rentcharges in hand - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax -	3,172 14 8¼	3,183 15 10¼	3,165 16 9½	3,261 18 5	3,168 5 1¼	3,195 18 0¼	3,190 19 0¼	
Profits of manors - - -	60 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	
Profit of woods, quarries, &c. - -	25,916 17 6	25,884 10 10	33,348 2 6	34,805 5 7	35,286 13 6½	33,734 17 6½	33,664 7 11	Including coal mines, wayleaves, lead mines, and clay rents.
Dividends on public or other securities -	235 11 0	235 11 0	220 18 4	189 7 2	177 1 8	175 4 10	174 8 10	
Fines on - Leases for years -	29,353 3 8	18,737 13 11	15,951 15 3	18,402 1 3	26,587 13 8	24,124 15 10	19,554 16 7	
Fines on - Leases for lives -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources - -	534 17 9	282 17 6	506 1 3	364 9 6	305 4 0	285 5 4	268 18 7	
Total annual Income -	60,213 17 1¾	49,222 9 1¼	54,153 17 4½	57,995 8 10	66,495 19 5¾	62,518 1 6¾	57,801 13 2½	

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of DURHAM, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas (28th September) 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends: Dean	266 13 4	266 13 4	266 13 4	266 13 4	266 13 4	266 13 4	266 13 4	
Canons	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Minor canons	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Other officers	358 6 0	358 6 0	358 6 0	358 6 0	358 6 0	354 19 4	354 19 4	
2. Other stipends	6,569 16 8	6,548 16 5½	6,722 17 4½	6,673 2 6	6,893 8 3	6,868 4 3	6,764 15 6	
3. Pensions	94 5 0	151 12 0	191 13 8	334 13 0	422 6 0	408 2 0	412 6 0	
4. Repairs:								
Fabric of church	1,783 10 10	1,641 1 8	1,803 3 4½	1,585 16 11½	1,460 18 9½	449 7 6½	826 5 6	
Cathedral precincts	35 2 5	260 10 3½	167 6 3	210 0 0	564 7 10	1,540 8 3	*658 10 4	* This ends at Michaelmas 1852. Between Michaelmas and Christmas about 500l. more was paid under the same head.
Chancels	-	209 0 2½	35 12 1	- - -	79 18 2½	47 0 7½	—	
Bridges and roads	166 17 1	144 6 0½	149 13 9½	288 4 7	154 15 7½	107 5 0	113 15 2	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	2,464 0 11	2,532 9 0	2,478 3 11	2,459 2 8	2,177 6 9	2,086 11 4	2,075 0 3	
6. Expenses of woods	375 9 11	359 8 7	406 14 8	318 18 7	267 11 3	264 7 1	217 9 8½	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	36 16 6	37 10 7	36 12 6	37 1 0	37 7 6	37 2 11	38 12 10	
8. Rates and taxes	1,791 17 11½	1,822 12 10	2,098 8 7	2,008 4 7¾	2,040 6 2	1,970 0 11¼	2,029 19 6½	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	2,841 17 8	2,350 4 0	2,013 13 10	1,786 17 11	2,191 17 0	1,739 9 0	1,979 3 3	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	320 17 0	235 2 0	164 0 0	123 11 0	182 18 0	113 3 0	113 7 6	
12. Dividend to the dean (Sept. 1840)	4,138 1 3	3,062 15 4	3,441 1 2	3,906 0 7	4,679 16 6¼	4,403 3 5¼	3,952 19 10	
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	31,610 12 3	21,221 13 9½	24,011 2 1½	22,751 6 8¾	26,836 12 7¾	24,798 13 6½	21,961 12 7¾	Divided amongst 11 canons in 1846; 10 canons in 1847 and 1848; 8 canons in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,707 1 10¾	2,256 1 7	2,604 13 2	2,883 19 10¼	3,467 14 2½	3,274 17 6½	2,922 8 0¾	To 1 canon in 1846; 2 canons in 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.
13. Paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	3,442 7 11¾	3,603 6 10½	4,069 10 10½	9,578 17 3	11,910 3 5½	11,587 14 8¼	10,597 16 6	Charged deanery and 1 charged canonry in 1846; charged deanery and 2 charged canonries in 1847 and 1848; charged deanery, 2 charged canonries and 2 suspended canonries in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.
14. Legal expenses	254 13 10	74 13 6	147 8 1	267 11 2	318 19 9	164 0 10	48 6 0	Comprising sundry choir expenses, viz. bread and wine, communion, music, stationaries, &c.; also for gas, reservoir, advertising, repairs of houses not in precincts, &c. &c.
15. Other expenses	1,469 5 1	1,600 13 7	2,502 1 11	1,682 9 11¼	1,720 19 8	1,571 19 0	2,001 12 6	
Total expenditure	60,212 13 7	49,221 17 8	54,153 16 8½	57,995 17 8½	66,497 6 11½	62,518 3 7¾	57,800 13 9½	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of WINCHESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	93 18 3	111 2 3	148 2 2	235 2 10	214 14 3	260 10 6	256 2 10	
Rentcharges in hand	933 13 3	1,284 11 5	1,592 1 6	1,570 19 2	1,690 14 1	2,076 14 4	1,840 4 3	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	2,611 17 6	2,384 19 11	2,329 12 11	2,345 14 7	2,285 19 8	2,156 14 10	2,136 16 5	
Profits of manors	3,778 0 0	3,710 16 10	4,005 10 3	3,731 11 5	1,566 11 9	1,130 2 11	1,595 12 8	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	622 13 0	269 16 4	244 17 8	119 6 0	392 14 7	479 10 9	110 10 3	
Dividends on public or other securities	90 7 7	99 17 8	124 11 6	99 17 0	244 10 4	232 1 0	241 12 2	
Fines on Leases for years	2,490 19 0	12,033 15 0	4,165 8 2	7,171 1 8	11,477 19 1	9,456 4 10	16,655 8 4	
Fines on Leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	51 5 9	51 6 9	39 15 3	40 9 6	39 3 4	37 4 7	41 16 5	
Total annual Income	10,672 14 4	19,946 6 2	12,649 19 5	15,314 2 2	17,912 7 1	15,829 3 9	22,878 3 4	

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of WINCHESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. a.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	205 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	
Canons	313 7 3	284 5 0	252 13 4	252 13 4	252 13 4	251 6 8	252 13 4	
Minor canons	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	
Other officers	170 10 4	170 10 4	170 10 4	170 10 4	170 10 4	170 10 4	170 10 4	
2. Other stipends	1,170 6 10	1,820 3 6	1,780 0 4	1,719 9 2	1,858 18 5	1,831 16 6	1,813 2 8	
3. Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Repairs :								
Fabric of church	500 15 10	475 15 5	649 9 8	361 11 3	545 14 5	779 12 6	823 4 2	
Cathedral precincts	253 0 8	223 5 5	215 9 9	181 15 4	251 19 3	236 5 9	168 8 9	
Chancels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridges and roads	15 1 4	1 10 11	- - -	13 13 2	8 11 2	204 4 7	9 10 3	
5. Payments to vicars by way of augmentation	198 14 2	168 14 2	168 14 2	168 14 2	168 14 2	168 14 2	424 4 0	
6. Expenses of woods	261 0 8	258 7 4	115 6 0	119 6 0	171 13 0	132 1 0	146 7 3	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	567 15 4	399 19 6	376 8 8	333 0 5	169 1 0	157 3 8	112 9 1	
8. Rates and taxes	231 10 8	214 6 11	209 13 2	361 2 9	358 1 0	356 9 0	342 18 9	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 19 8	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	661 0 3	863 12 0	498 14 3	498 2 6	655 4 0	544 17 9	1,036 16 6	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	195 8 0	- - -	80 1 0	- - -	- - -	172 9 6	150 0 0	
12. Dividend to the dean (appointed 18th April 1840)	730 17 0	2,012 8 0	1,508 12 4	950 8 10	1,735 12 2	1,416 16 6	2,333 14 0	
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113; viz., 10 for 1846, 9 for 1847, 8 for 1848, 8 for 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852	3,443 8 0	9,465 18 4	6,034 9 4	3,801 15 4	6,942 8 8	5,667 6 0	9,334 16 0	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries; viz., 2 for 1846, 3 for 1847, 4 for 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852, including stipends	1,007 10 9	2,703 4 8	3,143 11 4	2,027 4 4	3,597 11 0	2,959 19 8	4,793 14 8	
14. Legal expenses	118 9 5	36 1 8	12 17 2	49 6 6	- - -	134 1 9	38 4 6	
15. Other expenses	770 3 6	658 15 11	943 18 11	859 18 0	816 3 1	656 8 10	918 5 0	
Total Expenditure	11,434 8 0	19,982 7 1	16,385 17 9	12,125 19 1	17,928 3 0	16,065 12 2	23,094 7 3	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of WELLS, for each of the Seven Years ending 31st December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Receipts for manors	862 0 3	880 11 2	868 10 10	890 3 1	878 8 4	859 11 1	880 8 9	There is no fabric estate, nor any fund set apart especially for the repairs of the cathedral.
Receipts for farms	8 3 2	8 3 2	8 3 2	8 3 2	8 3 2	8 3 2	8 3 2	A fixed payment.
Parsonages	373 0 6½	373 0 6½	373 0 6½	373 0 6½	373 0 6½	373 0 6½	373 0 6½	A fixed payment.
Corn rents	3 17 8	3 17 8	3 17 8	3 17 8	3 17 8	3 17 8	3 17 8	A fixed payment, not variable with the price of corn as the name would imply.
Pensions from the Crown, and decanal and prebendal estates	172 3 0	172 3 0	172 3 0	172 3 0	172 3 0	172 3 0	172 3 0	A fixed payment.
Stall wages from the decanal and prebendal estates in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners	44 7 0	44 7 0	44 7 0	44 7 0	44 7 0	*43 7 7	45 6 5	A fixed payment; *but in 1851 a mistake was made in settling with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which was corrected in the following year.
Fines for lives	3,477 12 0	2,880 0 0	2,249 0 0	2,798 0 0	2,894 0 0	2,918 1 0	1,364 0 0	The leases are chiefly lifehold, but in 1852 a lease for years had nearly expired at the time of its renewal, which raised the fines to the amount stated for that year.
Fines for years	166 0 0	332 0 0	651 0 0	123 0 0	267 0 0	159 0 0	1,844 0 0	
Dividends on stock, 3 per cent. consols.	- - -	- - -	†19 9 1	6 14 10	6 14 10	6 14 10	6 14 10	† In 1848 the arrears of two former yaars were paid.
Monies paid by two vicars choral for deputies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Total annual Income	5,107 3 7½	4,694 2 6½	4,389 11 3½	4,419 9 3½	4,657 14 6½	4,563 18 10½	4,717 14 4½	

R. Jenkyns, Dean.

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of WELLS, for each of the Seven Years ending 31st December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Payments to the Crown and to grantees under the Crown	166 3 10	166 3 10	166 3 10	166 3 10	166 3 10	166 3 10	166 3 10	
Fee-farm rents	6 5 9½	6 5 9½	6 5 9½	6 5 9½	6 5 9½	6 3 9½	6 7 9½	
The poor of St. Cuthbert's parish in Wells	8 8 4	8 8 4	8 8 4	8 8 4	8 8 4	8 8 4	8 8 4	
Statutable stipends, called "Quotidians," paid to the bishop, dean, four canons residentiary, and two suspended canons	89 6 4	89 6 4	89 6 4	89 6 4	89 6 4	89 6 4	89 6 4	
Officers of the dean and chapter	138 7 0	158 19 6	167 1 4	155 13 6	156 2 0	154 18 6	154 7 0	
Vicars choral	210 8 7	165 3 7	165 3 7	201 8 7	231 12 1	220 3 7	170 3 7	
Choristers	70 0 0	79 0 0	107 4 10	85 0 0	84 10 0	92 8 4	96 0 0	
Sacrist and clerks	44 18 10	45 12 2	48 19 2	45 4 2	46 7 2	45 4 2	45 4 2	
Fabric expenses*	296 7 1	242 19 8	205 8 1	312 17 1	405 0 5	169 8 11	303 16 0	* In addition to these fabric expenses a sum exceeding 6,000*l.*, raised by subscription, has been expended on the building.
Contingent expenses, including chapter clerk, steward, surveyor's legal charges, &c.	337 19 1	369 2 9	361 17 9	319 6 8	414 17 6	337 6 2	334 0 2	
Donations to various charities in the diocese†	160 8 8	335 9 8	301 11 2	331 10 2	328 10 2	319 10 2	325 10 2	† Of these sums 150*l.* has annually been given to the fabric.
Income tax on fines, &c.	104 9 1	104 9 1	104 9 1	102 11 5	102 11 5	102 11 5	101 1 8	
Residue, forming dividend of the dean*, four canons residentiary, and two suspended canonries, paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners; each share, on an average of seven years, 408*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*	3,474 1 0	2,923 1 10	2,657 12 0	2,595 13 5	2,617 19 6	2,852 5 4	2,917 5 4	
Total Expenditure	5,107 3 7½	4,694 2 6½	4,389 11 3½	4,419 9 3½	4,657 14 6½	4,563 18 10½	4,717 14 4½	

* Dean appointed in 1845 All the canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

R. Jenkyns, Dean.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of CARLISLE, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any) - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent - - -	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	
Rentcharges in hand - - -	11 16 0	17 9 9	69 16 10	65 5 10	23 7 11	22 15 2	23 8 8	
Reserved rents, other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax -	868 0 7	866 1 5	866 1 5	845 9 11	845 9 11	847 4 5	847 4 5	
Profits of manors - - -	8 4 3	38 5 9	84 2 2	60 3 11	26 13 9	31 6 8	64 9 4	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c. - -	760 7 1	415 2 9	1,145 19 10	116 6 9	56 2 1	108 0 8	69 18 7	
Dividends on public or other securities	21 7 4	27 10 11	280 1 0	217 14 2	217 14 2	234 3 11	256 19 1	
Fines on leases for years - -	4,677 5 4	1,667 13 9	1,719 10 5	3,234 5 8	6,082 1 2	4,263 8 5	5,636 19 4	
Fines on leases for lives - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources - -	61 0 0	41 0 0	42 19 6	163 4 0	211 14 2	139 0 6	99 8 0	
Total annual income - -	6,448 0 7	3,113 4 4	4,248 11 2	4,742 10 3	7,488 3 2	5,669 19 9	6,998 7 5	

The return lately made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is not, for the same cycle of years as that here given. It is to be noted also, that in November 1846 the chapter raised their renewal fines for tithes from 1½ to 1¾ years value.

The income, therefore, during the first half year of this return does not correspond with what might be expected to be the income of the chapter in the years of the coming cycle.

Moreover, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners calculated that the income of the chapter for the next seven years would be still further increased by certain rentcharges falling in, of which the leases have not been renewed; and an allowance was further made for a fine due on the moiety of the tithes of Newcastle-upon-Tyne rectory, which ought to have fallen in at the June chapter of 1852, and of which the value would be 1,656*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; also by the arrangement lately concluded with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the leases of certain tithe rentcharges in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest are not to be renewed, and the chapter are to enter into possession of the rentcharges, valued at 971*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum, as they fall in, and to appropriate the same to the fabric fund.

Full information with reference to the actual revenue of the cathedral will best be obtained by consulting the scheme lately sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council, published in the Gazette of the 17th December 1852.

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of CARLISLE, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6
1. Statutable stipends — 4 Canons	98 13 4	98 13 4	98 13 4	98 13 4	98 13 4	98 13 4	98 13 4
1. Statutable stipends — 3 Minor Canons	182 0 0	166 0 0	166 0 0	166 0 0	166 0 0	166 0 0	166 0 0
1. Statutable stipends — Other officers	464 9 9	489 10 10	521 13 8	511 2 10	492 13 7	513 5 8	514 4 0
2. Other stipends	81 6 8	81 6 8	66 6 8	53 14 6	50 4 0	50 4 0	70 6 8
3. Pensions	20 0 0	20 10 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	59 0 0
4. Repairs: Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts, Chancels, Bridges and roads, and woods	772 3 9	16 1 11	1,145 19 10	112 14 8	100 18 11	112 8 3	102 1 10
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	119 0 5	119 0 5	119 0 5	118 6 1	118 6 1	118 6 1	115 1 9
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	45 0 3	49 16 7	45 8 3	45 10 3	45 8 3	55 9 3	45 13 9
8. Rates and taxes	70 9 1	70 5 1	70 5 1	70 5 1	70 5 1	70 5 1	70 5 1
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	123 18 0	56 3 0	47 11 9	95 15 0	63 10 0	61 12 0	47 11 9
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	38 8 9	34 4 3	28 17 3	27 8 6	43 8 9	31 12 3	28 17 3
12. Dividend to the dean*	1,358 0 0	556 0 0	499 16 2	990 0 0	1,944 0 0	1,324 0 0	1,742 0 0
Dividend among 4 canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.†	2,671 0 0	987 0 0	999 0 0	1,980 0 0	3,888 0 0	2,648 0 0	3,484 0 0
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Legal expenses, and 15. Other expenses	291 4 9	246 4 4	231 6 7	258 17 7	269 0 5	236 11 11	289 19 2
Total expenditure	6,456 2 3	3,113 3 11	4,250 6 6	4,738 15 4	7,530 15 11	5,666 15 4	6,954 2 1

The return lately made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is not for the same cycle of years as that here given. It is to be noted also, that in November 1846 the chapter raised the renewal fines for tithes from 1½ to 1¾ years value.

The income, therefore, during the first half year of this return does not correspond with what might be expected to be the income of the chapter in the years of the coming cycle.

Moreover, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners calculated that the income of the chapter for the next seven years would be still further increased by certain rentcharges falling in, of which the leases have not been renewed; and an allowance was further made for a fine due on the moiety of the tithes of Newcastle-upon-Tyne rectory, which ought to have fallen in at the June chapter of 1852, and of which the value would be 1,656*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; also by the arrangement lately concluded with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the leases of certain tithe rentcharges in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest are not to be renewed, and the chapter are to enter into possession of the rentcharges, valued at 97*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum, as they fall in, and to appropriate the same to the fabric fund.

Full information, with reference to the actual revenue of the cathedral, will best be obtained by consulting the scheme lately sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council, published in the Gazette of the 17th December 1852.

* The present dean was installed in January 1850, and his predecessor in November 1848, and Dr. Cramer, the former dean, in December 1844.

† The incomes of the dean and the four canons of Carlisle have been in no way affected by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of CHESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	836 2 9½	669 9 8	901 6 0	898 5 5	609 11 10½	660 15 3½	524 2 10½	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	430 4 11½	348 8 0	358 17 6½	429 0 8	405 6 4	406 18 6	346 17 10	
Rentcharges in hand	808 2 0	892 1 0	837 4 7	975 3 1	972 18 4	969 2 7	1,044 0 11½	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	151 9 6½	166 15 4	106 15 4	111 15 4	105 2 0	104 11 8	103 19 8	
Profits of manors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	51 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dividends on public or other securities	168 15 2	168 15 2	247 2 2	299 6 9	273 4 4	273 4 4	273 4 4	
Fines on Leases for years	78 0 0	363 0 0	164 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	683 3 2	211 0 0	
Fines on Leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	3,026 7 0	3,021 6 6	3,051 1 8	3,019 3 0	3,019 17 6	3,038 0 0	3,019 3 0	
Total annual Income	5,550 19 5½	5,569 15 8	5,666 7 3½	5,777 14 3	5,426 0 4½	6,135 15 6½	5,522 8 8	

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of CHESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends { Dean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor canons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Other stipends	1,142 12 5	1,169 19 1	1,149 6 7	1,207 19 3	1,494 0 6	1,339 18 8	1,380 10 0	
3. Pensions	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	
4. Repairs: Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts, Chancels, Bridges and roads	427 5 11½	461 15 3	516 13 1	567 3 3½	316 19 7½	167 18 2½	314 15 5	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Expenses of woods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Rates and taxes	220 8 7	191 18 1	227 13 8½	213 11 11	203 8 10	200 9 8	188 2 4	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	100 10 11½	81 12 1	58 12 0	101 9 9	24 7 8	28 13 10	2 11 8½	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	17 10 4½	17 12 0	15 5 0	15 5 0	15 5 0	20 5 0	45 5 6	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 4 11	
12. Dividend to the dean (2d Nov. 1839)	907 17 5	1,151 1 7	1,120 17 1	1,077 14 6	1,038 1 10½	1,196 0 4	1,106 2 4	
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,815 14 8 Four canons.	1,726 12 4½ Three canons.	1,622 18 5	1,077 14 6 Two canons.	1,038 1 6	1,196 0 4	1,106 2 6	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	453 18 8 One canon.	575 10 9½ One canon.	618 15 7	1,077 14 6 Two canons.	1,038 1 6	1,196 0 4	1,106 2 6	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Legal expenses	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	166 8 4	- - -	80 19 4	28 16 2	
15. Other expenses	265 0 1½	274 4 0	276 17 7½	311 5 10	249 11 9	350 6 5	220 13 8½	
Total Expenditure	5,382 19 2	5,682 5 3	5,788 19 1	5,848 6 10½	5,449 18 3	5,808 12 1½	5,550 7 1	

REVENUES of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of CHICHESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Income of fabric estate (if any) -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent - -	23 10 8	35 3 8	5 0 0	20 13 10	17 18 8	54 3 2	39 17 6	
3. Rentcharges in hand -	- - -	- - -	6 1 7	32 1 10	213 13 0	105 14 2	105 19 0	
4. Reserved rents, other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax -	1,149 0 5	1,241 10 6	1,100 12 11	1,047 15 6	1,019 15 7	988 15 8	993 14 1	
5. Profits of manors, woods, quarries, &c.	176 13 4	- - -	120 0 0	234 6 4	68 10 0	—	—	
6. Dividends on public or other securities	27 19 6	36 8 7	32 13 8	45 18 3	46 5 8	44 2 5	44 2 4	
7. Fines on leases for years - -	2,096 16 11	2,293 15 3	362 1 8	1,476 15 0	483 10 0	571 3 11	2,273 0 8	
8. Fines on leases for lives - -	4,277 16 1	2,509 1 8	632 9 3	605 2 7	2,055 7 11	676 13 11	2,301 17 11	
9. Income from other sources - -	42 0 0	5 13 4	155 15 2	267 19 6	123 17 4	37 11 2	146 18 11	
Total annual Income -	7,793 16 11	6,121 13 0	2,414 14 3	3,730 12 10	4,028 18 2	2,478 4 5	5,905 10 5	

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of CHICHESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends { Dean - Canons - Minor canons Other officers }	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.
2. Other stipends - - -	67 1 5	67 1 5	67 1 5	67 1 5	67 1 5	67 1 5	67 1 5	
3. Pensions - - - -								
4. Repairs: — Fabric of church - - Cathedral precincts - - Chancels - - - Bridges and roads - -	518 16 2	160 2 7	160 12 5	226 8 11	120 8 3	95 4 11	173 14 10	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.
6. Expenses of woods - - -								
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c. - - -	28 19 0	10 10 0	6 1 4	- - -	56 8 9	44 2 4	14 17 6	Answers to No. 11. are included with Nos. 6. and 7.
8. Rates and taxes - -	133 6 0	144 8 9	134 8 8	132 5 2	139 8 5	135 17 6	152 13 11	
9. Interest on monies borrowed -	46 9 11	29 17 5	49 15 8	39 12 2	109 1 5	27 12 1	21 13 2	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes -	317 9 1	388 7 5	209 15 0	277 6 2	149 7 6	181 7 6	243 0 0	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	See answers to questions 7. and 8.
12. Dividend to the dean - - Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. - Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The dean and four residentiaries take equally. The dean was appointed 10th March 1830.
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The income of the vacant canonries does not pass through the hands of the dean and chapter.
14. Legal expenses - - -	92 4 6	87 5 4	75 17 10	70 12 5	114 10 4	47 12 9	86 5 3	
15. Other expenses - - -	1,262 15 1	895 8 1	980 0 9	903 10 7	941 9 7	1,110 3 9	1,063 18 9	
Total Expenditure - -	2,467 1 2	1,783 1 0	1,683 13 3	1,716 16 10	1,697 15 8	1,709 2 3	1,823 4 10	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of ELY for each of the Seven Years ending 25th March 1853.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	167 10 5	235 0 5	171 10 11	347 14 6	418 19 7	239 3 11	328 6 10	
Rentcharges in hand	607 2 9	406 11 3	492 3 0	524 10 0	504 4 0	372 10 9	436 0 4	
Reserved rents, other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	930 1 3	1,380 17 8	1,089 19 3	1,215 6 11	1,133 19 4	991 15 8	1,158 9 7	
Profits of manors	1,551 10 9	2,392 19 8	1,424 12 9	3,637 13 1	2,270 8 9	1,767 4 2	2,278 0 7	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dividends on public or other securities	112 8 0	144 13 5	198 2 8	152 10 4	89 13 5	104 13 2	155 6 6	
Fines on leases for years	5,650 10 0	6,707 10 0	11,253 6 10	6,120 0 0	8,134 13 6	2,339 13 0	11,306 12 0	
Fines on leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	180 18 3	84 17 0	71 14 2	288 17 1	46 16 8	198 11 8	551 7 1	
Total annual income	9,200 1 5	11,352 9 5	14,701 9 7	12,286 11 11	12,598 15 3	6,013 12 4	16,214 2 11	

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of ELY for each of the Seven Years ending the 25th March 1853.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	120 7 6	
Canons	160 0 0	160 0 0	145 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	
Minor Canons	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Other officers	238 13 4	238 13 4	238 13 4	238 13 4	238 13 4	238 13 4	235 6 8	
2. Other stipends	707 8 10	700 16 2	788 7 0	884 8 0	899 10 0	902 4 1	1,070 11 5	
3. Pensions	105 4 1	105 18 1	105 11 1	105 11 1	105 11 1	105 11 1	105 11 1	
4. Repairs:— Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts, Chancels, Bridges and Roads	1,163 6 11	1,093 3 7	500 14 6	1,457 11 9	1,141 18 7	1,169 15 8	1,508 18 2	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	63 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	
6. Expenses of woods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	140 5 4	82 2 2	63 16 0	141 13 6	166 8 8	85 19 3	116 5 0	
8. Rates and taxes	281 1 10	298 13 8	285 15 0½	364 4 6½	357 16 7	331 6 4	309 12 5	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	33 5 0	31 10 0	85 8 6	82 4 9	78 9 4	75 4 0	67 2 5	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	573 6 8	486 14 5	717 7 9	851 19 11	369 12 5	618 14 0	417 8 9	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	66 11 6	65 0 0	66 1 0	225 0 0	109 5 4	67 2 0	65 0 0	
12. Dividend to the dean, 1839	1,087 7 11	1,233 5 9	2,067 5 5	1,231 8 2	1,547 1 4	421 14 6	1,852 17 5	
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	Seven canons 3,805 18 1	Seven canons 4,317 9 10	Seven canons 6,771 7 1½	Five canons 3,224 4 6	Five canons 4,058 4 3	Five canons 1,054 6 3	Five canons 4,632 3 4	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	One canon 543 14 0	One canon 616 12 10	Two canons 1,133 12 8½	Three canons 1,716 13 2	Three canons 2,130 1 1	Three canons 632 11 9	Three canons 2,779 6 0	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Legal expenses	454 1 10	146 6 0	68 15 6	38 9 6	524 5 3	28 12 10	39 18 11	
15. Other expenses	894 8 7	1,007 19 0	638 14 6	640 17 1	664 16 2	677 12 4	878 2 7	
Total expenditure	10,513 1 5	10,821 12 4	13,913 16 11½	11,600 6 9½	12,809 0 11	6,826 14 11	14,495 11 8	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of EXETER, for each of the Seven Years ending Christmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	84 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	96 0 0	163 0 0	79 0 0	
Rentcharges in hand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	4,093 0 0	4,096 0 0	4,112 0 0	4,118 0 0	4,087 0 0	4,077 0 0	4,077 0 0	
Profits of woods, manors, quarries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pensions	51 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	
Dividends on public or other securities	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	
Fines on leases for years	7,920 0 0	9,918 0 0	9,439 0 0	5,502 0 0	4,307 0 0	5,650 0 0	7,043 0 0	
Fines on leases for lives	- - -	135 0 0	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	150 0 0	—	
Income from other sources	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	118 0 0	115 0 0	129 0 0	
Total annual Income	12,200 0 0	14,276 0 0	13,674 0 0	9,753 0 0	8,791 0 0	10,258 0 0	11,431 0 0	

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of EXETER, for each of the Seven Years ending Christmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Statutable stipends :							
The canons	578 0 0	578 0 0	578 0 0	578 0 0	578 0 0	578 0 0	578 0 0
Non-residentiary prebendaries	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Preachers	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
Lecturer	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
The choir	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0
Other officers	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
2. Other stipends :							
The canons	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
The choir (occasional payments included)	467 0 0	500 0 0	494 0 0	534 0 0	615 0 0	605 0 0	642 0 0
Other officers	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
3. Pensions	152 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0
4. Repairs :							
Fabric of church	989 0 0	694 0 0	924 0 0	821 0 0	930 0 0	523 0 0	624 0 0
Cathedral precincts	150 0 0						
Bridges and roads	80 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Salaries	70 0 0						
5. Augmentations to vicars	145 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0
6. Expenses of woods	50 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
7. Expenses of manors	100 0 0						
8. Rates, &c. : Tenths	124 0 0	124 0 0	124 0 0	124 0 0	124 0 0	124 0 0	124 0 0
9. Interest and instalments on money borrowed	100 0 0	100 0 0	158 0 0	155 0 0	150 0 0	146 0 0	142 0 0
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	410 0 0	439 0 0	332 0 0	312 0 0	300 0 0	369 0 0	298 0 0
11. Valuations and surveys	20 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	65 0 0	42 0 0	135 0 0	100 0 0
12. Dividend to the dean	863 0 0	1,112 0 0	1,030 0 0	598 0 0	477 0 0	663 0 0	790 0 0
Dividend among four canons, appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	3,452 0 0	4,448 0 0	4,120 0 0	2,392 0 0	1,908 0 0	2,652 0 0	3,160 0 0
Dividend among two canons, appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. to fill the canonries then firstly and secondly vacant	1,726 0 0	2,224 0 0	2,060 0 0	1,196 0 0	954 0 0	1,326 0 0	1,580 0 0
13. To Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of two suspended canonries	863 0 0	1,112 0 0	2,060 0 0	1,196 0 0	954 0 0	1,326 0 0	1,580 0 0
To the former holders before suspension	863 0 0	1,112 0 0					
One tenth of annual excrescence reserved and applied for special purposes	110 0 0	160 0 0	109 0 0	127 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	157 0 0
14. Legal expenses	21 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	65 0 0	15 0 0
15. Other expenses	36 0 0	45 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	49 0 0	56 0 0	63 0 0
Total Expenditure	12,200 0 0	14,276 0 0	13,674 0 0	9,753 0 0	8,791 0 0	10,258 0 0	11,431 0 0

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of GLOUCESTER for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends { 1 Dean, 6 Canons, 3 Minor canons }*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	420 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	These are the several stipends now paid.
2. Other stipends	616 7 10	668 9 8	633 0 8	631 7 8	649 10 8	642 3 8	667 5 8	
3. Pensions	85 4 0	65 0 0	66 1 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	68 5 0	46 5 0	
4. Repairs:—								
Fabric of church	179 2 0	533 7 10	703 11 1	687 10 10½	476 14 0	388 8 8	110 7 10½	(1847) including 313*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* repairs of organ.
Cathedral precincts	177 9 3	198 3 2	233 19 5	11 5 8	14 19 7	7 0 0	100 17 11	
Chancels	57 6 9	34 13 0	850 7 7	114 12 0	6 11 10	20 5 6	190 0 0	
Bridges and roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	164 4 3	203 19 3	184 10 11	225 16 1	194 5 0	194 5 1	194 5 1	
6. Expenses of woods	127 17 10	134 2 0	154 6 0	35 0 0	45 0 0	52 7 3	20 0 0	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	40 0 6	35 9 3	35 13 4	37 6 0	37 2 2	33 7 6	34 0 0	
8. Rates and taxes	311 6 2	342 19 8	452 4 9	536 9 7	307 7 8	291 17 3	350 9 1	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	79 14 0	78 9 7	75 5 5	74 1 0	72 3 2	70 5 7	68 7 11	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	209 19 0	149 4 0	146 7 0	59 4 0	159 19 0	129 19 0	149 14 0	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	78 13 0	93 5 7	68 3 0	68 13 6	73 8 0	78 2 6	71 6 0	
12. Dividend to the dean (appointed 1825)	1,914 19 5	2,433 17 1	677 0 7	536 1 6	934 14 7	885 12 2	1,285 10 2	
Dividend among four canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	3,719 18 8	4,760 5 2	1,217 18 2	948 16 4	1,750 2 0	1,651 17 8	2,461 0 0	
Dividend for one canon appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	943 6 10	1,186 18 8	318 10 3	253 17 11	453 4 4	428 13 3	628 12 2	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of one vacant canonry	836 18 0	1,123 0 2	234 18 5	167 2 3	367 0 1	342 9 0	543 14 7	
14. Legal expenses	80 12 4	112 19 4	35 4 9	8 12 6	17 1 11	10 2 6	24 16 0	
15. Other expenses (*see below*)	328 3 5	327 12 2	404 12 9	363 9 2	382 11 8	319 3 1	302 4 3½	
Total expenditure	10,371 3 3	12,931 15 7	6,941 15 1	5,274 6 0½	6,456 15 8	6,064 4 8	7,698 15 9	*N.B.*—At Michaelmas 1852 the treasurer had in his hand, to meet some current expenses, the sum of 167*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

* The stipends to the dean and canons are included in the amount of their dividends.

John A. Whitcombe, Chapter Clerk.

Some particulars of the Items comprised under the head of "Other Expenses" in the return made to the Cathedral Commission.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paid for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for residences not provided for	71 3 1	48 10 10	48 10 10	48 10 10	48 10 10	48 10 10	48 10 10
To clerk for keeping accounts, &c. for them	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
To minor canons for afternoon sermons	30 9 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	32 11 0	33 12 0	29 8 0	31 10 0
Sermons by domus	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Crown rent	88 2 0	88 2 0	88 2 0	88 2 0	88 2 0	88 2 0	88 2 0
Tradesmen's bills, repairs of houses at rackrent, and sundries	126 18 4	147 18 4	224 18 11	182 14 4	200 15 10	141 11 3	122 10 5½
	328 3 5	327 12 2	404 12 9	363 9 2	382 11 8	319 3 1	302 4 3½

John A. Whitcombe, Chapter Clerk.

REVENUES of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of GLOUCESTER for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate	None.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rack-rent	140 11 0	148 12 8	154 9 8	148 0 1	233 0 4	228 7 10	235 11 10	
Rentcharges in hand	31 6 11	29 8 11	30 9 1½	28 5 5	5 5 8	51 14 11½	27 13 8½	
Reserved rents, other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	2,287 6 8	2,156 11 10	2,174 19 3½	2,197 12 9	2,233 2 11	2,291 11 9	2,223 8 11	
Profits of manors	121 6 8	1,428 11 8	227 5 0	376 0 0	1 10 0	625 0 0	590 10 9	
Profits of woods	546 19 6	156 2 2	747 16 9	—	146 3 9	19 0 0	24 1 0	
Dividends on public or other securities	341 6 3	100 12 7	163 9 2	261 8 5	97 5 2	68 13 4	124 8 0	
Fines on leases for years	7,303 10 6	9,191 19 6	2,798 9 0	1,910 11 6	3,807 12 0	2,494 18 4	4,713 12 0	
Fines on leases for lives	—	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	99 6 2	67 2 0	28 14 0	33 19 0	40 2 6	47 6 6	24 4 6	
Total annual income	10,871 13 8	13,279 1 4	6,445 12 0	4,955 17 2	6,564 2 4	5,826 12 8½	7,963 10 8½	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of BRISTOL for each of the Seven Years ending 7th December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	56 0 0	61 0 0	67 12 6	61 0 0	76 16 6	74 3 3	46 0 0	—
Rentcharges in hand	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	161 19 0	—	—
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	1,825 8 5	1,831 1 7	1,843 5 7	1,853 1 1	1,870 12 1	1,888 13 3	2,161 12 0	—
Profits of copyhold manors :—								
Renewal fines	- - -	- - -	1,026 9 6	33 13 9	122 16 0	55 17 3	1,004 8 7	—
Woods, quarries, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.
Dividends on public or other securities	47 0 4	50 2 8	50 2 8	51 16 4	51 16 4	108 19 0	108 19 0	See Paper (C.)
Fines on leases for years	8,516 16 3	8,526 0 7	2,037 13 9	4,026 18 1	3,870 6 4	7,279 14 8	6,240 4 11	—
leases for lives	- - -	- - -	- - -	406 17 6	- - -	537 16 2	—	—
Income from other sources	111 12 0	273 0 0	154 10 6	144 13 6	379 8 6	222 3 1	168 8 6	—
Total annual income	10,556 17 0	10,741 4 10	5,179 14 6	6,578 0 3	6,371 15 9	10,329 5 8	9,729 13 0	

(C.)

1852.—Dividends ordered to accumulate, and not entered in the "Return of Revenue."

Cash.		Consols.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
150 0 0	Purchase money for the reversionary interest in timber yards, sheds, and premises, part of premises held by John Lowrey under lease dated 16th March 1847.	149 1 4
155 0 0	Purchase money for the reversionary interest in a dwelling-house, garden and premises, and warehouse, part of premises held by Isaac Rouch under lease dated 6th December 1848.	154 0 9
200 0 0	Purchase money for the reversionary interest in cottages, yards, and premises, part of premises held by The Society of Merchants under lease dated 24th June 1833.	198 15 2
220 0 0	Purchase money for the reversionary interest in certain yards and premises at Canons Marsh, part of premises held by James Martin Hilhouse under lease dated 30th November 1816.	218 12 8

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of BRISTOL for each of the Seven Years ending 7th December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1 Statutable stipends { Dean - - / Canons - - / Minor Canons - / Other officers - }	1,092 12 6	1,093 0 0	1,098 0 0	1,098 0 0	1,098 0 0	1,158 8 8	1,228 5 0	See paper (A.) annexed.
2 Other stipends.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Pensions - - - -	68 16 9	68 16 9	68 16 9	68 16 9	70 1 5	73 8 1	68 14 9	—
4 Repairs :—								
Fabric of church - - - / Cathedral precincts - - - / Chancels - - - - / Bridges and roads - - -	84 16 11	409 1 1	150 13 9	271 9 7	124 2 7	477 8 10	457 16 8	A contract for new glazing (600*l.*) entered into in 1852, but not paid that year, the work not being completed.
5 Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation - - -	222 18 4	210 18 4	210 18 4	222 18 4	214 18 4	214 18 4	214 18 4	—
6 Expenses of woods.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Expenses of manors, including—								
Surveys of copyholds - - / Salaries to bailiffs, &c. - -	16 8 3	43 13 6	1 9 6	6 6 0	3 3 0	4 14 6	450 2 10	—
8 Rates and taxes - - - -	197 14 6	138 15 8	237 18 7	259 1 6	72 3 3	131 10 11	138 13 7	—
9 Interest on monies borrowed - -	2 9 10	1 5 1	10 1 9	15 2 6	5 19 2	6 2 8	8 10 2	—
10 Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes - - -	61 0 0	92 0 0	10 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	280 0 0	36 4 0	For grants of land, see paper (B.)
11 Valuations and surveys of leaseholds -	33 13 0	79 16 0	37 5 6	58 1 6	63 12 6	57 0 3	113 7 6	—
12 Dividend to the Dean - - -	2,015 4 8	2,040 0 0	660 0 0	1,021 0 0	1,057 0 0	1,859 10 0	1,662 0 2	—
Dividend among Canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. / Dividend among Canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. -	6,045 14 0	6,120 0 0	1,980 0 0	3,063 0 0	3,171 0 0	5,372 10 0	4,155 0 1	—
13 Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonry - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	306 0 0	831 0 1	—
14 Legal expenses - - - -	204 0 6	287 1 3	113 0 0	235 14 8	179 6 2	143 17 7	250 15 5	—
15 Other expenses - - - -	342 0 0	476 3 9	267 14 2	271 10 1	374 4 3	318 17 2	378 11 8	—
Total expenditure - -	10,687 9 3	11,060 11 5	4,845 18 4	6,626 0 11	6,468 10 8	10,404 7 0	9,994 0 3	

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of BRISTOL.

(A.)

	£ s. d.	1846. £ s. d.	1847. £ s. d.	1848. £ s. d.	1849. £ s. d.	1850. £ s. d.	1851. £ s. d.	1852. £ s. d.	Observations.
The Dean - Statutable stipend	27 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	
Six canons „ „	7 16 8 each	132 0 0	132 0 0	132 0 0	132 0 0	132 0 0	110 0 0	132 0 0	
Sub-Dean „ „	1 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8	
Treasurer and receiver „	1 6 8	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	
Minor Canons (three) „	5 2 0 each								Now (1853) 310*l.* When all the minor canons shall have been named, since Vict. the salaries will be 450*l.*, exclusive of salaries to precentor and sacrist.
of whom one is Precentor (in addition) - - - -	1 6 8	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	295 0 0	
Schoolmaster - Statutable stipend	8 8 8	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Organist, not mentioned in statutes - -		100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	Now raised to 125*l.*
Lay clerks - Statutable stipend	2 19 2 each	275 12 6	276 0 0	281 0 0	281 0 0	281 0 0	339 8 8	361 0 0	Includes pensions to three lay clerks, and salaries to two supernumaries.
Six choristers „ „	0 15 0 each	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	26 5 0	27 0 0	
Subsacrist „ „	1 3 4	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	37 15 0	40 0 0	
Verger and porter „ „	2 18 0 each	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	23 5 0	
Four almsmen „ „	6 3 4 each	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	55 0 0	60 0 0	
Organ blower, not mentioned in statutes -		6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
Ten poor widows, ditto - - -		10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
		1,092 12 6	1,093 0 0	1,098 0 0	1,098 0 0	1,098 0 0	1,158 8 8	1,228 5 0	

(B.)

GRANTS of LAND for SITES of SCHOOLS, &c., in addition to the Amounts mentioned in SCHEDULE.

	A.	R.	P.	
1846 -	0	2	14	Granted to the Vicar of Halberton, to be annexed to the vicarage.
	0	0	11	Granted to the Vicar of Banwell, to be annexed to the vicarage.
1847 -	0	2	0	Granted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the purposes of vicarage house, St. John's Durdham Down, Bristol.
1848 -	-			Sites of and two old tenements in the parish of St. Augustine, Bristol, granted for sites of schools. The value of a new lease, for forty years, of these premises, was estimated by the surveyor at 370*l.*, of the reversion in fee after such lease at 50*l.*
1849 -	0	0	5	Granted for site of school at Great Marlow, Bucks.
1852 -	-			300*l.* offered towards building glebe houses on four benefices, liable to be called for when the buildings are erected.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of HEREFORD, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Income of fabric estate (if any) -	568 1 10	568 1 10	568 1 10	568 1 10	568 1 10	568 1 10	568 1 10	This estate consists of the rectorial glebe and tithes of the parish of Shinfield, Berkshire, viz., a mansion house and 17 acres of land worth 70*l.* per annum, and tithe commutation rentcharge, 930*l.* per annum. It is now on lease to A.C.Cobham, Esquire, for a term of 21 years from 8th Nov. 1839; reserved rent, 568*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* per annum.
2. Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrents -	34 8 0	34 8 0	34 8 0	34 8 0	34 8 0	34 8 0	34 8 0	
3. Rentcharges in hand, including glebe rents - - - -	2,811 15 1	2,737 7 8	2,777 3 11	2,729 10 6	2,697 11 0½	2,674 13 4	2,597 12 8	
4. Reserved rents other than rack-rents (including corn rents) and redeemed land tax - -	834 3 9	964 2 1	844 19 5	758 15 5	727 11 4	737 16 4	748 15 8	
5. Profits of manors - -	243 10 10	309 12 10	302 9 3½	197 6 4	437 3 6	239 12 0	232 3 8	
6. Woods, quarries, &c. - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Dividends on public or other securities, viz., interest on 200*l.* lent to the fabric - -	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
8. Fines on leases for years -	2,550 7 0	1,118 16 0	820 0 0	820 0 0	3,835 7 8	778 10 0	2,316 15 0	
9. Fines on leases for lives - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Income from other sources -	143 19 0	156 2 2	124 0 11	109 3 0	119 7 5	91 10 0	88 12 3	
Total annual Income, exclusive of fabric estate - -	6,626 3 8	5,328 8 9	4,911 1 6½	4,657 3 3	7,859 8 11½	4,564 9 8	6,026 7 3	

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of HEREFORD, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor canons	18 10 4	18 10 4	18 10 4	18 10 4	18 10 4	18 10 4	18 10 4	The minor canons have also corn from some of the chapter estates, as well as their own separate incomes.
Other officers	439 16 7	439 16 7	439 16 7	439 16 7	439 16 7	439 16 7	439 16 7	
2. Other stipends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Pensions	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
4. Repairs:— Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts, Chancels, Bridges and roads	580 17 4	582 10 2	1,658 6 10	1,581 12 8	625 2 2	694 15 5	369 3 5	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	The vicars of almost all the benefices in the gift of the dean and chapter have grants by way of augmentation, either in grain or in money, out of the leasehold estates; but those being paid by the lessees do not appear in this account.
6. Expenses of woods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	65 6 8	94 17 8	64 12 1	29 18 4	89 0 0	33 15 4	30 1 10	
8. Rates and taxes	414 6 0	427 4 6	385 0 1½	426 10 2½	390 2 7½	409 5 4½	403 14 4	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	386 4 9	371 15 7	369 19 2	369 19 2	359 13 7	326 14 3	326 14 3	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	49 6 0	64 6 0	54 6 0	36 6 0	26 6 0	52 16 0	28 8 0	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	—	11 0 6	3 3 0	5 12 6	3 3 0	1 11 6	—	
12. Dividend to the late dean, Dr. Merewether, appointed in 1832	892 8 11	719 17 9	449 15 9	394 0 0	1,063 2 2	83 6 8	—	
Dividend among two canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,810 8 7	1,386 19 2	955 15 5	867 3 4	2,194 14 5	914 14 4	1,627 12 11	
Dividend among two canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,725 15 2	1,328 16 7	860 17 11	783 6 2	2,121 2 9	850 11 2	1,575 19 9	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of one vacant canonry to 1850, and two vacant canonries from 1850 to 1852	895 12 3	547 0 1	442 7 3	370 1 5	1,272 14 3	784 1 3	1,456 1 7	
14. Legal expenses	27 3 4	74 9 8	80 15 5	84 16 3	38 12 6	6 10 0	2 10 0	
15. Other expenses	146 16 4	56 17 10	96 17 6	64 11 7	117 17 5	284 18 7	310 6 4½	
Total Expenditure	7,465 5 7	6,136 15 9	5,892 16 8½	5,484 17 10½	8,772 11 1½	4,914 0 1½	6,601 12 8½	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of LICHFIELD, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	874 2 0	811 7 6	845 4 0	1,303 10 7	1,416 9 1½	1,279 13 7	1,806 4 4*	* This includes 505*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* arrears of interest due from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	258 6 5¾	258 6 5¾	258 6 5¾	258 6 5¾	258 6 5¾	258 6 5¾	258 6 5¾	Commoners account.
	156 5 6	156 5 6	157 12 4	157 12 4	157 12 4	157 12 4	157 12 4	Choristers account.
Rentcharges in hand	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 13 0	Commoners account.
Reserved rents, other than rack-rents, including redeemed land tax	303 8 5	303 8 5	303 8 5	303 8 5	303 6 2	303 6 2	300 19 6	Commoners account.
	2 1 8	2 1 8	2 1 8	2 1 8	2 1 8	2 1 8	2 1 8	Choristers account.
Profits of manors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dividends on public or other securities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 7	- - -	Commoners account.
	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 11 4	14 11 4	Choristers account.
Fines on leases for years	1,880 0 0	345 0 0	773 7 2	3,493 16 6	440 0 0	990 0 0	325 0 0	Fine account.
Fines on leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	55 11 4	43 19 4	43 16 4	56 16 10	46 11 10	48 15 6	45 15 2	Commoners account.
	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	29 3 1½	4 6 8	Choristers account.
Total annual income	3,549 2 0¾	1,939 15 6¾	2,403 3 0¾	5,594 19 5¾	2,643 14 3¼	3,095 16 9¼	2,941 10 5¾	

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	42 18 0	42 18 0	42 18 0	42 18 0	42 18 0	42 18 0	42 18 0	—
1. Statutable stipends — Canons	57 4 0	57 4 0	57 4 0	57 4 0	57 4 0	57 4 0	57 4 0	—
1. Statutable stipends — Minor Canons	48 17 6	47 18 6	46 7 6½	45 2 2½	47 11 8	48 5 3½	49 3 4½	This includes sums paid to the whole corporation of vicars choral.
1. Statutable stipends — Other Officers	19 13 4	19 13 4	19 13 4	19 13 4	19 13 4	19 3 4	19 3 4	—
2. Other stipends	102 16 8	98 6 8	100 16 8	125 16 8	125 16 8	125 16 8	125 16 8	—
	138 2 0	138 2 0	138 2 0	138 2 0	143 12 0	148 12 0	148 12 0	Choristers account.
3. Pensions	78 12 11½	78 12 11½	78 12 11½	78 9 9½	78 9 9½	78 9 9½	78 9 9½	—
	2 12 10½	2 11 8	2 11 8	2 11 8	2 11 8	2 11 8	2 12 10	Choristers account.
4. Repairs:—								
Fabric of church	1,033 14 2½	336 2 9½	317 18 5½	288 17 1½	472 6 5¾	437 5 6	618 18 9	—
Cathedral precincts	1 8 6	119 2 0	- - -	101 12 8½	16 6 0	37 16 3	57 8 11	—
Chancels	2 16 11½	2 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 15 8	—	—
Bridges and roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	169 6 8	169 6 8	169 6 8	181 6 8	195 6 8	195 6 8	195 6 8	—
6. Expenses of woods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Expenses of manors, including—								—
Surveys of copyholds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salaries to bailiffs, &c.								—
8. Rates and taxes	23 13 11	19 19 7	23 14 6	23 9 10	38 10 5	35 0 1	35 0 3	—
	7 18 10	7 18 11	9 12 11	9 12 11	9 12 11	9 12 11	9 12 11	Choristers account.
9. Interest on monies borrowed	81 0 0	57 2 10	63 9 1	53 0 0	53 2 10	28 0 0	14 0 0	Interest on Monies borrowed for the repairs of the fabric.
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	- - -	75 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	—	—
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Dividend to the Dean*	394 2 0	80 15 4	169 15 5	720 15 6	91 10 6	198 2 6	70 17 0	* Date of appointment, 14th December 1833.
Dividend among Canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,576 8 0	323 1 4	679 1 8	2,883 6 0	366 2 0	594 10 0	189 8 0	—
Dividend among Canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	—	—	—	—	—	198 0 0	130 0 0	—
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Legal expenses	17 18 0	6 0 1	38 0 6	32 3 8	99 16 6	100 3 9	101 7 4	—
15. Other expenses	451 0 11½	184 14 0	190 8 6	276 19 4½	300 4 4½	242 15 3	225 13 5½	—
	48 5 10	59 1 3½	10 16 4	11 4 11	28 14 8	15 2 11	8 8 1½	Choristers account.
Total Expenditure	4,298 11 2½	1,926 0 8½	2,168 10 2½	5,102 6 4	2,189 10 7¾	2,641 2 3	2,180 1 5	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of LINCOLN for each of the Seven Years ending September 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any) -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The account of income and expenditure on account of the fabric is in a separate sheet.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rentcharges in hand - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax -	1,132 11 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1,124 11 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1,124 11 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1,125 19 $1\frac{3}{4}$	1,124 11 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1,125 1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1,125 1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	
Profits of manors - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Woods, quarries, &c. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dividends on public or other securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fines on leases for years - -	5,926 18 2	4,010 11 10	2,713 11 6	2,392 12 4	7,530 2 10	4,273 5 9	5,634 1 $5\frac{1}{2}$	
leases for lives - -	23 17 0	- - -	441 0 0	2,471 0 10	167 10 8	6,067 19 2	787 1 1	
Income from other sources - -	223 6 $5\frac{3}{4}$	224 7 $10\frac{3}{4}$	224 7 $10\frac{3}{4}$	224 7 $10\frac{3}{4}$	224 7 $10\frac{3}{4}$	224 7 $10\frac{3}{4}$	224 7 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
Total annual income -	7,306 13 $3\frac{1}{2}$	5,359 11 $4\frac{1}{2}$	4,503 11 $0\frac{1}{2}$	6,214 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	9,046 13 $0\frac{1}{2}$	11,690 14 $5\frac{1}{2}$	7,770 12 1	

(A.)

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure relating to the Fabric of the Cathedral Church of LINCOLN for each of the Seven Years ending September 1852.

	Rents.	Fines on the Renewal of Leases.	Gravel sold.	Total Income.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1846 -	601 0 2	1,212 10 1	149 5 3	1,962 15 6	1,389 5 3
1847 -	601 0 2	882 1 7	129 5 7	1,612 7 4	1,406 9 6
1848 -	593 0 2	1,508 19 4	234 19 5	2,336 18 11	1,769 19 2
1849 -	498 0 2	864 13 10	341 10 9	1,704 4 9	2,139 5 4
1850 -	625 0 2	807 16 1	264 7 10	1,697 4 1	1,342 5 6
1851 -	417 18 2	336 13 3	129 13 9	884 5 2	2,914 19 0
1852 -	641 5 2	316 14 7	72 17 11	1,030 17 8	1,559 4 4
	3,977 4 2	5,929 8 9	1,322 0 6	11,228 13 5	12,521 8 1

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of LINCOLN for each of the Seven Years ending September 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends { Dean - Canons - Minor canons Other officers }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Other stipends - - -	413 7 5	413 7 5	415 7 7	418 7 9	412 2 9	432 3 1	473 0 7	
3. Pensions - - -	156 1 9½	156 1 9½	156 1 9½	156 1 9½	156 1 9½	156 1 9½	156 1 9½	
4. Repairs:— Fabric of church - - Cathedral precincts - - Chancels - - - Bridges and roads - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The account of income and expenditure relating to the fabric is in a separate sheet.
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation - -	50 6 8	50 6 8	50 6 8	50 6 8	50 6 8	50 6 8	50 6 8	This is exclusive of sums reserved by leases and paid by lessees.
6. Expenses of woods - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c. - - -	10 13 4	10 13 4	10 13 4	10 13 4	10 13 4	10 13 4	10 13 4	
8. Rates and taxes - - -	44 13 5	44 18 9	44 18 9	44 19 0	44 19 0	44 19 0	45 16 4	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	—	—	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	55 15 6	132 2 6	43 2 7	20 13 0	51 19 6	24 13 0	34 8 6	
12. Dividend to the Dean *(appointed in October 1845) - -	1,639 19 10¾	1,125 9 6¾	942 6 10	1,374 1 10¾	2,068 10 7¾	2,738 2 3	1,742 15 6¾	
Dividend among two canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	3,279 19 9½	2,250 19 1½	1,884 13 8	2,748 3 9½	4,137 1 3½	5,476 4 6	3,485 11 1½	
Dividend among two canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,639 19 10¾	1,125 9 6¾	942 6 10	1,374 1 10¾	2,068 10 7¾	2,738 2 3	1,742 15 6¾	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Legal expenses - - -	- - -	34 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Other expenses - - -	15 15 7	15 10 1	13 13 0	16 11 1	16 7 5½	19 8 7	29 2 7	
Total Expenditure - -	7,306 13 3½	5,359 11 4½	4,503 11 0½	6,214 0 2½	9,046 13 1	11,690 14 5½	7,770 12 0½	

* See Revenues.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of LLANDAFF, for each of the Seven Years ending the 29th day of June 1852.

———	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	57 11 0	99 19 0	75 1 0	91 13 0	58 13 0	44 17 0	50 3 0	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rentcharges in hand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reserved rents, other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	266 0 8	266 0 8	266 0 8	266 0 8	266 0 8	266 0 8	266 0 8	
Profits of manors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dividends on public or other securities	- - -	- - -	47 5 0	32 16 0	13 11 0	13 11 0	13 11 0	
Fines on leases for years	579 0 0	1,763 15 0	3,494 13 4	812 18 0	1,003 2 6	200 0 0	384 0 0	
Fines on leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	61 10 0	1 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	
Total annual Income £	964 1 8	2,131 8 0	3,883 0 0	1,203 7 8	1,341 7 2	524 8 8	713 14 8	

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of LLANDAFF, for each of the Seven Years ending 29th Day of June 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canons	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	27 7 4	
Minor Canons	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Other Officers	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	
2. Other stipends	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	75 17 6	
3. Pensions	28 15 11	28 15 11	28 15 11	28 15 11	28 15 11	28 15 11	28 15 11	
4. Repairs :—								
Fabric of church	42 5 5½	70 3 2½	68 0 11	53 1 7	53 2 11½	67 5 1	34 17 4	
Cathedral precincts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chancels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridges and roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	78 13 4	78 13 4	78 13 4	78 13 4	78 13 4	78 13 4	78 13 4	
6. Expenses of woods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Expenses of manors, including—								
Surveys of copyholds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salaries to bailiffs, &c.								
8. Rates and taxes	- - -	5 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	18 8 0	23 8 0	18 8 0	148 8 0	33 18 0	24 8 0	18 8 0	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	- - -	11 11 0	19 17 1	7 19 6½	5 0 0	- - -	13 5 0	
12. Dividend to the Dean*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* Date of Appointment, 29th September 1845.
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,253 13 4	2,174 17 3	484 16 3	591 6 3½	43 0 9	232 10 1½	541 6 7	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict c. 113.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	501 9 0	1,208 4 7	269 6 3	312 18 9	23 17 11	129 2 11	406 0 0	There were 4 vacant canonries in 1846; 5 in 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850; and 6 in 1851 and 1852; no remittance is yet made for 1852.
14. Legal expenses	34 0 0	78 12 6	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	
15. Other expenses	80 2 7½	58 8 4	35 1 10	76 5 0	135 11 0	54 7 10	48 11 10	
Total expenditure	2,169 15 0	3,870 10 2½	1,169 6 11	1,463 15 9	568 7 2¼	774 10 6½	1,385 2 10	

REVENUES of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of MANCHESTER for each of the Seven Years ending 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	We have no fabric fund.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	352 10 0	353 9 4	358 4 4	358 1 5	353 4 4	353 4 4	353 4 4	—
Rent charges in hand (i.e., all)	2,686 3 1	2,707 0 1	2,759 2 0	2,841 4 10	2,909 12 7	3,117 4 4	2,842 5 0	—
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	294 0 4	294 5 1	289 13 3	299 16 6	299 0 3	299 12 5	294 13 3	Rents on twenty-one years leases, renewable every seven.
	2,055 18 1	2,126 12 3½	2,197 2 1¾	2,319 11 0	2,404 18 10	2,506 12 0	2,680 3 8	Rents on leases of ninety-nine years for building upon. No fine taken on their renewal. These must increase rapidly.
Profits of manors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	We have neither woods nor quarries.
„ woods, quarries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dividends on public or other securities	633 6 6	603 4 5	777 0 8	781 16 5	770 18 4	770 18 4	779 4 7	
Fines — Leases for years	375 0 0	89 15 0	1,794 0 0	455 0 0	125 10 0	511 0 0	614 0 0	We have declined to renew in one or more instances, and so sacrificed the fines in order to throw the whole value into the building leases.
Fines — Leases for lives	None	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	We have no leases for lives.
Income from other sources	59 14 0	64 2 2	29 3 0	23 7 0	31 17 5	40 15 0	36 8 11	
Total annual income	6,456 12 4	6,241 18 4	8,204 5 4	7,078 17 2	6,895 1 9	7,599 6 5	7,599 19 9	

It will be perceived that the most fixed and certain portion of our revenues, viz., the ninety-nine years leases for building upon, is steadily increasing, being only 2,055*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* in 1846, whilst it was 2,680*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* in 1852. We have sold building land this year to the amount of 300*l.* per annum and upwards.

On behalf of the Dean and Chapter,
(Signed) OSWALD SERGEANT,
Canon and Bursar.

4th June 1853.

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of MANCHESTER, for the Seven Years ending 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends: Dean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* Amount to the above, beyond the stipends named in the charter, but which the chapter had the right by charter to augment. Strickly speaking, therefore, we have no stipends but statutable stipends.
Canons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor canons	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
Other officers	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	
2. Other stipends	92 3 0	92 3 0	179 8 0	208 3 0	234 8 0	257 3 0	*255 3 0	It has been usual to pay the whole income of the chapter in the dividend, and although the income of the warden was first fixed by the charter at 70*l.*, and the income of each fellow at 35*l.* per annum, yet it is stated that when certain demised leases of tithes were got in, the warden and fellows and their successors should receive an increase from all the revenues of the college: "Volumus guardianum et socios prædictos et eorum successores incrementum percipere ex cunctis collegii reditibus annuis et reversionibus;" (Charter;) with this sole limitation, that the warden had twice as much as a fellow.
3. Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Repairs: Fabric of cathedral choir	5 13 8	18 5 0	215 18 6	150 17 11	1 10 6	446 10 0	285 9 7	
†St. Mary's church in Manchester	8 18 0	5 0 0	2 6 0	6 0 0	5 7 0	2 5 0	3 18 7	† St. Mary's church, built under Act of Parliament, and outside repairs devolve on the chapter.
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Expenses of woods‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡ We have no woods.
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, bailiffs, &c.§	175 10 6	180 0 0	180 0 0	152 18 0	240 8 4	250 16 0	242 2 3	§ Paid bailiffs and agents for collecting tithes and rents. We have no copyholds.
8. Rates and taxes	300 16 2	382 14 4	410 7 8	393 8 8	437 14 7	472 6 0	469 9 2	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes‖	392 13 4	163 0 0	181 0 0	84 15 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	‖ The principal grants up to 1848 were paid after dividend.
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	3 3 0	- - -	15 10 0	21 1 2	22 1 2	3 3 0	9 9 4	
12. Dividend to the dean¶	1,740 16 2	1,719 7 7½	2,246 10 10	1,946 15 7½	1,906 9 1	1,946 7 7	**2,000 0 0	¶ Date of appointment, July 1847.
Dividend among three canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	2,611 4 3	2,579 1 4½	3,369 16 3	2,920 3 3	2,859 13 6	2,919 11 3	3,050 18 1½	
Dividend to one canon appointed after 3 & 4 Vict c. 113.	870 8 1	859 13 9½	1,123 5 5	973 7 9	953 4 6	973 3 9	1,000 0 0	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of reduced deanery	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 18 9½	** The Ecclesiastical Commissioners passed an order during last year limiting the dean and canon of Clifton, who were appointed after 1840, respectively to 2,000*l.* and 1,000*l.*, and agreed to make up their income to that sum if it should fall short.
„ of reduced canonry	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 19 5	
14. Legal expenses	16 13 9	17 14 6	27 1 3	17 3 6	11 1 6	43 6 5	11 10 1	
15. Other expenses††	83 12 5	69 18 9	98 1 5	49 2 10	58 3 7	119 14 5	56 1 5	†† Includes payment for insurance.
Total expenditure	6,456 12 4	6,241 18 4	8,204 5 4	7,078 17 2	6,895 1 9	7,599 6 5	7,599 19 9	

On behalf of the Dean and Chapter,

(Signed) OSWALD SERGEANT, Canon and Bursar.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of NORWICH, for each of the Seven Years ending 29th September 1852.

———	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	88 2 10	105 8 2	126 16 11	460 0 6	432 14 7	381 1 10½	481 8 4	
Rentcharges in hand	22 10 5	17 19 8	21 2 11	23 7 0	23 1 6	22 5 4	21 7 8	
Reserved rents, other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	2,926 7 0½	3,345 18 4	2,850 16 6½	2,731 6 1½	2,525 15 8½	2,594 18 9	2,563 12 7½	The statements of receipts and disbursements will not exactly balance, as the small sums entered in the timber fund book are not divided, but the balance is carried on from year to year, and fluctuates from time to time. At present the account is overdrawn by the sum of 82*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*
Profits of manors	731 6 3	526 8 4	543 17 1½	203 14 1	574 3 1	366 9 10	494 11 7	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	64 8 5	19 2 6	6 15 6	80 10 0	48 12 11	11 10 0	23 0 0	
Dividends on public or other securities	19 4 9	573 3 7	693 19 1	427 9 11	56 18 1	688 12 9	71 0 1	
Fines on leases for years	5,465 15 6	7,476 19 11	5,035 12 8	4,926 1 9	4,647 13 11	5,425 17 10	3,819 0 0	
Fines on leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	21 4 0	22 0 0	49 0 0	26 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0	10 0 0	
Total annual Income £	9,338 19 2½	12,087 0 6	9,328 0 9	8,878 9 4½	8,329 19 9½	9,516 16 4½	7,484 0 3½	

Geo. Pellew, Dean.

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of NORWICH, for each of the Seven Years ending 29th September 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends: Dean	102 5 0	102 5 0	102 5 0	102 5 0	102 5 0	102 5 0	102 5 0	
1. Statutable stipends: 5 Canons	100 0 0	87 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Statutable stipends: 4 Canons	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	
1. Statutable stipends: 8 Minor Canons	157 10 0	157 10 0	157 10 0	157 10 0	157 10 0	157 10 0	157 10 0	
1. Statutable stipends: Other Officers	340 13 4	340 13 4	340 13 4	340 13 4	340 13 4	340 13 4	340 13 4	
2. Other stipends	954 6 6	932 18 6	885 3 6	889 17 6	956 5 6	966 0 6	917 3 0	
3. Pensions	72 8 7	72 8 7	72 8 7	72 8 7	72 8 7	72 8 7	72 8 7	
4. Repairs: Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts	983 0 5	840 10 4	1,086 3 5	821 14 7	679 7 6	918 16 1	1,170 1 2	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	356 0 0	356 0 0	356 0 0	408 10 0	408 10 0	408 10 0	408 10 0	
6. Expenses of woods	- - -	4 7 0	2 19 0	- - -	10 1 1	2 2 0	1 11 6	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	56 7 0	25 1 4	30 19 6	15 8 1	16 3 1	50 12 6	49 15 6	
8. Rates and taxes	141 6 6	181 19 4½	198 13 7	199 14 3	171 15 6½	235 18 3	151 16 7	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	26 0 0	18 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	221 5 10	247 5 9	261 9 5	324 14 1	226 19 0	177 15 0	173 16 10	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	38 12 0	63 3 6	74 1 6	63 3 9	17 16 0	51 10 0	33 1 6	
12. Dividend to the dean*	1,276 11 8	2,049 1 11	1,267 1 4	1,154 8 2	1,104 9 7	1,363 9 10	807 14 2	
Dividend among 3 and 2 canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. Dividend among 2 canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	3,222 1 8	4,588 8 3	2,597 5 8	2,368 10 4	2,277 9 8	2,734 1 1	1,717 15 10	In the year 1846 and part of 1847 there were three canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and in the remaining years only two such.
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	664 8 4	1,718 10 9	1,319 7 6	1,224 5 2	1,178 14 10	1,407 0 6	898 17 11	
14. Legal expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Other expenses	604 0 4	328 15 1	517 6 8	616 6 6	546 5 6	493 12 9	431 13 4	
Total expenditure	9,316 17 2	12,114 13 2½	9,359 8 0	8,839 9 4	8,346 14 2½	9,562 5 5	7,514 14 3	

* Date of his appointment, 13th December 1828.

GEO. PELLEW, Dean.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of PETERBOROUGH, for each of the Seven Years ending Lady Day 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	742 13 6	742 13 6	742 13 6	813 13 6	822 13 6	967 18 6	913 2 6	
Rentcharges in hand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	1,353 18 7	1,354 14 7	1,354 19 7	1,358 18 5	1,360 2 8	1,360 1 8	1,360 1 8	
Profits of manors	267 9 2	329 11 0	267 5 6	266 8 2	269 8 5	276 9 10	427 18 4	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	103 17 1	59 4 10	111 1 0	31 13 11	67 12 2	24 8 5	35 2 2	
Dividends on public or other securities	- - -	- - -	20 18 2	14 11 3	14 11 3	13 2 2	2 18 3	
Fines on Leases for years	2,332 12 8	4,266 13 4	1,431 5 2	1,960 0 0	6,264 5 9	1,334 17 4	3,234 12 6	
Fines on Leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Income from other sources	161 2 6	139 3 9	182 18 5	257 9 3	948 15 5	868 1 3	918 19 5	
Total annual Income	4,961 13 6	6,892 1 0	4,111 1 4	4,702 14 6	9,747 9 2	4,844 19 2	6,892 14 10	

John Gates, Chapter Clerk.

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of PETERBOROUGH, for each of the Seven Years ending Lady Day 1852.

	[illegible]		4 8.		1849.		1 50.		1851.		1852.		OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends: Dean	224 14 3	224 14 3	224 14 3	254 4 3	254 4 3	258 14 3	258 14 3	
Canons	407 2 9	407 2 9	407 2 9	*663 0 7	*917 0 7	*924 5 7	*924 5 7	* These items include the augmented stipend of the Archdeacon Davys under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.
Minor canons	208 0 0	208 0 0	208 0 0	208 0 0	208 0 0	422 0 9	425 0 0	
Other officers	571 17 6	614 10 3	589 18 8	593 19 2	626 14 2	625 16 3	641 18 5	
2. Other stipends	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
3. Pensions	104 7 9	104 7 9	104 7 9	104 7 9	104 7 9	104 7 9	104 7 9	
4. Repairs: Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts, Chancels, Bridges and roads	108 14 8	170 19 7	1,103 17 4	300 1 5	165 2 5	531 1 11	822 7 8	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	49 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	
6. Expenses of woods	7 10 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	28 4 4	30 12 4	28 2 4	28 2 4	35 4 1	28 4 4	28 4 4	
8. Rates and taxes	77 12 1	196 13 9	116 12 4	132 11 3	150 5 8	167 13 9	168 5 5	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	58 8 0	68 8 0	68 12 10	101 11 0	41 11 0	86 11 0	86 11 0	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	67 3 6	—	
12. Dividend to the dean (appointed 1842)	586 6 2	1,085 6 9	360 18 4	492 17 9	1,569 13 6	339 2 6	851 18 5	
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,172 12 4	2,170 13 7	720 5 8	739 6 7	2,354 10 4	339 2 6	425 19 2	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	293 3 1	542 13 4	180 9 2	246 8 10	784 16 9	339 2 6	1,277 17 6	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of two vacant canonries	293 3 1	542 13 4	182 0 2	492 17 9	1,569 13 6	339 2 6	851 18 5	
14. Legal expenses	33 5 0	16 15 9	53 19 9	- - -	37 12 0	48 3 4	2 6 6	
15. Other expenses	215 4 1	720 17 8	438 17 5	691 11 3	294 9 1	380 0 8	345 10 11	
Total Expenditure	4,459 5 7	7,179 9 1	4,862 18 9	5,123 19 11	9.215 5 1	5,075 13 1	7,290 5 4	

JOHN GATES, Chapter Clerk.

REVENUES of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of RIPON, for each of the Seven Years ending 22d June 1852, taken from the Audits held in those Years.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	86 6 8	103 19 2	68 3 6	127 19 6	82 1 4	124 14 6	107 14 4	—
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	—
Rent charges in hand	1,016 3 6	1,103 11 8½	1,161 15 8	1,095 11 10	1,058 4 8	1,080 14 1	1,015 2 4	—
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	32 11 8	32 11 8	32 11 8	32 11 8	32 11 8	32 11 8	32 11 8	The land tax redeemed from these premises appears to be 4*s.* 3¼*d.*, which sum is not included in the 32*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The deanery and other parts of the cathedral property have also been exonerated by redemption to the amount of 17*s.* 8¼*d.*, including fabric's leasehold, about 2*s.* 10¾*d.* With the exception of the deanery and the lands attached thereto, little has been effected.
Profits of manors	350 0 0	35 10 0	35 10 0	124 10 0	154 0 0	246 10 0	78 10 0	—
„ woods, quarries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on public or other securities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	In 1851 the bankers allowed 6*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* for interest, and in 1852, 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Both sums are included in the income from other sources.
Fines on Leases for years	- - -	- - -	- - -	122 0 0	147 15 6	28 10 0	—	—
Fines on Leases for lives	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	These sums include the augmentation from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with fee-farm, quit, and pew rents. There are also copyhold quit rents to the amount of 3*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.* annually, which being so small in amount are also added; and from 1849 to 1852, 150*l.*, subscribed by the dean and canons towards the liquidation of monies borrowed, are likewise included.
Income from other sources	2,316 14 0	3,305 10 1½	3,727 9 5	3,807 18 7½	3,821 1 11	3,796 10 6½	3,776 3 10	
Total annual income	3,807 5 10	4,586 12 8	5,031 0 3	5,316 1 7½	5,301 5 1	5,315 0 9½	5,015 12 2	

H. D. ERSKINE, Decanus.

——	1846. £ s. d.	1847. £ s. d.	1848. £ s. d.	1849. £ s. d.	1850. £ s. d.	1851. £ s. d.	1852. £ s. d.	Observations.
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. All the statutes were repealed in 1844. The dean and canons and the minor canons now take under the Order of Council in 1842, and the sums paid are inserted below. The other officers of the church take the allotments made to them by the chapter, and the amount mentioned includes the organist, singing men and choristers, parish clerk, vergers, sexton, and organ blower, and also the chapter clerk and tithe collector.
1. Statutable stipends — Canons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Statutable stipends — Minor canons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Statutable stipends — Other officers	457 11 6	466 15 0	504 5 0	541 1 6	558 0 0	554 8 6	561 10 0	
2. Other stipends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Repairs: Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts, Chancels, Bridges and roads	118 3 7½	123 16 1½	58 11 10½	113 18 2	220 6 1	144 5 3	77 15 11	4. It may be observed, that the roofs of the side aisles and the north-western tower and the lead part of the choir must be repaired very soon; and iron railing must also be put down on the north side of the church to prevent nuisances.
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	471 16 10	553 12 10	591 5 0	591 5 0	591 5 0	591 5 0	591 5 0	
6. Expenses of woods	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 16 5	—	—	—	7. There are other expenses under this head which cannot be stated with any accuracy, the chapter clerk transacting the business along with other matters, at a salary for the whole. There are some small payments also made occasionally for printing summonses, &c.
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	10 14 6	7 12 0	4 17 0	27 11 2	8 3 0	8 6 0	8 5 6	
8. Rates and taxes	181 6 8½	196 11 6	191 10 2½	222 16 9½	211 7 8½	211 10 11¾	173 19 1½	10. The chapter have recently paid 50*l.* as a subscription towards a parsonage house at Stainley, and have engaged to give 100*l.* towards the erection of a new national school at Ripon, which will be called for very soon. The site for this school and the master's house, &c., containing 0A. 1R. 17P., they have also conveyed without consideration.
9. Interest on monies borrowed	142 8 3	143 3 0	144 10 3	151 9 1	115 9 9	102 10 11	91 2 5	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	61 11 2	86 14 0	57 19 7	78 0 9	122 5 4	98 4 11	86 8 10	12. The sums entered include fixed payments made to the subdean and two canons, who declined coming into residence. The subdeanery and one canonry have become suspended by death, and the other canonry by resignation a few months ago, and out of the residue, the dean and the four residentiary canons, from 1849 inclusive to this time, have voluntarily allowed 30*l.* each to be deducted from their several dividends to form a fund for liquidating the debt, so that the sums paid to the dean are 30*l.*, and to the canons 120*l.*, less than the amounts stated.
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Dividend to the dean*	651 7 10	831 6 10	979 4 7	934 19 0	941 10 0	941 10 0	951 6 0	
Dividend among six canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., and the subdean	1,502 15 6	1,862 13 2	2,114 19 2	2,006 17 3	2,040 14 0	2,000 14 0	1,990 17 6	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14. The legal expenses inserted relate almost wholly to the tithes. As before stated, the chapter clerk has conducted legal as well as other business for a yearly salary, being allowed money out of pocket for disbursements; except that some small addition has been made for receiving rents of premises out of lease, varying in amount with the circumstances, &c.
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Legal expenses	41 10 4	68 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 2 6	—	
15. Other expenses	173 18 3½	179 5 5	212 11 6	221 9 8	552 1 0	507 4 3¼	791 3 9	15. These expenses comprise the incidentals mentioned in the return recently made, the rent of the canon's residence house, the insurances, allowances for tithes collection beyond salary, repairs of fabric premises in hand, &c. The sums set apart for the debt are also added.
Total expenditure	3,813 4 6½	4,520 3 6½	4,859 14 2	4,896 4 9½	5,361 1 10	5,176 2 4	5,323 14 0½	

* Installed 17th December 1847.

H. D. Erskine, Decanus.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of ROCHESTER (received), for each of the Seven Years ending at St. Catherine's 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	113 4 1	169 0 11	89 0 0	87 2 0	74 3 8	84 3 8	83 14 4	
Rentcharges in hand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	1,858 17 7	1,811 1 11	1,659 1 0	1,846 6 7	1,722 9 3	1,918 12 9	1,719 12 11	
Profits of manors	414 12 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	The manorial courts are held once in every six years. They were held in 1846, and again in 1852. The accounts for 1852 have not yet been closed. The average annual revenue from this source on a period of six years is 69*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	666 5 5	503 8 2	381 9 7	410 3 2	451 17 0	1,661 6 0	442 2 3	
Dividends on public or other securities	541 2 4	544 15 6	609 17 4	479 13 8	609 17 4	574 14 10	544 15 6	
Fines on Leases for years	11,309 0 6	7,519 7 5	7,012 11 5	2,530 1 10	6,794 15 0	6,576 13 11	6,534 11 7	
Fines on Leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	463 3 11	466 0 3	543 16 7	545 6 4	514 19 6	532 14 10	558 8 3	
Total annual Income	15,366 6 3	11,013 14 2	10,295 15 11	5,898 13 7	10,168 1 9	11,348 6 0	10,083 4 10	

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of ROCHESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending at St. Catherine's 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends: Dean	100 0 0	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
5 Canons	100 0 0	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Minor Canons	30 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Other officers	184 9 6	182 9 6	181 2 10	182 9 6	177 2 10	200 6 2	219 9 6	
Exhibitions	5 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	26 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	—	
2. Other stipends	746 15 6	751 14 6	671 6 9	663 4 6	680 7 6	670 17 6	673 17 6	
3. Pensions to vicars	17 5 4	17 5 4	17 5 4	17 5 4	17 5 4	17 5 4	17 5 4	
4. Repairs:								
Fabric of church	705 18 3	109 3 11	167 15 3	402 1 1	120 1 5	256 17 11	84 7 5	These sums are exclusive of 760*l.* expended upon the fabric by an individual during the last seven years. The expenditure upon the fabric during the twenty-one years preceding the last seven amounted to 25,110*l.*
Cathedral precincts	252 0 0	207 5 11	171 4 8	130 1 9	164 2 6	120 11 9	163 0 5	
Chancels	- - -	2 14 1	53 3 7	98 0 0	—	—	—	
Bridges and roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	283 9 4	283 9 4	283 9 4	283 9 4	283 9 4	283 9 4	283 9 4	
6. Expenses of woods	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds	159 16 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salaries to bailiffs, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Rates and taxes	137 2 6	139 2 4	151 9 6	136 15 4	138 15 0	118 6 8	104 16 8	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	65 5 0	105 5 0	182 14 0	216 6 3	186 3 4	196 3 4	206 3 4	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	67 0 0	63 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	66 16 0	
12. Dividend to the dean (appointed 1820)	3,011 5 4	2,064 11 5	1,774 1 8	649 15 9	1,715 3 2	1,543 14 8	1,636 7 3	
Dividend among five canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	7,526 18 4	5,162 13 4	4,435 4 2	1,624 9 2	4,289 2 6	3,860 11 3	4,092 2 11	
Dividend among canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of one vacant canonry	1,525 7 8	1,052 10 8	907 0 10	344 17 10	877 16 6	792 2 2	838 8 7	
14 Legal expenses	175 18 6	380 6 8	272 3 0	960 8 7	1,015 14 2	859 5 10	1,548 1 4	
15. Other expenses	452 7 4	413 14 10	465 7 5	426 7 8	434 15 0	498 19 7	381 14 9	
Total Expenditure	15,545 19 0	11,190 6 10	9,843 8 4	6,261 12 1	10,414 18 7	9,726 1 6	10,556 0 4	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of SALISBURY, for each of the Seven Years ending 8th October 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	895 19 3	508 10 7	1,478 14 5	483 3 7	411 6 10½	538 3 3	575 12 10	We include under *fabric estate* everything belonging by ancient custom or statute to the fabric fund, viz 1. The estate itself, consisting of reserved and other rents, lands, rentcharges, and houses. 2. Burial and monumental fees. 3. Cape and collation fees. 4. Fines for non-residence. 5. Timber cut in the close. 6. The 2½ per-centages on fines on the renewal of the leases of the prebendal estates, according to a statute made in June 1813. 7. Legacies. 8. Dividends on balances previously invested. 9. A balance of 705*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* at the bankers at the beginning of 1846. 10. £500 stock, which was sold in 1848. *N.B.*—We have not placed under *this* head the ⅛th of the fines on the renewal of the leases of the property of the dean and chapter, which has been appropriated since 1811 to the repairs of the building and the maintenance of the establishment, as this custom rests only on an *act* of chapter, and is not *statutable*.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	134 0 7	110 7 6	84 17 0	147 10 10	111 17 3	149 10 4	160 0 0	
Rentcharges in hand	33 14 0	33 14 0	33 14 0	33 14 0	33 14 0	33 14 0	33 14 0	
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	1,502 5 11	1,290 6 8	1,432 13 8	1,274 1 4	1,322 1 0	1,328 13 4	1,424 19 9	
Profits of manors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	6 19 3	8 2 0	- - -	10 13 2	2 13 10	8 10 6	—	
Dividends on public or other securities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	848 19 6	—	
Fines on Leases for years	545 14 0	2,806 9 4	1,915 8 10	2,455 7 6	4,704 13 6	1,561 14 7	341 10 0	
Fines on Leases for lives	1,404 9 3	4,571 11 10	42 0 0	—	—	—	—	
Income for other sources	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	193 7 0	- - -	4 0 10	
Total annual Income	4,623 2 3	9,329 1 11	4,987 7 11	4,404 10 5	6,779 13 5½	4,469 5 6	2,539 17 5	

Walter Kerr Hamilton (Precentor and Can. Res. of Sarum).

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends { Dean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2.) This includes our payments to the laymen. These payments are all by way of augmentation of the stipend of 20*l.* which each layman receives from the corporation of the vicars choral or minor canons. These augmentations, together with the payment of 60*l.* to supernumeraries, amount to about 281*l.* 4*s.* per annum.
Canons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor canons	52 13 11	52 13 11	52 13 11	52 13 11	52 13 11	52 13 11	52 13 11	
Other officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Other stipends	402 1 8	488 15 10	572 17 1	492 2 6	552 16 4	574 9 0	560 11 2	
3. Pensions	- - -	1 5 0	2 10 0	3 2 6	7 10 0	14 5 0	—	
4. Repairs: Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts, Chancels, Bridges and roads	318 13 10	621 8 6	426 17 11	369 3 10	712 4 5	474 19 11	561 1 2	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5.) Our vicars or minor canons have separate estates.
6. Expenses of woods	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	—	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10.) This does not include (because the sums do not come into the other sheet of receipts).
8. Rates and taxes	118 10 6	132 6 6	117 3 9	163 14 2	160 3 2½	123 15 10	132 10 3	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	58 14 4	63 14 4	94 14 4	577 16 4	383 16 11	247 14 4	320 14 4	(I.) Fines remitted on two renewals of the leases of houses occupied by the training school, and the value of the fee of the present schoolhouse, &c., 1,244*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	- - -	45 1 6	- - -	36 2 0	- - -	32 0 0	—	
12. Dividend to the dean (Dean Lear, appointed 14th July 1846, Dean Hamilton, appointed 14th June 1850	474 3 11	1,080 8 0	426 16 3	447 1 11	469 4 10	539 1 10	176 6 0	(II.) Fine remitted and value of reversion of estate of Homington given by way of augmentation of the vicarage, 2,650*l.*
Dividend among canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. (four canons till April 1850, and since then three)	1,713 6 8	4,135 13 8	1,480 18 5	1,628 10 4	2,181 8 10	1,626 16 0	491 3 9	
Dividend among one canon appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	428 6 8	1,033 18 5	377 17 10	414 15 10	603 0 5	508 11 1	163 14 7	(III.) The sum of 490*l.* given by dean and chapter during the seven years towards the expenses of the prebendaries when they come to preach in their statutable turns.
13. Paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries (one canon till April 1850, and since then two)	645 18 6	705 1 4	333 6 5	584 2 10	722 0 4	854 6 6	275 19 3	*N.B.*—These sums were included in the answers to the first set of questions (s. xiii. "Expenditure for Spiritual Purposes.")
14. Legal expenses	- - -	36 2 8	10 10 0	- - -	162 3 6	56 1 6	—	
15. Other expenses	96 16 3½	111 11 7½	1,027 3 4	212 16 6	280 12 2	113 12 3	131 14 2	
Total Expenditure	4,309 6 3	8,508 1 3	4,923 9 3	4,988 2 8	6,287 14 10	5,222 7 2	2,866 8 7	

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of ST. ASAPH for each of the Seven Years ending July 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Income of fabric estate, Llanrhaiadr, &c. (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are appropriated to the fabric and to the establishment, no part of which is divisible among the members of chapter.
2. Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent, proceeding from Llanrhaiadr glebe	23 7 0	24 1 0	24 1 0	24 1 0	24 1 0	24 1 0	24 1 0	
3. Rentcharges in hand	1,483 16 6	1,385 18 2	1,318 4 10	1,379 4 4	1,333 0 4	1,253 19 5	1,197 18 3	
Arrears received within the year	35 17 10	17 2 11	14 10 1	36 14 4	35 10 8	30 16 0	102 19 1	
4. Reserved rents other than rackrents	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	Nos. 4 and 5 are divisible between the dean and the (now) four existing members of the chapter, and the remaining nine shares are paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, after deducting certain charges in both cases by our receiver. C. S. L.
5. Fines on leases for years	744 2 0	1,047 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total annual Income	2,371 3 4	2,558 3 9	1,440 15 11	1,523 19 8	1,476 12 0	1,392 16 5	1,408 18 4	

The foregoing returns of the revenues have been examined with much care, and I believe them to be correct.

Charles Scott Luxmoore, Dean.

EXPENDITURE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of ST. ASAPH for each of the Seven Years ending July 1852.

	1846.			1847.			1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.			OBSERVATIONS.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1. Stipends — Dean	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			
1. Stipends — Canons	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			
1. Stipends — Minor Canons	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	
1. Stipends — Other officers	394	9	0	429	9	0	432	10	4	454	9	0	459	9	0	464	9	0	464	9	0	
2. Other stipends	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			
3. Pensions	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			
4. Repairs: Fabric of church	10	2	1	237	0	8	344	7	7	621	11	10	230	13	11	359	14	8	274	15	7½	
5. Fixed payments to vicars and perpetual curates, by way of augmentation	121	0	0	111	0	0	101	0	0	101	0	0	91	0	0	101	0	0	144	10	0	* This is paid in consideration of the education of the choristers at the grammar school.
6. Expenses of woods	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			† The 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. does not apply to cathedrals in Wales, but the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. No appointments have been made under it, as the numbers are not reduced below four.
8. Rates and taxes	211	17	5½	162	1	8½	167	6	2¼	149	8	5	175	1	8½	194	16	8	161	6	10½	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	133	5	2	135	17	0	83	16	0	56	8	0	54	3	0	54	3	0	54	3	0	
10. *Grants to schools	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	35	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			
12. Dividend to the dean, appointed 1826	59	3	0	80	15	10	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	
Dividend among from 8 to 5 canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	473	4	0	646	6	8	42	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	‡ Principally per-centage on collecting.
†Dividend among canons appointed after 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77.	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of from 5 to 8 vacant canonries	295	15	0	403	19	2	36	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	0	
14. ‡ Legal expenses	77	3	0	57	1	8	54	6	6	57	12	3	55	16	6	50	2	6	52	19	11	
15. Other expenses	66	4	8	58	4	3½	55	2	11	77	10	1	49	4	1	27	11	10	26	1	7	
Total Expenditure	2,067	3	4½	2,546	16	0	1,547	9	6¼	1,836	19	7	1,424	8	2½	1,560	17	8	1,487	6	0	

The foregoing returns of the expenditure have been examined with much care, and I believe them to be correct.

CHARLES SCOTT LUXMOORE, Dean.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of SAINT DAVID'S, for each of the Seven Years ending St. James' Tide, 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	20 0 0 26 3 8	19 8 4 26 3 8	19 8 4 26 3 8	19 8 4 26 3 8	19 8 4 26 3 8	19 8 4 26 3 8	19 8 4 26 3 8	A small farm near St. David's. Small fixed sums called "pensions."
Rent-charges in hand	163 1 3	162 18 4	155 0 5	155 11 8	155 11 8	155 11 8	155 11 8	Tithes of Jeffreyston, at rackrent.
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	56 3 2 766 1 0 9 4 0	58 17 6 766 15 0 9 3 5	64 14 2 759 3 5 9 3 5	75 1 6 768 1 10 9 3 5	65 3 7 765 2 6 9 3 5	67 7 10 759 2 6 9 4 0	75 3 0 758 6 10 9 3 5	St. Dogwell's, ditto. Reserved rents of leases. Reserved rents of small tenements.
Profits of manors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fines on —	105 0 0	600 0 0	577 10 0	- - -	1,831 0 0	33 0 0	- - -	Fines upon septennial renewals.
Leases for years (annual)	463 2 11	321 2 11½	321 2 11½	323 2 11½	468 15 5½	468 15 5½	468 15 5½	Annual renewals.
Leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	21 5 4½	46 10 10	- - -	9 15 3	- - -	- - -	16 9 4½	Uncertain, depending upon "special" chapters, &c.
Total annual Income	1,630 1 4½	2,011 0 0½	1,932 6 4½	1,386 8 7½	3,340 8 7½	1,538 13 5½	1,529 1 9	

Llewelyn Lewellin, D.C.L., Dean.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends { Dean	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	"Adoptions," so called, differing somewhat in value according to seniority.
Canons	72 6 8	72 6 8	72 6 8	72 6 8	72 6 8	72 6 8	72 6 8	
Minor canons	58 3 4	58 3 4	58 3 4	58 3 4	58 3 4	58 3 4	58 3 4	A fixed payment.
Other officers	28 8 4	28 8 4	28 8 4	28 8 4	28 8 4	28 8 4	28 8 4	Parish priest and sacrist, and parish clerk.
2. Other stipends	72 1 6	72 1 6	72 1 6	72 1 6	72 1 6	72 1 6	72 1 6	Organist, choristers, and schoolmaster.
3. Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Repairs:								
Fabric of church	42 11 9	33 1 1½	62 15 8½	76 12 4	348 9 8	73 18 10	44 10 2	
Cathedral precincts	- - -	112 14 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Chancels of churches at a distance.
Chancels	1 16 0	130 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Our own chancel.
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation {	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	Fixed stipends to vicars of some of our parishes.
	34 6 4	34 6 4	34 6 4	32 13 0	32 13 0	32 13 0	32 13 0	Payments to prebendaries.
	- - -	*52 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	*For sermons in the choir.
	5 5 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	Fixed payments to servants.
6. Interest on monies borrowed	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	The money was borrowed for the repairs of one of the transepts for the Welsh service, instead of the nave. The whole is now paid.
7. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	35 10 0	47 14 0	35 14 0	41 19 0	117 14 0	77 0 6	123 16 0	
8. Dividend to the dean	180 10 0	210 0 0	200 0 0	126 0 0	389 10 0	137 0 0	142 0 0	
Dividend among three canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	541 10 0	630 0 0	600 0 0	378 0 0	1,168 10 0	411 0 0	426 0 0	The dividends are always equal; the six stalls, that is to say, have the same amount of dividend.
Dividend to one canon appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	180 10 0	210 0 0	200 0 0	126 0 0	389 10 0	137 0 0	142 0 0	
9. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of one vacant canonry	180 10 0	210 0 0	200 0 0	126 0 0	389 10 0	137 0 0	142 0 0	For one suppressed canonry.
	11 7 0	11 7 0	11 7 0	13 0 4	13 0 4	13 0 4	13 0 4	Paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for suppressed prebends.
11. Legal expenses	30 17 2	30 17 2	55 14 0	41 7 10	30 17 2	30 17 2	30 17 2	Debentures to the Crown, &c.; commutations, &c. &c.
10. Other expenses	53 6 2	41 8 7	156 10 1	70 10 1	117 19 3½	100 10 5	56 12 1	These sums include balances from year to year, expenses of audits, &c. &c.
Total expenditure	1,625 19 3	2,093 8 10	1,947 16 11½	1,423 12 5	3,389 3 3½	1,529 0 1	1,532 8 7	

LLEWELYN LEWELLIN, D.C.L., Dean.

Revenues of the Cathedral Church of WORCESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending 31st December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	There is not any fabric estate. The fabric is repaired from the domus fund, which consists of the chief and other reserved rents from manors, leaseholds, and copyholds, pensions, and fines on renewal of copyholds.							
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	69 19 2	69 19 2	75 8 2	109 13 11	111 13 4	153 15 8	159 9 7	
Rentcharges in hand	790 0 0	790 0 0	341 18 8	917 15 5	1,018 8 0	957 7 10	964 6 8	In 1846–47 this rentcharge was not in hand, but was let on lease at 800*l.* a year, 10*l.* being allowed for a barn.
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	1,380 3 6¾	1,380 3 6¾	1,379 19 4¾	1,379 19 4¾	1,379 14 6¾	1,381 9 6¾	1,381 13 4¾	These are the amounts which ought to be paid in each year, but there are always arrears.
Profits of manors	622 19 3	1,523 16 5	1,873 4 9	1,432 16 2	755 0 3	1,134 17 4	2,086 9 6	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	140 15 5	85 10 0	88 0 0	71 18 2½	82 8 8	82 16 0	128 13 0	
Dividends on public or other securities	100 15 11	85 10 1	163 3 3	119 18 2	108 13 5	108 13 5	108 13 5	
Fines on Leases for years	1,839 13 9	2,874 1 3	5,861 17 2	2,094 1 1	4,855 18 8	4,629 18 3	3,377 0 2	
Fines on Leases for lives	25 0 0	16 0 0	3,247 11 3	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	1,403 0 0	
Income from other sources	2,115 18 3½ 37 13 7	2,528 6 8 38 8 9	1,000 7 11 40 2 4	806 12 4½ 39 10 6	811 10 11 39 5 0	889 9 3 37 8 3	932 12 7½ 67 12 3½	The items for 1846 and 1847 include 1,200*l.* money borrowed.
Total annual Income	7,122 18 11¼	9,391 15 10¾	14,71 12 10¾	6,972 5 2¾	9,162 12 9¾	9,385 15 6¾	10,609 10 7¾	

Expenditure of the Cathedral Church of WORCESTER, for each of the Seven Years ending 31st December 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Statutable stipends — Dean	133 6 8	133 6 8	133 6 8	133 6 8	133 6 8	133 6 8	133 6 8
Canons *	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Minor canons†	25 10 0	25 10 0	25 10 0	25 10 0	25 10 0	25 10 0	20 8 0
Other officers	155 19 10	155 19 10	155 19 10	155 19 10	155 19 10	155 19 10	155 19 10
2. Other stipends, including corn rents	1,824 5 10½ / 31 2 5	2,457 13 4½ / 22 10 0	1,847 6 8	1,686 10 11	1,689 8 8	1,719 10 8	1,877 6 3½
3. Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Repairs:—Fabric of church	128 5 5	331 5 2	300 19 5	366 10 3	161 10 11	556 13 8½	171 15 6‡
Cathedral precincts							
Chancels	- - -	- - -	2 1 11	74 15 0	- - -	- - -	11 14 0§
Bridges and roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	245 0 0	245 0 0	248 0 0	248 0 0	273 0 0	273 0 0	273 0 0‖
6. Expenses of woods	- - -	3 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	1 1 0	—
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	135 1 7	140 11 0	150 7 8	129 0 10	130 7 1	128 15 2	132 7 2
8. Rates and taxes	383 14 1	393 6 8	455 1 2	220 5 1	114 8 11	138 0 7	163 12 7½
9. Interest on monies borrowed	62 0 0	98 13 4	80 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	66 0 0
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	88 17 8	113 17 8	98 13 0	191 19 2	197 8 8	82 17 10	143 13 4
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	38 4 2	62 11 10	41 16 6	49 2 1	22 3 9	71 7 0	62 12 11
12. Dividend to the dean (appointed 20th Dec. 1845)	314 15 8	579 15 1	1,005 1 6	547 8 2	938 16 3	1,539 19 5	752 12 8
Dividend among ¶ canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	862 3 0	1,459 16 10½	2,015 1 4	1,098 10 0	1,879 11 4	2,333 11 2	1,132 0 6
Dividend among ** canons appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	172 8 7	291 19 4½	1,007 12 8	549 5 0	939 15 8	1,540 11 10	754 13 8
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of †† vacant canonries	695 4 6	1,173 7 7	2,020 11 5	1,104 0 1	1,895 1 5	3,834 6 3	1,892 4 3
14. Legal expenses	80 2 0	- - -	- - -	27 12 2	- - -	191 16 1	4 5 0
15. Other expenses ‡‡	1,789 8 6	1,308 14 8	1,155 11 7	826 15 7	865 14 7	1,173 2 4½	1,112 18 4½
Total Expenditure	7,285 9 11½	9,116 19 1½	10,863 1 4	7,624 8 10	9,614 2 11	14,089 9 7	8,980 10 9½

Observations.

* Six till 1850, then five.

† Five till 1851, then four. This does not include statutable *allowances*, but stipends in a strict sense.

‡ The treasurer's accounts do not enable him to distinguish between the repairs of the fabric and those of the school and other buildings in the precincts, unless by an analysis of all the items in the several tradesmen's bills. The seven years returns herein made are far below the real average; the average of 21 years ending 1852 is 490*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* The returns relate to the repairs done in the year preceding that under which each entry is made; thus the repairs done in 1852 do not appear in this return. The accounts 1852–53 will show an expenditure exceeding 600*l.*

§ The lessees of the impropriate rectories repair the chancels, and the items under that head in 1848, 1849, and 1852 relate to Warton.

‖ There are several other sums in augmentation to vicars, which are paid by the lessees of the impropriate rectories.

¶ Five in 1846–47, four till May 1851, afterwards three.

** One in 1846–47, thenceforward two.

†† Four till May 1851, then five. These sums are exclusive of corn rents belonging to vacant stalls.

‡‡ 1846 includes 1,000*l.* paid for bishop's palace.
1847 - 500*l.* loan repaid
1848 - 250*l.*
1852 - 250*l.*

Revenues of the Collegiate Church of St. PETER, WESTMINSTER, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent	432 8 4	418 7 6	416 12 11	299 18 7	1,578 3 2	1,326 6 11	1,310 8 8	
Rentcharges in hand	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.
Reserved rents other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax	5,052 0 9	5,147 1 0	5,057 1 5	5,070 14 5	5,052 19 9	5,110 17 3	5,394 17 10	
Profits of manors	3,984 3 11	2,203 18 3	3,279 18 10	1,261 16 9	1,940 1 3	1,599 13 2	1,113 8 7	
„ woods, quarries, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.
Dividends on public or other securities	521 1 0	568 7 10	656 11 0	1,278 7 5	315 11 0	385 6 3	1,062 8 1	
Fines on Leases for years	15,597 2 5	17,141 14 9	14,900 13 3	17,379 9 8	22,638 11 11	19,387 19 9	19,356 4 10	
Fines on Leases for lives	1,694 2 2	- - -	2,127 0 0	2,800 8 11	1,650 0 0	865 0 0	—	
Income from other sources	2,391 11 9	2,292 7 2	2,019 8 4	3,136 9 11	3,961 5 10	4,831 10 3	2,419 13 1	This includes corn, provision, feefarm, and bailiffs rents.
Total annual Income	29,672 10 4	27,771 16 6	28,457 5 9	31,227 5 8	37,136 12 11	33,506 13 7	30,657 1 1	

Expenditure of the Collegiate Church of St. PETER, WESTMINSTER, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Statutable stipends — Dean*	300 5 10	297 1 10	300 5 10	297 1 10	300 5 10	297 1 10	300 5 10	* Including customary allowances.
Canons†	277 15 10	249 10 10	221 5 10	221 5 10	221 5 10	221 5 10	221 5 10	† There were 9 canons in 1846, 8 in 1847, and 7 in 1848 to 1852.
Minor canons	74 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	
Other officers	139 0 0	139 0 0	139 0 0	139 0 0	139 0 0	139 0 0	139 0 0	
2. Other stipends	3,641 4 11	3,692 13 7	3,689 9 9	3,706 0 1	3,728 0 1	3,778 15 1	3,781 5 3	
3. Pensions	10 15 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	23 11 8	13 0 0	13 0 0	
4. Repairs :—Fabric of church, Cathedral precincts	1,896 15 1	2,027 7 2	870 5 11	2,205 15 3	2,307 8 6	1,853 9 5	1,041 1 2	
Chancels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridges and roads	- - -	120 19 10	366 0 0	32 17 0	- - -	134 11 6	—	
5. Fixed payments to vicars by way of augmentation	479 2 1	458 1 4	485 11 7	479 2 1	493 13 4	479 2 1	474 5 0	
6. Expenses of woods	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 12 11	46 13 7	8 8 0	
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	352 1 6	323 14 5	258 4 6	280 14 6	370 2 3	297 3 9	419 3 1	
8. Rates and taxes	948 5 7	910 7 7	870 4 3	948 1 0	942 8 9	960 6 1	932 17 11	
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	1,565 10 0	85 10 0	570 10 0	548 1 0	1,247 19 0	470 10 0	426 0 0	
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	242 10 3	219 7 4	205 9 4	217 16 7	170 1 3	158 2 8	205 13 5	
12. Dividends to the dean (appointed 26th November 1845)	1,973 4 7	1,857 1 8	1,874 14 1	2,211 5 5	2,434 0 5	2,220 4 5	2,053 6 9	
Dividends among‡ canons appointed before 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113,	10,764 15 3	9,091 16 8	8,101 8 0	9,661 5 9	10,652 7 11	9,706 16 11	9,881 1 11	‡ 9 canons in 1846, 8 in 1847, and 7 in 1848 to 1852.
Dividends among one canon appointed after 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	1,033 10 3	973 0 7	976 14 8	1,149 13 1	1,268 2 5	1,156 14 8	1,069 18 5	
13. Paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of vacant canonries§	3,554 10 5	4,548 10 11	5,366 9 6	6,312 8 6	7,013 1 3	6,403 4 9	5,961 19 5	§ And charged deanery and canonry. There were 2 vacant canonries in 1846, 3 in 1847, and 4 in 1848 to 1852.
14. Legal expenses	213 7 4	541 9 3	500 0 0	280 4 0	783 17 4	785 7 1	395 16 1	
15. Other expenses‖	2,750 17 0	5,625 3 3	3,538 14 10	3,036 17 10	3,039 19 1	2,663 1 4	2,551 9 9	‖ This includes expenses for school.
Total Expenditure	30,217 10 11	31,277 16 3	28,451 8 1	31,844 9 9	35,305 17 10	31,858 11 0	29,949 17 10	

REVENUES of the COLLEGIATE CHAPEL of SAINT GEORGE, WINDSOR CASTLE, for each of the Seven Years ending Michaelmas 1852.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income of fabric estate (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates let at rackrent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rent-charges in hand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reserved rents, other than rackrents, including redeemed land tax.	5,533 8 $4\frac{3}{4}$	5,767 11 $11\frac{1}{4}$	5,696 14 $11\frac{1}{2}$	5,487 2 $5\frac{1}{4}$	5,320 6 4	5,183 19 $4\frac{1}{2}$	4,934 18 $11\frac{1}{2}$	
Profits of manors	- - -	- - -	59 15 0	- - -	27 14 7	400 9 7	128 9 0	
Profits of woods, quarries, &c.	102 19 11	79 13 11	68 11 8	88 0 2	123 13 3	85 16 3	584 19 0	
Dividends on public or other securities	119 17 10	604 18 9	507 5 1	513 13 1	509 8 4	970 11 7	924 7 10	
Fines on leases for years	8,802 2 3	12,274 7 6	10,025 5 10	7,051 0 0	7,134 2 10	16,608 2 7	13,356 9 10	
Fines on leases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income from other sources	91 0 0	41 0 0	91 0 0	72 0 0	64 0 0	164 0 0	43 0 0	
Total revenue	14,649 8 $4\frac{3}{4}$	18,767 12 $1\frac{1}{4}$	16,448 12 $6\frac{1}{2}$	13,211 15 $8\frac{1}{4}$	13,179 5 4	23,412 19 $4\frac{1}{2}$	19,972 4 $7\frac{1}{2}$	

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Statutable stipends — Dean and twelve Canons	447 5 0	447 5 0	447 5 0	447 5 0	447 5 0	447 5 0	447 5 0
Seven Minor Canons	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0
Other officers, *i.e.*, lay clerks, &c.	378 0 8	378 0 8	378 0 8	378 0 8	378 0 8	378 0 8	378 0 8
2. Other stipends, *i.e.*, choristers, sacrists or sexton, porter, bellringer, &c.	195 14 8	195 14 8	195 14 8	195 14 8	195 14 8	195 14 8	195 14 8
3. Augmentations to officers, lay clerks, subscriptions to charities, and other payments by treasurer, pensions, &c.	1,027 7 4	1,091 10 4¾	1,251 8 5¼	1,253 18 4½	1,249 11 6	1,415 15 11	1,342 1 3
Extra pay to Minor Canons	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0
4. Repairs :—Fabric of church	269 4 2¾	402 12 0¼	419 11 9¼	279 1 11¾	389 17 0	941 18 4½	1,264 5 4½
Precincts							
5. Fixed payments to vicars, by way of augmentation	830 13 4	920 13 4	875 13 4	875 13 4	875 13 4	875 13 4	890 13 4
6. Expenses of woods	48 4 10	49 13 9	45 15 3	49 4 6	48 15 11	46 13 10	47 0 3
7. Expenses of manors, including surveys of copyholds, salaries to bailiffs, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 15 0	—
8. Rates and taxes	43 3 9	29 0 11	29 0 11	29 1 5	30 1 6	16 7 8	25 14 11½
Property and income tax on rents, dividends, &c.	154 15 8	18 10	148 1 8	145 2 6	145 5 8	147 12 5	*290 13 0
9. Interest on monies borrowed	—		—	—	—	—	—
10. Grants to churches, schools, and other charitable purposes	187 0 0	0	90 0 0	170 0 0	35 0 0	70 0 0	180 0 0
11. Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 15 0
12. Dividend to the Dean* (20th May 1846)	695 2 5	1,281 8 0	1,045 0 0	736 2 9	744 17 3	1,733 16 11	1,394 7 9
Dividend among seven Canons appointed before 3d & 4th Vict. c. 113.	4,739 11 8	6,609 5 1	5,398 2 9	3,796 10 2	3,841 8 6	8,942 15 10	7,191 18 4
Dividend to one Canon appointed after 3d & 4th Vict. c. 113.	673 9 7	876 13 9	716 2 6	503 12 4	509 11 6	1,186 5 9	954 0 8
13. Dividend to Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of four vacant canonries	2,693 18 4	3,506 15 0	2,864 10 0	2,014 9 4	2,038 6 0	4,745 3 0	3,816 2 8
The actual payments to Commissioners after deductions are stated below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments to the Dean and Canons for official duties not included in statutable stipends	246 15 0	247 5 0	248 15 0	249 0 0	246 5 0	246 15 0	248 0 0
14. Legal expenses	- - -	- - -	98 14 0	62 1 0	- - -	62 5 4	56 11 7
15. Other expenses (including arrears of rent)	1,744 7 6½	1,903 16 3¾	1,949 16 11½	1,614 6 6¼	1,411 8 8	1,406 14 5½	1,412 8 8
Total expenditure	14,794 14 0¼	18,649 12 8¾	16,621 12 10	13,219 4 6½	13,007 2 2	23,305 13 2	20,583 13 2
13. Statement above referred to. — Commissioners' share of fines	2,693 18 4	3,506 15 0	2,864 10 0	2,014 9 4	2,038 6 0	4,745 3 0	3,816 2 8
Ditto ditto statutable stipends	26 13 4	26 13 4	26 13 4	26 13 4	26 13 4	26 13 4	26 13 4
Ditto ditto surplus of rents	9 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 14 8	30 12 8	—
	2,730 0 4	3,533 8 4	2,891 3 4	2,041 2 8	2,095 14 0	4,802 9 0	3,842 16 0
Deduct income tax	78 11 0	102 5 8	79 11 4	58 15 0	59 8 8	8 17 8	111 5 8
				1,982 7 8	2,036 5 4	4,663 11 4	3,731 10 4
Deduct paid to Minor Canon	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 1 6	60 1 0	59 11 0	60 1 0

* This includes income tax on Schedule D. for several previous years which the steward had omitted to charge.

The income tax on these dividends is paid by the Dean and Canons.

Answers from Bishops on the general Subject of Cathedral Churches, and Erection of New Sees.

ANSWERS FROM BISHOPS.

Answers from Bishops to Circular of June 1853.

Cathedral Commission,
1, *Parliament Street, Whitehall, London,*
June 1853.

To the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Wales.

My Lord,

I had the honour some time since of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of Her Majesty's commission for an inquiry "into the state of the cathedral and collegiate "churches in England and Wales, and matters connected therewith."

The Commissioners thereby appointed are authorized and instructed to suggest such measures as may render the said churches "more efficient and useful in promoting and "extending the means of public worship and religious education, and in enforcing eccle- "siastical discipline in the several dioceses in which they are situate;" and also to recommend "such measures as may make the said cathedral and collegiate churches and the "revenues thereof available in aid of the erection of new sees, or of other arrangements "for the discharge of episcopal duties."

For the better discharge of the duties thus laid upon them, Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous of obtaining such information and counsel as the bishops of the several dioceses are specially qualified to supply with regard to the particular matters described above.

I am, therefore, requested by the Commissioners to communicate with your Lordship, and to transmit the following articles of inquiry, on which they would hope to be favoured with your Lordship's opinion and suggestions as soon as may be convenient to you.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
Rd. Jones, Secretary.

The Right Reverend
The Lord Bishop of

Articles of Inquiry submitted to the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales for consideration and suggestions as to measures which might be adopted for making the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches and their Revenues more efficient,—

(1.) "For promoting public worship and religious education."
(2.) "For enforcing ecclesiastical discipline."
(3.) "For the erection of new sees."
(4.) "Or other arrangements for the discharge of episcopal duties."

In dealing with these subjects the Commissioners beg leave to refer to certain provisions suggested by a commission contemporaneous with the English Reformation, and embodied in the "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum," prepared by Archbishop Cranmer and others circ. A.D. 1552.

(1.) (*a*) Can any means be provided for rendering more effective the union of the diocesan with his cathedral?

Vide Reform. Legum De Divinis Officiis, cap. 3. "In nomine Dei cohortamur et per "Ejus gloriam vehementer obtestamur, primùm episcopus ipse, si fieri potest, ut adsit "divinis officiis in ecclesiis quas cathedrales vocant."

Ibid. De Ecclesiâ, cap. 12. "Verbi Dei sanam doctrinam cumprimis tum per seipsum "tum per alios episcopus tradat in suâ ecclesiâ, quantâ diligentiâ et sedulitate ner potest, "sacros ordines opportuno tempore conferat."

(*b*) Are any modifications requisite with regard to the relation of the bishop to the dean, and to the residence of deans and canons?

Vide Reform. Legum De Ecclesiâ, cap. 8. "Ut archidiaconi foris, sic decani domi, hoc "est in ecclesiâ cathedrali et ejus canonicis et clericis, episcopo sint adjumento, quasi duo "ejus membra utilissima et necessaria.

"Quarè neque decani abesse debent ab ecclesiâ sine maximâ et urgentissimâ causâ, per "proprium episcopum approbandâ."

(*c*) In what manner should the archdeacons of the diocese be connected with the cathedral church, and what should be their endowments?

(*d*) Religious education. The "Reformatio Legum" has the following suggestions with regard to cathedral schools, the master of which was to be appointed, and the schools visited, by the ordinary: "Quælibet ecclesia cathedralis per nostrum regnum scholam "habeat. Atque decano et capitulo erit curæ ut vel ex communibus ecclesiæ reditibus, "vel ex propriis fructibus præbendarum, singulo quoque anno viginti libræ numerentur "ludimagistro; aut, si hoc fieri non possit, certa aliqua præbenda ad hoc destinetur." (De Eccles. Gardian, cap. 1.) "Examinatio et admissio ludimagistri ad episcopum pertineat," cap. 2. "Bis uno quoque anno loci ordinarius puerorum progressus in studiis explorabit."

Have you any remarks to offer on these provisions with a view to the better promotion of religious education in connexion with the cathedral?

(*e*) What is your opinion as to the practicability and expediency of making any portion of the cathedral revenues available toward the organization of a system of "diocesan inspection" of schools, and if this is advisable, by what means might it be effected?

(*f*) Have you any suggestions to communicate as to the propriety of applying any portion of the said revenues towards the maintenance or government of theological colleges or training schools?

(2.) "Enforcing ecclesiastical discipline, &c."

Have you any observations to offer on the prescriptions of the canons of 1603 (canon cxxii.) as to the co-operation of the capitular bodies with the diocesan in the enforcement of discipline?

And (canon xxxv. on their assistance in examinations of candidates for Holy Orders, and admission to the same (canon xxxi.)?

(3.) "Erection of New Sees"; subdivision of dioceses.

(*a*) "It appears by a scheme for new cathedrals and bishopricks under the hand of King "Henry VIII. that his design was to erect many more, pursuant to the powers given by "the Act 31 Henry VIII. c. 9. than were erected." Burnet, i. 262., Burn Eccle. Law, i. 287.

The Act 31 Henry VIII. c. 9. recites, that "the king shall have power to declare and "nominate by letters patent under the great seal such number of bishops, such number of "cities, sees for bishops, cathedral churches, and dioceses by metes and bounds, as shall "appertain, and to endow them with such possessions after such manner and condition as "he shall think necessary and convenient."

Have you any remarks to offer on the expediency of an application of any similar provisions at the present time, and on any mode by which the cathedral and collegiate churches and the capitular revenues might properly be made available for such a purpose?

(*b*) A proposal has been sometimes made to unite the offices of bishop and dean. Have you any observations to make on this point?

(*c*) For the more frequent administration of confirmation, and for the due discharge of other episcopal duties, it has been sometimes suggested that it would be advisable to revive the statute of Henry VIII. (26 Hen. VIII. c. 14.) for the appointment of suffragan bishops. And in the declaration of King Charles the Second at the Restoration it was said, "Because the dioceses, especially some of them, are thought to be of too large "extent, we will appoint such number of suffragan bishops in every diocese as shall be "sufficient for the due performance of the work." (Bp. Gibson, 134; Burn, i. 249.)

Have you any remarks to make on such a proposal?

(*d*) Would you oblige the Commissioners with your views on these questions,

(1.) Considered generally in reference to the country at large;

(2.) With special application to your own diocese?

(*e*) With regard to the appointment also of *coadjutor* bishops, "vel propter morbum "desperatum vel propter senectutem." Vide Reform. Legum (De Ecclesiâ, cap. 16.) "Quemadmodum episcopi ministris inferioribus, cum jam vel propter morbum desperatum "vel propter senectutem ecclesiam administrare diutiùs non possunt, adjutores apponere "debent, sic etiam illis (episcopis) ob easdem causas ab Archiepiscopo dabuntur, modo "noster consensus interveniat." (Cap. 16. De Coadjutoribus dandis.)

Have you any observations to make on this subject?

(*f*) In the event of a desire on the part of a colonial bishop or bishops or others to retire from the active discharge of episcopal functions, have you any suggestions to make as to the means by which such a desire might be effected in connexion with cathedral institutions, in a manner duly consistent with the maintenance of the episcopal dignity, and most conducive to the welfare of the church?

(4.) "Other arrangements for the discharge of episcopal duties."

(*a*) Could the cathedral institutions be made more effective as centres of union for the clergy around their respective diocesans, and for conference with them?

The Reformatio Legum provides, de variis episcopi muneribus (Cap. 12. De Ecclesiâ) "Statis temporibus annuatim synodos habeat." And, cap. 19., "Quilibet episcopus in suâ "diœcesi habeat synodum in quâ cum suis presbyteris, parochis vicariis et clericis de his "agat rebus quæ pro tempore constituenda sunt vel emendanda. Ille suos clericos propiùs "cognoscet et alloquetur, atque illi vicissim coràm eum audient, et quando rei natura "postulabit, interrogabunt."

(*b*) Also for the formation of a diocesan fund, to be dispensed by the bishop and a diocesan council for the purposes of church extension, religious education, and foreign missions?

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham.

Dear Sir, Auckland Castle, Dec. 1853.

The increasing defect in my eyes renders it necessary for me to have recourse to the assistance of Archdeacon Bland as my amanuensis. This circumstance may also prevent my communication from being so methodical and clear as I could wish. It happened, however, that my attention was turned to the question of cathedrals, and of those who officiated in them, about two years ago. I was addressed by a nobleman high in station with the question which stands at the head of the paper which I now venture to enclose for the consideration of the Commissioners. Some friends to whom I showed the answer which I returned to the question requested me to allow a few copies to be printed for private distribution. If the Commissioners do me the favour to accept this paper, as a portion of my answer to their queries, they will see that I have viewed the question of the Church, its ministers, and their property, not merely in a religious and moral, but especially in a social light. It has long since appeared to me that the social advantages of the Church have been too much overlooked, and that the duties and usefulness of the clergy have been looked upon as entirely confined to the duties of prayer and preaching. No doubt these are the primary and a most essential part of their vocation. But if we confine them wholly to these, we may be in danger of approaching the mistake into which Roman Catholics have fallen,—of confining the ministers of religion to the business of religious ceremony and teaching, with little or no intercourse with the rest of their fellow creatures; whereas I consider it one of the great advantages of our established Church, that it places men of education and varied attainment, kindly disposition, and exemplary moral conduct, in the several parishes of the kingdom. It is well known that from various causes, in different parts of the kingdom, in mining and manufacturing districts particularly, few gentlemen of independent fortunes are found to reside. The want of such important residents is very often supplied by the clergy, whose duty at once compels them to occupy an assigned station, while it also disposes them to look with peculiar interest to the necessities of the poor and unenlightened. With the advantages thus diffused over a neighbourhood by the parochial clergy, I do not scruple to class those which the clergy of a cathedral are enabled to bestow upon the population of the cities where they reside. They are found to take the lead in suggesting and promoting schemes of kindness and usefulness in their own localities, and are generally found to be liberal contributors, wherever there is a prospect of advancing the general good. Therefore, taking into account the positive duties to which they are called in their cathedrals, they appear to me very far from deserving the name of *sinecurists*, which has unfairly been attached to them. It is however clear, that neither parochial nor cathedral clergy could bestow the benefits which I believe are derived from them, if their incomes were abridged in any great degree. Obviously they could not assist in plans of general improvement, nor dispense charity among their poorer neighbours. By losing the means of assisting others, they would sink in the estimation of those around them; and such a melancholy result would be further aggravated by the feeling which is too often said to be prevalent among our countrymen—that of paying too great a respect to wealth.

In proceeding with the queries which have been submitted to me, I find myself referred to the *Reformatio Legum*. I am sure the Commissioners do not want to be reminded of the vast difference in religious feelings, habits and practices, between the times of Archbishop Cranmer and the present. The nation was then emerging from a religion which consisted too much of forms and ceremonies—a continual resorting to church, and an endless repetition of divine offices. More stress was therefore laid upon the appearance of a bishop in his cathedral, and upon the recurrence of public prayer in general. I am therefore unable to perceive the advantage of making the attendance of the diocesan in his cathedral more frequent.

It is sufficiently obvious that the duties and engagements of a bishop of the present day widely differ from, and, as to the engrossing of time, greatly exceed those of the age we refer to.

As to Query (1) (*b*) I am not aware that any improvement can be made in the present relation of bishop to dean; but it certainly appears to me, that the residence of deans has of late been too much prolonged. By the aid of four canons—and the chapter should not consist of less than four, besides the dean—I conceive that a residence of four months in

the cathedral city would be ample. In that case he might be able to take charge of a parish, even at a distance, and so greatly increase his usefulness.

(*c*) I do not exactly see any necessary connection of an archdeacon with the cathedral, although it seems desirable that such an officer should be one of the canons. The duties of an archdeacon consist in the inspection of churches and parsonage-houses. It is desirable that he should, if possible, have a living in his archdeaconry, or at least in the diocese. But if not, a residence of three months would enable him to discharge his duties with effect, while the rest of the year might be devoted to his parish. An income of less than 800*l.* a year would hardly suffice for the station of an archdeacon.

(*d*) Upon the subject of religious education it is the less necessary to enlarge, because I believe the duty has been admirably fulfilled by the dean and chapter of Durham, and no doubt the result of their experience is exhibited in their replies to the queries of the Cathedral Commission.

(*f*) It does not appear to me that theological colleges are advisable. If spread through different dioceses, there might be a danger of increasing the amount of religious dissension. Training schools are, I believe, chiefly supported by the exertions of the clergy, among whom those belonging to a cathedral are usually prominent.

(2.) I am not aware of any particular advantage to be derived from the co-operation of capitular bodies in either of the cases referred to. In questions of discipline, I presume that other bishops, like myself, consult some experienced and discreet clergymen, even if they be not connected with the cathedral; and I apprehend that they find the assistance of their chaplains quite sufficient in examining candidates for Orders.

(3.) (*a*) (*b*) In the present state of the funds of the Church, and the increasing demands of a continually growing population, I cannot approve "the erection of new sees." New parishes with sufficient endowments appear to me far more urgent than new sees. From some former remarks it may be inferred that I should discourage an attempt to unite the offices of bishop and dean. They have each enough, and some of them more than enough, to do, without interfering with each other's duties.

(*c*) I have often thought that the statute of Henry VIII. here referred to, might have been applied with great advantage when the great change in the constitution of the Church was made in 1832. Even now it might be resorted to in cases of necessity, and some preferment, as a canonry or even deanery (as a suffragan would have much less to do than the bishop of the diocese), might be annexed to the office of suffragan.

(*e*) In case of illness or extreme old age *coadjutor* bishops must be useful. It has sometimes occurred to me that when a bishop has become very old or very infirm, it would be desirable that he should have the power of resigning with a sufficient provision, as in the cases of judges.

The above observations are respectfully submitted, together with the printed paper, to the consideration of the Commissioners, being the result, though too hastily put together, of the experiences acquired in the dioceses of Chichester and Durham, as well as in the general service of the Church, for a period of sixty years.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

Rev. Richard Jones. E. DUNELM.

PAPER alluded to by the Bishop of DURHAM.

"We want new parishes, tolerably endowed, but how?"

THIS is a very important question, and difficult to answer. The great increase of population, not to say since the Reformation, or even the Restoration, yet within the last hundred years, alone suffices to explain in what manner the number of churches and of clergymen has become totally inadequate to the wants of the people. Nevertheless, in looking at the question fairly, we must not lose sight of what has been done to remedy the evil; and, in the endeavour to remedy it still more effectually, we must take good care not to create another evil.

In the time of Mr. Perceval, I think, the attention of Government was called to the great amount of spiritual destitution, especially in the metropolis. A large sum of money was at that time voted towards the cure of the evil, and placed in the hands of the Church Building Commissioners; being also increased by voluntary donations. Soon after, a society was set up, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, both in London and in the dioceses of each province. This was for the special purpose of building, enlarging, and repairing churches. Besides which, a society was also established, by voluntary contributions, for supplying additional curates where the population was large and the parish inadequately endowed. I do not forget that another society was established with a similar object, and has been also productive of much good, I mean the Pastoral Aid Society.

This may be considered as a species of endowment created for the service of the Church, as the other societies provided for the restoration of old and the multiplication of new sacred buildings.

I may here advert to the noble and successful efforts made by the Bishop of London in Bethnal Green and the neighbourhood; so that it does not appear that the members of the Church have been insensible to the increasing evil, or at all wanting in munificent endeavours to lessen it; and, I have no doubt, whatever unhappy differences may exist among ourselves upon certain points of form and doctrine, there never will be wanting the desire to supply, according to their means, the want of religious instruction among the masses. But surely especial care should be taken to guard against any crude and rash measures. It should never be forgotten that the Church is not merely a portion of the State, but intimately interwoven in its constitution.

From the earliest times of our history there have been lords spiritual as well as lords temporal in Parliament. There are classes in the Church corresponding to the different classes in the State—bishops, deans, archdeacons, rectors, vicars, curates; and this blending of the clergy with the laity, in so many various classes, appears to have been productive of the best moral and social effects.

Therefore, it should seem no less injurious to the spirit of our constitution and to the benefits arising from good government than it would be to the cause of religion and to the interests of churchmen themselves, if such a state of things were interfered with in any material way.

It is clear, from what has been said, that no imputation can be thrown upon the clergy of withholding their aid towards the relief of that spiritual destitution which we all deplore. And it must be remembered and also kept in mind in any future arrangement, that, if the clergy had not something more than is actually required for their own wants and those of their families, they would have no means of contributing to those various institutions, whether peculiarly connected with the Church or the more general purposes of charity, to which they have always shown themselves such willing, and, I may say, unsparing benefactors.

Now if the principles upon which Lord Blandford's measure is founded were to be adopted in any future measure—that is to say, the abolition of a whole order, like that of deans, and greatly reducing the present incomes of the higher clergy—not only would that arrangement of classes, lay and clerical, to which we have alluded be seriously interrupted, but the bishops would fall still lower in point of station, and in the popular estimation too, below those with whom the principles and practice of our constitution have hitherto placed them upon an equality.

It is urged that there exists considerable inequality between the incomes of the higher and lower clergy. No doubt this is true, but it is far less than it was before the late regulations were made, some fifteen years ago. But is it not the case under every form of government, and in every condition of mankind, that there should be inequality? Nor could any subordination in society, or any regular order be preserved, without the existence of some inequality. But, after all, the inequality between different sets of churchmen is by no means equal to that which prevails among the laity; and, if great proprietors of land, or those who have accumulated wealth by commerce, may have their 100,000*l.* a year, surely it is not unreasonable that an Archbishop of Canterbury should have his 15,000*l.*, a very few other bishops from 7,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, while the majority have not 5,000*l.* In speaking of the incomes of the clergy we must never forget what has already been alluded to, the very liberal manner in which they are accustomed to apply their incomes to purposes of public good or private charity.

It has already been seen in what manner the Church has endeavoured to supply the most grievous wants by voluntary efforts. It is almost needless to advert to the sums which have been disbursed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners towards creating and endowing new districts. This, no doubt, may not be called a voluntary effort on the part of the Church, yet the funds *do* come from the Church, and it must be recollected that the suggestion of thus appropriating such funds arose from the heads of the Church themselves, and that it was for a long time carried into effect by them almost exclusively.

The Church, therefore, cannot be accused of withholding its assistance towards the relief of these pressing wants, which they feel to be the cause of so much evil to the community as well as distress to themselves.

Thus we acknowledge the existence of the disease, of which it is far more easy to point out the nature, as indeed it is in most other cases, than to discover a remedy. After all that has been done and still is doing by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the authority of Parliament, not always exercised in the most judicious manner, I fear very little can be effected without disturbing the order and impairing the usefulness of the Church. Surely a *moral* obligation rests with those who bring together in new localities large bodies of men, to carry out their own schemes in mining or manufacturing districts, to provide the means of useful, moral, and religious instruction in schools and in churches for those employed under them. And in some cases the obligation is recognized, though

by no means in so many as might be desirable. In like manner it might be thought that some obligation rested upon those who in various ways and in different degrees have profited by the confiscation of church property at the time of the Reformation. In some cases where tithes are impropriated a small money payment is made to some minister of the Church for performing the duty, it may be, of an extensive district. It cannot be unreasonable to expect that the amount of such payment should in some degree be accommodated to the altered value of money. Another and the only remaining resource which occurs to me at present, would be a vigorous and combined effort of all the members of the Church and of all the friends of religion, lay and clerical, male and female, to raise a fund which, like the million granted by Mr. Perceval, might be placed in the hands of trustees or of a society to be expended in the way which may be considered most likely to extend the knowledge and benefits of religion. Such a measure of course could only be adopted after full consultation with the heads of the Church and the most influential and well disposed amongst the laity.

As an illustration of what may be accomplished by voluntary efforts, especially when called forth in the cause of religion, I may refer to the sums raised in support of the Sustentation Fund in the Free Church of Scotland, which are stated to have exceeded a million of money.

It may be deserving of consideration whether in some cases instruction in religion may not be combined with the extension of education, by building schools in which, without interfering with the weekday business of the school, yet, on the Sunday, the schoolroom should be used as a place of Divine worship, the offices of schoolmaster and clergyman being united.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of WINCHESTER.

REV. SIR, Farnham Castle, 24th December 1853.

I SUBJOIN below such observations as occur to me in reply to the articles of inquiry lately transmitted by you under the direction of the Cathedral Commissioners.

The references apply to the figures, &c., in the printed circular.

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your very faithful servant,

Rev. R. Jones. C. WINTON.

(I.) (*a*) The episcopal residence is at a distance of twenty-eight miles from Winchester, which would make it impracticable, if desirable, to carry into effect in this diocese the suggestions in the *Reformatio Legum*. But the lapse of three centuries has so materially changed the state of things, that it may be well doubted how far the provisions referred to are now applicable to the wants of the Church.

(*b*) I know of no special relation in which the bishop stands to the dean, apart from that which he bears to all the other clergy of the diocese, except that of visitor. The statutes of this cathedral do not contemplate the constant residence of the dean, as laid down in the extract from the *Reformatio Legum;* nor is the bishop constituted the judge of the lawfulness of his plea, in case of absence. He is required to reside ninety days at least, of which twenty-one are to be continuous, and certain causes of absence are enumerated, which are to be considered as *impedimenta legitima*. If he fails to keep the whole period of the prescribed residence, he is to prove that his absence has arisen from statutably awful causes, to the satisfaction of the chapter.

The whole question of the residence of the dean and canons may properly remain, as at present, under the regulation of the legislature.

(*c*) The archdeacons are statutably connected with the cathedral, whether canons or not, by the assignment of places in the choir, and of a preaching turn, on certain specified days, to each. As archdeacons, they have no voice in the chapter. I see no reason for alteration in these respects, or in their endowments, as now settled under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

(*e*) I do not think the application of any portion of the cathedral revenues towards the organization of a system of diocesan inspection would be advisable.

(II.) In the 122nd canon, there does not appear to be any direction for the co-operation of the capitular body with the bishop in the general enforcement of discipline, but only in the two specified cases of pronouncing sentence of deprivation and deposition from the ministry; on such occasions I apprehend the canonical rule is always observed.

III.)(*d*) As regards my own diocese, it is desirable that the Channel Islands should be separated from it and erected into a distinct see, on the same footing as the bishopric of Sodor and Man.

(*e*) I think the object contemplated in this question would be better effected by the appointment of a retired colonial bishop, under the provisions of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 72. than by the establishment of an order of coadjutor bishops.

(IV.) (*a*) The provisions quoted in the *Reformatio Legum* seem to me to have reference to a state of things widely different from the present. The existing facilities for personal communication and consultation between the bishop and his clergy, and for the immediate transmission of information reciprocally, are such as to supersede the necessity of assembling the clergy for conference in connexion with the cathedral body.

(*b*) The objects enumerated in this question are much more efficiently promoted, in my judgment, by the existing societies, than they would be by the formation of a diocesan fund, to be dispensed by the bishop and a diocesan council. The funds entrusted to such a body would probably fall very short of the sums now annually placed at the disposal of the several societies connected with the church.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BANGOR.

The Dean and Chapter of Bangor have no corporate property of any kind.

With the exception of the dean, no residence has been required of any members of the chapter, nor any duties assigned to them, except preaching turns.

The chapter consisted of the Dean, the Archdeacons, two Prebendaries, the Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Church, the Precentor, and three Canons.

The Archdeacons of Bangor and Merioneth receive grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, making up an income of 200*l.* per annum, including official payments.

The Prebend of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd was endowed with two thirds of the tithes of that parish, the vicarage being endowed with one third. The reversion of this property, after the expiration of a lease of three lives, and a reserved rent of 50*l.* per annum have fallen to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The prebend of Penmynydd is endowed with the tithes of that parish. They are not under lease. After the death of the present Prebendary they will belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The treasurership is endowed with the tithes of the parish of Llandecwen with Llanfihangel y Traelhan in the county of Merioneth. The parish is extensive, but, owing to its mountainous character and rocky soil, the rentcharge is of small value. A large portion of it, with the rectory and principal part of the glebe, have been granted to the Perpetual Curate. The Treasurer has long ago expressed his readiness to endow with the remainder a district church in a part of the parish where a considerable population has sprung up at a distance from their parish church, whenever a church shall have been erected.

The Deanery is endowed with the tithes of Llanfihangel Esceifiog with Llanfinan in the county of Anglesey, and of Gyffin in the county of Carnarvon.

The present and late Deans and I have reason to believe, most of their predecessors have been constantly resident in the Deanery, and attending to the duties of the Cathedral.

There is no Cathedral school. There is a grammar school in the town of Bangor founded by Dr. Glyn, a civilian, in the reign of Queen Mary, of which the Dean and Chapter were constituted governors or feoffees by a charter of Queen Elizabeth.

It will be evident from this statement that I can have nothing to suggest as to the better appropriation of funds, which, as far as the Chapter of Bangor is concerned, have no existence.

I will not undertake to state my opinions, or to make any suggestions on the various topics propounded in the articles of inquiry. I will only observe that, as it appears to me, the incomes of Deans and Chapters have for the most part been reduced to the lowest amount consistent with the duties that they have to perform, and their position in the church and in society, while the remainder of Cathedral property has been made over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and appropriated to specific purposes.

I must add, that in 1843 an Act was passed for erecting four Canonries, endowed with 350*l.* per annum, in each of the Welsh Cathedrals, and building residence houses. The law officers of the Crown were of opinion that the Act could not be carried into execution till the existing members of the Chapters were reduced to four. There are now only three surviving members of the then Chapter. But since it appears that a variety of changes in the constitution and working of Cathedral establishments are contemplated, both by your Commission and in Parliament, I have no wish to press this matter at present on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

I have, &c.

The Commissioners of Inquiry, &c. &c. C. BANGOR

I find that I have omitted mentioning that the other dignities, viz., the Chancellorship of the church, the Precentorship, and the three Canonries, have no endowments.

C. B.

Answers from the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Reverend Sir, Brighton, January 31st, 1854.

When you, as the Secretary of the Church Commission, did me the honour of forwarding the two circulars of June and August in last year, I was too unwell to give the inquiries submitted for my answers the consideration they deserved. Your letter however of the 11th instant having again so urgently called my attention to the subject, I have been induced to examine the several points of inquiry, and although I could have wished to have reduced to something like order the observations that occurred to me during such examination, yet I am satisfied that a subject of such vast importance had better go wholly unanswered than lightly dealt with.

I have, therefore, come to the conclusion, that I had better not at this late period attempt any replies, but simply hand in to the Commissioners, through you, the very able Report of the Trustees of the Wells Theological College, forwarded to me the latter end of the last year, showing the satisfactory progress of that most admirable institution, founded by my predecessor Bishop Law, and to express my unqualified approbation of its contents, and a sincere hope that arrangements will be made for the establishment of many such in connexion with other cathedrals.

In omitting altogether any observations of my own on the other important points of the papers, I cannot but feel that there is little loss to the Church in such omissions, when I know many of my episcopal brethren, so much better qualified for such a task, have written most fully and ably on them.

With a hope that the inquiries will tend to a strengthening of the true Apostolic Church,

I beg to subscribe myself,
Your faithful Servant,
R. Bath and Wells.

The Reverend R. Jones.

Answers from the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Reverend Sir, Rose Castle, 4th July 1853.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a circular letter from you, as Secretary of the Cathedral Commission, of the date of the 9th June, in which, by the direction of the Commissioners, you request an opinion and suggestions from me on certain articles of inquiry. It appears that Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute this Commission for an inquiry "into the State of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, "and matters connected therewith," in order to suggest such measures as may render the said churches "more efficient and useful in promoting and extending the means of public "worship and religious education, and in enforcing ecclesiastical discipline in the several "dioceses in which they are situate;" and also "to recommend such measures as may make "the said cathedral and collegiate churches, and the revenues thereof, available in the erec-"tion of new sees, or of other arrangements for the discharge of episcopal duties." Such an attention as I have been enabled to give to the various proposals comprehended in the articles of inquiry have brought me to conclude that a very extensive change of system is contemplated in the church, and into all the bearings of which it is impossible I should now enter; my notice, therefore, must be less full and pointed than if the object were the strengthening of existing institutions by a restoration, where they may be proved to have been drawn aside, to their first design, or the carrying them into a larger fulfilment of it in accordance with present circumstances.

1. (*a*) I am not aware that any closer connexion between the bishop and the cathedral is either practicable or desirable. The sentences delivered as quotations from the Reformatio Legum do not give the intention of Archbishop Cranmer and his associates. Even if they did the altered circumstances of the clergy and people, especially in that every minister is *now* a preacher, and the demands elsewhere on the bishop's time and labours, would prevent that constant attendance at the cathedral services which seems to be here sought for. Your quotation is as follows: "In nomine Dei cohortamur et per ejus gloriam "vehementer obtectamur, primum episcopus ipse, si fieri potest, ut adsit divinis officiis in "ecclesias quas cathedrales vocant." The chapter from which this is drawn is intituled "De sacra communione administranda in dominicis et festis diebus;" and these are the words of it, "Diebus dominicis et festis diebus ecclesiarum quas cathedrales vocant, hunc "in divinis officiis ordinem esse jubemus, ut absolutis precibus matutinis et decursa sup-"plicatione quam appellant litaniam, communio succedat: in qua facilius ut procedi possit, "in nomine Dei cohortamur, et per ejus gloriam vehementer obtectamur, primum epis-"copus ipse, si fieri potest ut adsit, deinde decanus et archidiaconus cum ipsis canonicis "et reliquis omnibus clericis qui participes sunt bonorum illius ecclesiæ pariter ad com-"munionem cum ministro se congregunt, tum ut exemplo suo ceteros ad idem officium "invitant, tum in hac nota sciri potest, quod ipsi viva veraque sint Christi et ecclesiæ "membra." The next quotation, and which, as it stands, seems to be put as an explanation, is not an absolute direction to the bishop to preach constantly in his cathedral,

but rather that he should take care that sound doctrine be preached there, by himself indeed when his discretion shall so dictate, and it is but part of a statement of his many duties. The chapter is headed "De varis et multiplicibus episcopi muneribus."

(*b*) There is no doubt that a more lengthened residence of deans was in view, and a recent statute has carried the design into effect by enlarging the term of it, but it was never intended that the canons or prebendaries should be constantly or for the most part resident at the cathedrals; on the contrary, we find a strong injunction in the 44th canon that they should not be so, those only being permitted to be resident there whose presence should be necessary to the due service of church. "And that all those who be or shall be "residentiaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall, after the days of their residence "appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices, or "some one of them, or to some other charge where the law requireth their presence, "there to discharge their duties according to the laws in that case provided." The advantages derived to the church in the maintenance of the character of the parochial clergy by uniting them with the cathedral body is overlooked by your Commission. It has not suffered the cathedral clergy to be "unworking" outside of the cathedral, nor the parochial clergy to be an inferior class to them; it has secured equality. When the cathedral clergy cease to be parochial also, another order will be raised in the church.

(*c*) The archdeacon has a place in the cathedral, even if he be not one of the canons. The attachment of a canonry, by whom, likewise, I view the holding of a parochial benefice as almost indispensable, it being essential that he, of all others, should be well acquainted with parochial matters, would be a confession that a permanent residence in the cathedral is not required. The proper endowment in my judgment is an independent stipend. The union of a fixed parochial benefice would not enable the appointment of the best qualified.

(*d*, *e*) The whole chapter "De scholis habendis in ecclesiis cathedralibus," will best explain my opinion with regard to education in connexion with cathedrals, and a full agreement with the rules it lays down, will effect the object in a far better way than any other that I am aware can be devised; and it is, I believe, generally agreeable to the cathedral statutes.

(*f*) The conversion of our cathedral institutions into minor universities or training schools or provision for the inspectors of schools, would be such a departure from their original purpose and is of so speculative a character, as to preclude my entering into the question.

2. Canon 122 has no reference whatever to mere discipline, but is a direction that no sentence of deprivation or deposition should be delivered but by the bishop, assisted or attended by certain parties, "the chancellor, the dean, if they may conveniently be had, "and some of the prebendaries, if the court be kept near the cathedral church, or of the "archdeacon, if he may be had conveniently, and two other at the least, grave ministers "and preachers to be called by the bishop when the court is kept in other places." An adherence to this canon, which, in fact, leaves the bishop's assistants to his own selection, ought to be imperative. The bishop must be left to his own discretion in the choice of those who shall assist him in the examination of candidates for Holy Orders; the responsibility lies upon himself. Canon 35 gives him a discretion; it names the cathedral clergy, but does not insist on them exclusively. As his own judgment is to be satisfied, it is essential that the examiners should have his confidence.

3. (*a*) As the erection of new sees and the subdivision of dioceses have already been the subjects of a commission from Her Majesty, and a report has been made, it is hardly suitable to enter into it.

(*b*) If the office of bishop and dean were to be united, it would be a confession that one of them is unnecessary.

(*c*) The appointment of suffragan bishops involves grave considerations; it appears at first view to have advantages largely recommending it, but there would be inconveniences likewise. The division of duties with regard to confirmation, &c., would be undoubtedly desirable in some dioceses, but as it is essential that there should be a perfect harmony between the superior and his suffragan, an extraordinary degree of care is requisite. While I should not reject it at once, not being prepared to say that there may not be a partial usefulness to be derived from it, I adjudge it to be that which demands the weightiest deliberation. These remarks may be taken as mainly applicable, also, to the proposal of appointing coadjutor bishops.

1, 2. (*e*) I only add, that no peculiar evils have as yet arisen from their non-appointment.

(*f*) It will be far from serviceable to the ecclesiastical establishments in the colonies, that facilities should be given for the retirement of the bishops. Their duties will be best performed by their being considered and their considering themselves as permanently united with colonial interests. If cases should arise in which retirement may be adjudged necessary, it will always be in the power of the Crown or other public patrons to give them a provision at home; but the welfare of the church can never be advanced by colonial appointments being made a step to preferments in England.

4. (*a*) The suggestion of forming cathedral institutions into "centres of union" is unintelligible, unless it in some way concerns the question of synods, which it appears to do from the quotations from the Reformatio Legum on the subject of them. The question of synods is too difficult for me to discuss on this occasion, nor does it seem to me a proper one for inquiry by the cathedral commission.

(*b*) I doubt whether the existing societies for the purpose of church extension, religious education, and foreign missions, would be benefited by any other connexion, whether in form or substance, than that which the bishops now have; it would be objected to by both clergy and laity.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
your faithful servant,
H. CARLISLE.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of EXETER.

REVEREND SIR, Durham, 7th July 1853.

I REQUEST you to place the accompanying papers before Her Majesty's Commission of Inquiry into the state of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, &c. in answer to the questions proposed to me through you in the last month.

I am, Reverend Sir,
Your faithful servant,
H. EXETER.

Rev. Richard Jones.

(1.) (*a*) I am not aware of any mode of "rendering more effective the union of the diocesan with his cathedral," except the obvious one of providing episcopal houses near the cathedral where there are none, and making fit for residence those which are not fit.

But I may be permitted to express my satisfaction at seeing the attention of Her Majesty's present Commission given to this important object, the more so because the Ecclesiastical Commissioners seem to have regarded this matter as of no moment. In the instance of *Gloucester and Bristol*, two sees having each an episcopal house close to the cathedral, the residence of the bishop has been fixed at a considerable distance even from the cathedral which is nearest to it, and this at a cost which it is painful to remember.

At *Lincoln*, where there are most venerable remains of the ancient episcopal palace, and a site and grounds most salubriously and beautifully situate close to the cathedral, a vast expenditure was incurred in providing a residence for the bishop at the distance of two or three miles from the cathedral.

In neither of the two new sees of *Ripon* or *Manchester* has a house been provided near the cathedral.

At *Rochester*, the old episcopal residence being several miles distant from the cathedral has been exchanged for one much more remote. But this is accounted for by the limits of the diocese having been so extended as in effect to cut it off entirely from the cathedral city, which is at the extreme verge of the existing diocese.

At *Worcester*, an old and excellent episcopal palace close to the cathedral has been assigned to the dean, and the residence of the bishop permanently fixed at his country mansion. This arrangement may, perhaps, be deemed to need revision, when a change of incumbents shall make it unobjectionable.

At *Durham* a similar measure has been adopted; the episcopal palace there having been given to the uses of the university. In reference to this see I would venture to suggest the expediency of hereafter, when vacancies shall permit, removing the residence of the bishop from Auckland Castle, ten miles distant from Durham, to the *deanery*, which would give to the bishop one of the best ecclesiastical houses in England. The dean might receive in exchange one of the houses at present assigned to the canons, several of which would be of sufficient size and character for such an appropriation.

An incidental benefit would follow from such an alteration,—that the houses thus provided would really accord better with the reduced incomes of the several occupants.

In making these suggestions at the invitation of Her Majesty's Commissioners I am bound to state that I do not myself reside in the palace at Exeter, although it has been made by me, chiefly out of funds belonging to the see, a very excellent house. The reason is, that more than once when I have made an attempt to reside there I have found it necessary under medical direction to forego the attempt.

(*b*) I greatly approve the plan which has been announced or suggested, of requiring future deans and canons to hold their cathedral preferments alone, or with cure of souls in the cathedral city, and to make their residence accordingly, except the case of archdeacons, endowed with canonries or portions of canonries, who ought, in my opinion, to be accustomed to the duties and incidents of parochial charges in order to make their official superintendence of the clergy more beneficial.

In respect to "the relation of the bishop to the dean," I am not sure what is intended. I think that there might be a very useful relation of the bishop to the dean and canons as a council on the affairs of the diocese, provided the unendowed or the honorary canons be joined for the purpose with them. I have said, *provided the unendowed or honorary canons be included*, because I think there are grave practical objections to giving

to the bishop a standing council consisting only of the dean and the four or five residentiary canons of the cathedral. The existence of such a body living together in constant corporate communication, if unchecked by an admixture of others, is likely to foster a party spirit, and even, however excellent every individual may be, to inflate them with higher notions of their own value and importance than would be convenient for the council of the bishop to entertain. The unendowed canons or prebendaries are, I believe, in all cases where they exist, equally with the residentiaries a part of the *general chapter*, one of whose most beneficial functions it was to act, when required, as a council to their bishop. Honorary canons, in the dioceses in which they have been appointed, may well be admitted as members of the council.

As to the occasions on which the council shall advise their bishop, they ought generally to depend on the discretion of the bishop. This may admit of special provision in respect to the exercise of discipline on criminous clerks, in which particular it may be found useful to give a modified judicial authority to the representations of their judgment. In institutions to benefices, and in examinations of candidates for Holy Orders, it may be deemed advisable (but on this matter I speak with some hesitation) that the bishop should be specially induced to invite the assistance of such members of his council as he shall call to him, though the effect of their consultations must be simply to advise, not to control.

(*c*) The connexion of archdeacons with the cathedral church and with *the chapter* seems to me of much moment, especially as supplying channels of communication and links of union of the chapter with the clergy at large. This connexion, as it may be carried out, will manifestly facilitate the endowment of archdeaconries.

I would, therefore, suggest that the archdeacon of the archdeaconry within the local limits of which the cathedral is situate should be *ex officio* a canon, and that there be a parochial benefice within the city, or not more than two miles distant from it, annexed to the archdeaconry, and such benefice ought, I think, to be as valuable as can be conveniently procured.

In the instance of *Exeter* there is a benefice adjoining to the city of not inconsiderable income, the vicarage of Heavitre, in the patronage of the dean and chapter, which (with certain charges for the augmentation of certain districts taken out of it) might most usefully be assigned to the archdeacon. Probably there may be similar facilities in other cathedrals.

One other canonry might, I think, in all cathedrals where there are more than four canons, be assigned to one or two archdeacons jointly (according to the income of the canonry), under such conditions of residence as shall be deemed necessary. Of course in all cases of annexation of parochial cures to canonries there must be a resident curate.

Under this head I may observe, that if the office of dean were in the patronage of the bishop I should think that the dean might well be archdeacon of the archdeaconry in which the cathedral is situate, and thus another canonry made available for the endowment of archdeacons, but so as that in no case there be fewer than three canonries not assigned to archdeacons. I hold it to be indispensable that the archdeacon, *oculus episcopi*, be nominated by the bishop.

The endowment of archdeacons not connected with chapters may, I think, well be left to the provision made on this head by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

(*d*) At Exeter there is no school in connexion with the cathedral, nor do I think that it would be right (in the present need of a more numerous ministry) to provide schools out of the funds of the chapter for this purpose.

There may, however, perhaps be modes by which the chapter may effectually forward "religious education," for instance, by favouring and promoting the establishment of a school or schools, not eleemosynary, in connexion with that body. The experiment now in progress at more than one place, especially in the diocese of Chichester, encourages a hope that, if due exertion be made, schools for the middle classes (and the lower portion of those classes) may be formed on a large scale under the most efficient system of teaching, and upon such principles as shall unite them with the Church of England and with the chapter of the cathedral city in particular, the masters being nominated by that body, and one of the canons being charged with the duty of superintending the religious instruction. Powers may perhaps be sought to enable chapters to erect buildings, receiving a remunerating rent for the same from such institutions.

The "religious education" of the *choristers* is manifestly a duty which belongs to chapters, and ought to be enforced. At Exeter one of the minor canons is specially charged with this duty, which is effectually performed under the superintendence of the chapter.

(*e*) I think that one of the canons may most properly be placed at the head of the *diocesan inspectors* of schools, and that his duties in this particular be such as shall make special qualifications necessary in the person who is to discharge them. This would very aptly fall in with the preceding suggestion respecting the superintendence of the religious instruction in the school in connexion with the chapter.

(*f*) I have a very strong opinion of the great importance of establishing a "theological college" in connexion with every cathedral where the extent of the diocese is great, or of uniting in such establishment with another diocese, if it be not great.

One of the canonries not annexed to an archdeaconry may well be assigned to the conductor of such an institution, and the qualifications demanded for the discharge of such an office will tend to elevate the chapter in which it is instituted. In connexion with this matter I may be permitted to point to the crying evil which exists in the present most defective state of *theological training* in our church. That a very large portion of the younger clergy are at present much better instructed in sacred learning than were those of the generation to which I myself belonged, and that they are commonly more ardent and zealous in the assertion of what they deem the truth, I most readily and gladly acknowledge. But these very considerations make it, in my judgment, a matter of great practical importance to the best interests of our church that there should be a closer and more systematic teaching given to the candidate for Holy Orders than is given, or commonly can be given, in our universities. In saying this, I am not unmindful of the recent improvements in theological studies both at Oxford and Cambridge, improvements which I thankfully acknowledge to have been most important.

Still, they who are conversant with the tone of doctrine of the young clergy of the present day will, I think, concur with me in opinion that they want that comprehensive view of religious truth which can only be obtained by the "closer and more systematic teaching" of which I am speaking. As it is, they take up some great principle, true in itself, which needs, however, to be qualified by the juxtaposition of other principles, from which, because they may at first sight seem to be inconsistent with the former, they often recoil as from actual and pernicious falsehood. They, therefore, are too apt to commit themselves in the early part of their career to extreme opinions, which they pursue to the very utmost verge, and even beyond the verge, of catholic truth, instead of testing and modifying them by due consideration of other parts of the great scheme unfolded to us in the Word of God. Meanwhile they are provoked, it may be, by encountering the opposite extreme put forth in all its crudity by others of maturer age and longer standing in the ministry, and are thus confirmed in their own conviction, not without some undue contempt of their erring seniors, accompanied too often by a suspicion of the soundness of that church which has tolerated such errors. That this has been the most operative cause of those defections to Rome which we have of late years had so frequent occasions to deplore, will hardly be doubted. And in what way can it be more effectually met than by providing the means of fuller and more accurate instruction to the theological student? Yet this can hardly be expected from any teaching which is not strictly and solely directed to preparation for Holy Orders, and which in most cases must be *begun* in the interval between obtaining the academical degree and being admitted to the ministry. When, indeed, the student can remain in his university, deriving all the benefits which may be there obtained by one who devotes himself to the study of theology, nothing better can be devised. But these cases are rare. The expense of a protracted residence at Oxford or Cambridge are commonly decisive objections. Yet it is plain that the one or two years which ordinarily intervene cannot be left to the casual reading of an inexperienced, however faithful and earnest, young man without danger of his taking up some partial views of the Christian scheme which may permanently and injuriously affect the character of his whole ministerial life.

I submit that the best mode of meeting the danger is to subject him to the discipline of one of those *theological colleges* which were long regarded as a part of the diocesan system in a large portion of the western church. The beneficial influence of such training has been practically evinced in the results of the plan pursued in the theological seminary at Wells, under the able direction of the Reverend Canon Pinder. I gladly bear testimony to the soundness and moderate tone of doctrine given to many candidates for Holy Orders who have been presented to me from that institution, and I do not remember to have heard of any one individual instructed there who has lapsed to the Roman schism.

It is after this experience that I am anxious to see a similar college established at *Exeter*. I made a proposal to the chapter of this cathedral, which they have stated in their "suggestions" to Her Majesty's Commission, accompanying the statement with their reasons for declining to forward it. On those reasons I beg leave to make a few brief remarks, premising that I am fully satisfied of the sincerity of the chapter in adducing them.

1. The first is the unfitness of *Exeter* for such an establishment "from the extent of its population and the consequent business of the place, from its being the resort of so many of the gentry, and in the centre of a large society," which circumstances, it is assumed, would present temptations and distractions of a very formidable kind.

For myself I frankly avow that I cannot concur with the chapter in the apprehension which they express. If a young man of full age, after having gone through one of our universities, would be withdrawn from the pursuit of his proper studies by such temptations as are recounted, I think him totally unfit for Holy Orders, and the existence of those temptations would even seem to me not disadvantageous as a *test* of the soberness and faithfulness of the party. It must be remembered, that they will live under the eyes of their seniors, and that no grave aberration from becoming conduct can easily escape observation. Regarding the matter thus, I see in the particulars recounted only a fair and reasonable *probation*, certainly not a counterpoise to the incalculable benefit of connecting such an institution with the cathedral, and giving to it the special supervision of the bishop and the chapter.

2. The next objection to *Exeter* as the seat of such an institution is "the discordant, not to say extreme, opinions on religious matters which unhappily exist there."

If this observation be intended to apply to the clergy of *Exeter* I must frankly say that I cannot assent to the justice of the statement. I do not believe that opinions among the clergy of Exeter are more discordant, or more tending to extremes, than in other places. On the contrary, I believe that there is more of general accordance of religious views among them, than is to be commonly found in bodies of clergy equally numerous, and equally alive to the responsibilities of their divine commission.

But if the observation refers to the state of religious opinions of the *laity* of *Exeter*, and if it be well founded, I can see in it only an additional reason for seeking to establish such an institution there; for what can be so likely to moderate and mitigate the disputes between such parties among the laity as the quiet influence of a body of teachers and students, pursuing their course of theological studies in such a manner as shall be most conducive to the attainment of truth, with the smallest possible admixture of anything like party spirit? for it cannot be justly deemed invidious to say that want of due knowledge must be one of the main causes of such a state of religious opinions in the laity of such a place.

3. The third objection of "a majority of the chapter," being addressed to *all* such institutions, and not specially to one at *Exeter*, namely, "that religious division and the spirit of party may be fomented by the establishment of different schools in different dioceses," does not seem to me entitled to much consideration. In all human institutions there must be danger of abuse, but if this be made an argument against any particular institution, it will be well to consider whether there is a likelihood of more good being prevented by the refusal to establish it than of evil being encouraged by the possible misuse of it when established. The result of experience in one such institution, that of Wells, of which I have never yet heard from any quarter worthy of attention that it is the school of a party, seems to me more than to counterbalance all vague surmises of possible tendency to foster disunion, and to disturb the peace of the church. In saying this I must also say, that the objection here considered seems to me to afford only a fresh reason for strict attention to soundness of doctrine in the selection of all who are to bear rule or to fill offices of responsibility in the church; soundness of doctrine, be it remembered, is the *first*, the *indispensable*, qualification of those who are to teach in that divinely ordained body which is characterized by the apostle as "the pillar and ground of the truth."

In short, the inculcation of divine truth is the one special office of the church. To instruct those who are its ministers faithfully in that truth is the great object to which the attention of all who can in any way promote it ought to be directed. Objections to any particular mode of effecting this, unless accompanied by the suggestion of some better, ought to be considered merely as cautions to conduct a necessary work warily and wisely.

Before I conclude my suggestions respecting chapters I am anxious to submit to the consideration of the Commissioners the great importance of having one at least of the canons in every cathedral with no special duties annexed to his office, except those of theological learning. In order to secure, so far as rules can secure, the appointment of a man of real learning to every such canonry, it may be well to require either that he preach a course of lectures in the cathedral on some doctrine of the church of England once in years (giving to the bishop the power of enjoining the publication of those lectures), or that he prosecute some work in lieu thereof which the bishop shall accept as equivalent.

2. The second article of inquiry referred to me is, "How cathedral churches and their revenues can be made more efficient for enforcing ecclesiastical discipline?"

On this head, besides referring to what I have already said on making chapters to be councils to the bishops, I would suggest the fitness of assigning a canonry to the bishop's *official principal*, commonly called *the chancellor*.

Yet in making this suggestion I cannot be insensible to the obvious objection that the duties of that office require an extent of legal knowledge and legal habits of thought which are not often to be found in clergymen.

In answer to this objection, I would say, first, that a *necessity* seems likely to arise ere long for the appointment of clergymen to that office. It is understood that changes are about to be made in the functions of the ecclesiastical courts in Doctors Commons, the effect of which must be to cut off a supply of learned civilians to fill the office of chancellor to bishops.

Secondly, I am not aware of any sufficient ground of apprehension that fit persons of the clergy will not be found to discharge the duties of that office. When once there is known to be a demand for such qualifications, and also the means of rewarding them by appointments to stations of dignity in the church, few among us would despair of an adequate supply being afforded by our universities. Legal minds are not so rare as not to be often met with among the clergy, and as the attainment of a competent knowledge of ecclesiastical law would be closely connected with ecclesiastical history, and even with studies strictly theological, there is no reasonable ground to fear that the *stimulus* given

to those studies will fail to supply to the church at all times a sufficient number of clergymen able to fill twenty or thirty stations; in other words, one in every of the different dioceses of England. In connexion with this matter it ought not to be forgotten that it is to *clergymen*, to *Stillingfleet*, *Godolphin*, *Gibson*, *Johnson*, *Watson*, and others, that we are indebted for most of our standard works on the ecclesiastical laws.

One incidental benefit of no light value will result from the permanent residence of *the chancellor* in the chapter, that he will be able to give to his bishop much of that important aid which is now received from an intelligent registrar in forwarding the ordinary business of the diocese. The office of registrar must fall from its present importance, and will no longer be filled by the class of persons who now fill it, when the projected destruction of the Ecclesiastical Courts shall be completed.

(3.) "Making the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches and their Revenues more efficient *for the Erection of New Sees.*"

(*a*) Reference being made to the "scheme for new cathedrals and bishoprics" under the hand of *King Henry VIII.*, and to "*the Act of* 31 *Henry VIII.*" enabling him to carry his scheme into execution, and a question having been proposed to me, whether I have any "remarks to offer on the expediency of any similar provisions at the present time, and on any mode by which the cathedral and collegiate churches and the capitular revenues might properly be made available for such a purpose," I can only venture to suggest (what is indeed too obvious for suggestion) the great distinction between the circumstances which characterized the 31st of Henry VIII. and those of the present time. Henry VIII. had then at his command ample means of effecting his scheme for erecting new sees and chapters in the estates of the suppressed monasteries. Unhappily no means, or very small means, appear to be available now. In truth it is not easy to discern any similitude between the two periods, unless the superflux of capitular revenues, after providing for the continuance of those bodies on their reduced scale, be supposed to bear some analogy to the property acquired to the Crown by the suppression of the monasteries. But this analogy (which it would not be pleasant to recognize under any circumstances) entirely ceases when it is borne in mind that the surplus of capitular revenues has been already appropriated—such at least is the universal understanding and expectation—to the endowment of parochial cures. I must avow that it would seem to me very unwise to run counter to that expectation.

If, indeed, the question respected the applying to the "erection of new sees" any excess of episcopal revenues, after meeting the charge of the existing episcopate on the new scale, thus reviving the distinction between the episcopal and the general funds (a distinction which, in the judgment of a large portion of the best friends of the church, ought never to have been abandoned), there would be room for some detailed remarks, but as remarks on this particular are not asked by Her Majesty's Commission I forbear from obtruding them.

(*b*) On "the proposal to unite the offices of bishop and dean" I would say that if it be thereby meant to destroy the corporate character of the chapter, and to substitute a "collegium presbyterorum cui præsit episcopus," it would be simply a return to primitive practice, on the adaptation of which to the existing state of things in our own church I would crave permission to decline at present offering an opinion. I am very far from wishing to imply any condemnation of such a proposal; I only presume to suggest that it involves considerations too many and too grave to be dealt with in a cursory paper like this.

On the other hand, if it be hereby intended to make the bishop the head of the capitular corporation, the proposal would seem to me to be open to very serious objections, one only of which it may be deemed sufficient to mention, namely, that the effect of such a measure would manifestly be to heap another class of onerous duties and occupations on the already overladen shoulders of the bishop.

(*c*) On the fitness of reviving the statute of 26 Henry VIII. c. 14. for the appointment of *suffragan* (so called) bishops, I would offer some remarks.

1st. I may observe (but this is scarcely more than verbal) that as that statute was never repealed it is still in force, and there can be no necessity of *reviving it.*

It is true that it has long ceased to be acted upon, and therefore it is reasonable to believe that a measure which, while it carried with it relief to bishops in some of the most onerous duties of their office, was nevertheless suffered to fall into desuetude, must have been found, on experience, to be accompanied with evils which more than compensated any benefits resulting from it, or else that it was deemed not wholly free from objection on sound church principles.

I will say a few words on the latter consideration. That such use of the term "suffragan" bishop was never heard of in the church before the quarrel of King Henry and the Pope will scarcely be denied; for on reference to the English canonist, Lyndwood, who was official to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and set forth his great work, the "*Provinciale*," less than 100 years before 26 Henry VIII. (1534), we find him, Lib. I., tit. E., (De Consti. et quia incontinentiæ *verb.* suffraganeis,) appending to a constitution of Archbishop Peckham, beginning "Omnibus et singulis co-episcopi *suffraganeis* nostris," this note on the word "suffraganeis:" "Sic dictis quia *archiepiscopo suffragari* et assistere tenentur. Vocatis enim sunt in partem solicitudinis *archiepiscopi*, non in plenitudinem potestatis."

It is plain, therefore, that in Lyndwood's time suffragans were, what they still are, the comprovincial bishops under an archbishop. Such suffragans had duties specially connected with their name; they attended the provincial synod, and assisted their metropolitan therein.

The "suffragans" created under the statute of Henry VIII. were of a very different kind, resembling much more nearly, indeed being almost identical with, the *chorepiscopi* of the ancient church. In one respect only (but that a most important one) they differed from them, namely, in having a *title*, and that title taken from one of certain towns named in the statute as *sees of bishops suffragans*, yet with the town from which they had their title they had not any other connexion whatsoever, for it carried with it no jurisdiction (indeed if it had it would so far have been an invasion of the rights of the bishop within whose diocese the town was locally situate); it was not necessarily to be taken, and was in fact often not taken, from any town within the diocese of the bishop who needed assistance. The title was, in short, not only a mere novelty, but also a mere nullity—an anomalous and, at the same time, a mischievous novelty and nullity,—for it obviously seemed to imply a violation of the great principle that there can be only one bishop of and in the same see. Regarding it thus, we must confess that this statute of Henry VIII. seems to have afforded something like a precedent or excuse for that recent invasion of the rights of the English episcopate which we all so justly condemn,—the assumption of the titles of Archbishop of *Westminster*, Bishops of *Hexham*, *Northampton*, *Plymouth*, and others.

That an office open to so grave an objection should not long have continued in our church cannot surprise us. The last who bore the title seems to have been Dr. Stern, suffragan, so called, of Colchester in the year 1606.

It is true that King Charles II., in his declaration from Breda, after remarking on the excessive extent of some of our English dioceses, announced his intention of remedying the evil by creating *suffragans*. But he never attempted to carry this intention into effect, a matter which needs no explanation when we remember the learning and sound catholic principles of those eminent men whom he raised to the episcopate, and with whom he took counsel after his restoration.

To retain the 31 Henry VIII. c. 31, correcting it so as might make it available to the necessities of our church, seems impossible, for the whole Act proceeds on the principle of constituting "sees of bishops suffragans," and giving to the assistant bishops titles from them. The easiest and simplest course appears to be, to repeal the statute of Henry VIII., and to authorize the creation of assistant bishops, with the same powers, and only the same powers, as were given by that statute to the bishops whom it calls suffragans.

The bishop who needs an assistant (with the consent of the Crown or of the archbishop) might be empowered to submit for consecration as such assistant either the dean of his cathedral, or his chancellor, or one of his archdeacons, or one of the canons of his church. Other details of such a measure it is not necessary here to suggest.

The office of assistant bishop would thus be freed from what is objectionable in Henry VIII.'s suffragans, and would be brought back to the condition of the *chorepiscopi*, an office and a name not new to the church of England, for the Archbishop of *Canterbury* was used to have a chorepiscopus residing at St. Martin's in the suburbs of that city, and we find in the beginning of the fourteenth century Petrus Corbariensis, chorepiscopus to the Bishop of *London* specially, but also supplying the place of other bishops of the province, consecrating churches, giving orders, and performing all other functions of the episcopal office. (See Collier, I. 531.)

(*d*) Of the importance of having such assistants generally in our church for the sake of more frequent confirmations in particular, I entertain a very strong opinion. *Confirmation* is an ordinance which has such a high promise annexed to it that every rightly constituted church ought to afford the readiest means of offering it to the people. Happily, too, experience shows that it is not only most highly estimated, but that it is found practically to give the best means of bringing the young churchman into closer connexion with his pastor. The great extent of my own diocese makes me feel deeply the want of assistance in this particular.

(*e*) "With regard to the appointment also of *coadjutor* bishops" to those who are suffering under chronic infirmity of body or of mind there can hardly, I conceive, be two opinions that there ought to be some known means of making such appointments. That the practical evils resulting from the want of them has not been more frequently and more deeply felt may excite our thankfulness as well as our surprise, but this seems to present no sufficient reason for not now endeavouring to supply the deficiency.

It is part of the canon law, which has been always received and acted upon in this church, that the archbishop shall have power to assign a coadjutor to any of his suffragans whom he shall find to need one. Usually indeed such coadjutor is confined to those acts which can be performed by a presbyter; but it surely ought to be possible to assign a coadjutor *bishop*, in cases where the disability may be expected to be of long continuance. This would require the concurrence of the Crown in nominating such bishop, for as (I venture to submit), such coadjutor bishop ought to be *cum jure successionis*, the necessity (in the present state of the law) of such concurrence is most apparent.

(*f*) "In the event of a desire of a colonial bishop," &c., I have here no suggestion to offer, except that it appears to me undesirable to hold out inducements to colonial

bishops not to consider themselves as permanently given to the charges which they have undertaken.

(4.) "Other arrangements for the discharge of episcopal duties."

(*a*) I cannot but warmly assent to the fitness of regarding cathedral institutions as centres of union for the clergy round their bishops, and for diocesan synods. It is gratifying to see the attention of the church called to this interesting matter. There is sufficient evidence of diocesan synods having been holden in conformity with the directions given in the Reformatio Legum. But it is manifest that in dioceses so large as those of England a system of representation must be adopted in order to make those synods effective.

(*b*) The formation of a diocesan fund, and the dispensing of it for the purposes of church extension, religious education, and foreign missions, would be most advantageously considered in the several synods whenever they shall hold their stated meetings. It may be hoped that encouragement will be given by Her Majesty's Commissioners to the speedy holding of such synods.

H. Exeter.

Bishop of Exeter's Remarks on the Suggestions of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

When the preceding paper was written, I had given attention to that portion only of the "Suggestions from the dean and chapter of Exeter," which related to the establishment of a diocesan theological seminary at Exeter; but as the Commissioners have since transmitted to me, for my consideration, a copy of those suggestions *in extenso*, I beg leave to offer the following remarks on the other portions of them, so far as is necessary.

I.—Public Worship.

Bearing, as I do, the fullest testimony to the excellent manner in which the public worship of Almighty God is performed in the cathedral church of Exeter, and being very strongly of opinion that if the canons are to continue hereafter as at present, holding parochial or other charges at a distance from that church, the number of five canons cannot be reduced without endangering the effectual performance of their duties in it, I am not insensible to the different aspect in which the question is presented if it be intended to require future canons to reside constantly at their cathedrals, in accordance with the passage cited by the Commissioners from Reform. Legum de Eccl. c. 8. In that case, the *fifth* canonry, which was reserved at Exeter, on my earnest representation, as a provision for an archdeacon or archdeacons of Cornwall, might be very properly as well as advantageously transferred to the chapter of the see in Cornwall, when such see shall be erected.

II.—Religious Education.

I entirely assent to the fitness of annexing the canonry which shall be first disposable to the office of chancellor, whose duty it may well be made "to read lectures in divinity and ecclesiastical history at *the training school for masters*," I would also suggest, that he be the head of *the diocesan inspectors*. All their duties have been most honourably and most ably discharged by the present chancellor, Rev. E. C. Harington, without any remuneration, and I should regard it as an act of justice to secure to him the canonry which shall first become vacant, unless it chance to be that which is already appropriated to the endowment of the archdeacons of Exeter and Cornwall jointly. So fully do I recognize the equitable claim of Chancellor Harington to this promotion, that I have forborne, and shall continue to forbear (so long as he is without a canonry) to fill up the office of precentor, (which has been vacant eight years,) because the precentor has a right of preference to the first canonry which shall fall after his appointment.

III.—Ecclesiastical Discipline.

I have no remark to make on the suggestions of the dean and chapter of Exeter on this particular, beyond those which I have already made upon it.

IV.—New Sees.

For the reason given by me in the preceding paper, I did not therein offer any observations on this head; but being now called to consider the suggestions of the dean and chapter, I have pleasure in concurring with them in the opinion, that there is "no instance in which the erection of a new see is more urgently called for," than that of Cornwall; and that it is desirable that the endowment of such see be provided out of the episcopal fund, if such fund be recognized as still existing.

I also fully assent to their view of the necessity of the establishment of a dean and chapter or some analogous body in connexion with the new see. But I do not see the necessity of assigning to it the estates of the several dignities named by the chapter, these

estates being all demised for a long term of years, or for three lives, and the management of such property demanding an official staff, the cost of which it is most desirable to avoid.

I have the more readiness in saying this, because, as I have already informed the Commissioners, I am in hopes to be able to announce a provision (by a generous churchman) for a chapter in Cornwall, to the extent of 1,600*l.* per annum, after the new see shall be erected. This income will arise mainly, I believe from rentcharges for tithes. There will also I hope, be some provision made for houses of residence.

In aid of this fund I venture to submit that one of the five canonries at Exeter may (for the reason already stated,) very properly be assigned to the chapter of the new see, and may be the provision for the *archdeacon* of the archdeaconry in which the cathedral shall be situate, which archdeacon shall be head of the body; and the endowment which I have announced may be the provision for four canons, one of whom shall be archdeacon of the archdeaconry in which the cathedral is *not* situate, and shall not be required to reside on his canonry more than three months in the year, the other three canons being charged with the spiritual care of the inhabitants of the cathedral town.

One particular is omitted in the dean and chapter's suggestion for the establishment of a new see, that of a *sufficient patronage.*

My own judgment was some time ago expressed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, when they were considering a scheme for the new distribution of episcopal patronage, namely, that all benefices in the patronage of bishops ought to be in the gift of the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situate. I gave as the reason on which I based my judgment (and to which I still strongly adhere,) that this would be the best security which can be devised for the proper exercise of such patronage; recognizing this principle, I should fully assent to the fitness of assigning to the bishop of the new see the right of collating to all the benefices within his diocese which are now in the patronage of the see of *Exeter,* and which form the more valuable portion of my own patronage.

I would make further provision for the ultimate sufficiency of patronage to both bishops, by giving to each (with due regard to existing rights of individuals) the right of collating to all capitular benefices within his diocese.

I have said "With due regard to existing rights of individuals," for any reform which does not duly regard those rights is little short of spoliation. In the present case this admits of very easy arrangement, as may appear from the following statement.

It has for a very long period been the usage of the dean and chapter of Exeter to distribute the right of nomination to their benefices among the several members by *sortition.* In other words, the whole list of benefices, having been divided into a number of separate lists equal to the number of actual canons, these separate lists are made into lots, one of which is drawn by every canon whenever the vacancy of a canonry occurs, and the right of nomination to any benefice which falls vacant belongs to the canon in whose list it is.

Now, I would leave every existing canon in possession of the right of nomination to the several benefices in his list, but I would transfer to the bishops of the several dioceses the right of collation to all benefices which may not be in the list of a now existing canon. In consideration of two canonries having been suspended, the chapter has reserved some benefices out of sortition for the patronage of the body at large. One of these (I believe the most valuable) is the vicarage of Heavitree, near Exeter, which the chapter suggests may have a canonry annexed to it, but which I submit ought rather to be annexed to the canonry which shall be assigned to the archdeacon of Exeter.

If there are other benefices within the city, or within two miles of the city of Exeter, which are not in any of the separate lists, I think it may be very right either to assign them to canons or to leave them in the nomination of the chapter.

But, in saying this, I must also say that so far as respects benefices not included in the lists of sortition I do not think that there is any right of any existing individuals which ought to prevent the patronage of these benefices from being dealt with as shall be found expedient, for it is manifest that no right in them can have accrued but by the operation of the recent statute suspending canonries.

It will be seen, on reference to the list of benefices in the gift of the dean and chapter, that by very far the largest number is in the diocese of Exeter, and will therefore fall to the two bishops of Exeter and of the future see in Cornwall. Three, indeed, of the most valuable are in the diocese of Oxford, to which see the collation of them may, I think, be hereafter very properly given, and its bishop may in consequence be required to surrender three of those which have been assigned to him in other dioceses under the recent order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

I have the less scruple in submitting this mode of giving adequate patronage to the bishops of Exeter and of the see in Cornwall, because the operation of it can hardly be favourable to myself, for I should, on the erection of the new see, immediately surrender to its bishop the more valuable part of my own patronage, and should not receive any whatever in lieu of it, unless I chance to survive one or more of the present canons of Exeter, all of whom are junior to me, several of them very considerably.

Having thus adverted to the suggestions of the chapter on the points brought specially to their attention by the Commissioners, I turn to one which was not so brought before them.

In the conclusion of their paper they first propose the extinction of the titles as well as the privileges of the *precentor, treasurer,* and *sub-dean,* and the exchange of the title of

chancellor for that of divinity professor, and then say, that "the chapter of Exeter is an elective one, and that the right of election is secured to the residentiaries for their lives by Act of Parliament."

In order that the Commissioners may be the better able to judge of the fitness of acceding to this proposal made by the chapter, it may be right to apprise them of the exact state of the case.

The chapter of Exeter, as originally founded, consisted of twenty-four canons, all of whom were to be nominated, as vacancies might occur, by the bishop. After the lapse of some centuries it was found that the revenues of the chapter were insufficient for the maintenance of twenty-four *residentiaries*. In consequence, the bishop consented that the number should be reduced to nine, including the dean, who were to be elected by the residentiaries out of the whole body of twenty-four, provided, however, that preference should always be given to the *precentor*, the *chancellor*, and the *treasurer*, all of whom were absolutely nominated by the bishop.

When the number was recently reduced, by Parliament giving effect to the scheme of he Ecclesiastical Commissioners, from nine, including the dean, to five, without the dean, no change was made; none, I believe, was thought of in respect to the titles or other privileges except the endowments of any officers. Those titles, it was considered, had their value as honorary distinctions, and so much weight was given to this consideration, that not only all the prebendal stalls in all the cathedrals in which they were founded were retained (though stripped of their endowments) but honorary canonries without endowments were created in those cathedrals in which no such prebends had previously been founded.

Surely, then, it is only in accordance with this principle that the titles of precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and sub-dean be retained as honorary distinctions. But these titles are not merely honorary in the cathedral church of Exeter, they carry with them, as has been said, a right to preference in the election of residentiaries. Accordingly, the late Archbishop of Canterbury made his option of the chancellorship on my accession to the see, and, therefore, the right of his nominee, Chancellor Harington, to be elected residentiary on the first vacancy (if there be no precentor) is unquestionable. Why is he, or they who who may succeed him in that office, or any future precentor or treasurer appointed by the bishop for the time being, to be deprived of the great privilege annexed to the title? Or why is the bishop to be deprived of the right which now belongs to him of nominating to the three dignities invested with this privilege? While the existing rights of others are secured, as they ought to be, are those of the bishop unworthy of regard?

The chapter proceed to say that four out of the five canonries being (according to their scheme) to be "annexed to certain functionaries, there remains *one* which they would reserve for election out of the prebendaries appointed by the bishop," and they urge, in conclusion, "that the chapter of Exeter is an *elective* one, and that the right of election is reserved to the existing residentiaries for their lives by Act of Parliament."

Now, fully admitting this, let us see how the case at present stands.

Of the *five* canonries, *one*, being annexed under the Act of Parliament to the archdeaconries of Exeter and Cornwall jointly, is, as such, in the nomination of the bishop; so, likewise, are *three* of the other four, inasmuch as the precentor, the chancellor, and the treasurer (who are all appointed by the bishop) have a preferable right to be elected. There remains, therefore, *at present only one canonry to which the chapter can elect* out of the prebendaries, to which body alone (as they state) their power of choice is restricted. Thus, it appears, that they are altogether under a misapprehension when they say that the scheme submitted by them to Her Majesty's Commissioners *shows their readiness to forego their privilege*." Under that scheme they would not forego any privilege, though I doubt not their readiness to forego any which they think that the interests of the church call on them to forego.

But have I here stated the whole of the case? Far from it. Their scheme, if adopted, would secure to them the right of electing to a *second* canonry, while, as has been seen, they at present can elect but to one. For, according to that scheme, one of "certain unctionaries," one of the "official persons to whom they submit to the Commissioners that it may be expedient to annex certain of the stalls in their church," is the *vicar of Heavitree*, though it is difficult to understand how he can be styled a "functionary"—an "official person"—in any sense in which every other vicar, rector, or perpetual curate is not equally so. Now that vicar (it is hardly necessary to say) is not *as such* (the present vicar actually is not) even capable of being elected canon; in order to his becoming capable he must first be collated by the bishop to one of the non-residentiary stalls, though for his peculiar fitness to be so distinguished no reason whatever is even suggested.

Meanwhile, the vicarage, being one of those which, since the suspension of the two canonries, are excluded from the lists of sortition, must when vacant be filled by election of the chapter out of the clergy at large, and thus, as I have just said, "the scheme suggested by the chapter would secure to them the right of electing to a second canonry," without any restriction whatsoever as to the person to be elected by them.

My knowledge of the honourable feelings of all the members of that body leaves me in no doubt that they had not the intention either of acquiring an unfair advantage by the scheme suggested by them, or of mis-stating the result of that scheme if it should be adopted. I should not myself think it an objection to any scheme, otherwise good, that it would increase the elective privileges of the chapter; but I must frankly avow my

opinion, that the annexation of a canonry to the already well-endowed vicarage of Heavitree, while it had no conceivable advantage which would not be equally attained by annexing that vicarage to one of the canonries, especially, as I have suggested, to that which is assigned to the archdeacon of Exeter, is open to the very grave objections of being inconsistent with the constitution of the chapter, a direct infringement of the rights both of the bishop and of the prebendaries, from among whom only a canon can statutably be elected, above all, of setting absolutely at nought those high special qualifications which, it is hoped, will always hereafter be deemed indispensable in the appointment to cathedral dignities.

Durham, 9th August 1853. H. Exeter.

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Sir, Dean's Yard, Westminster, July 5, 1853.

Your letter of June 9th, written by desire of the Cathedral Commissioners, requesting my opinion on many points of considerable importance relating to capitular institutions, should have had an earlier reply, if I had been able to make any suggestions worthy the attention of the Commissioners which I could persuade myself to be both desirable and practicable. Having been connected with chapters in different relations for above thirty-one years, I have of course had abundant opportunities of noticing the working of the present system in all its parts, and have unavoidably been led to wish for alterations and improvements in many important matters. But it will be better to explain at once the nature of the difficulty which I feel in replying to the particular questions of the Commissioners.

Were it required to give an opinion as to foundations now to be attached for the first time to cathedral and collegiate churches, I should have no hesitation in expressing what seemed the best modes of providing for their efficiency. But being questioned as to the practicability of making the existing institutions work better for their specific purposes, I am deterred by an obstacle which meets me on the threshold, and in which no change seems to be contemplated, I mean the manner in which the members of the several chapters are appointed. All the appointments are in the hands of the Crown or the bishop, but of the former class the canonries of four cathedrals are in the nomination of the Lord Chancellor, and among them are the two chapters of which I am the visitor.

My opinion being asked on the application of many material changes to my own diocese, I am bound to say that a consideration of the patronage would lead me rather to deprecate than recommend the attachment to the canonries of the several duties of inspection of schools, of theological instruction, and government of training schools. The holder of the Great Seal is always a lawyer of eminence, whose whole life has been passed in the successful practice of his profession; and is generally as little qualified to make appointments beneficial to the church as the archbishop of Canterbury would be to supply vacancies in the courts of law and equity. Though not questioned on this point, I cannot forbear saying that I think it would be a beneficial change to transfer the patronage of these canonries (as proposed by the government of Lord John Russell) from the chancellor to the prime minister. In the latter case indeed attention to political considerations might be apprehended; but his appointments will be made under influence of public opinion, and with an anxiety for the credit of his government; while, in the former case, the appointments must be expected to go, as they have hitherto gone, to private friends or family connexions, with little or no regard to public interests.

Now and then, indeed, the Royal Family or some powerful nobleman has been obliged with a nomination, but generally private considerations have alone been admitted; and though under this system some able and estimable persons have filled these stalls, yet such advantage has been entirely fortuitous. In the meantime the interests of the diocese seem never to have been thought of; it is not remembered that any clergyman from the diocese of either Gloucester or Bristol was ever promoted to a stall in one of those cathedrals.

Question I. *a.* appears to assume that all bishops reside in the immediate vicinity of their cathedrals. But the fact is, that at present the majority of the episcopal residences are at a distance. Possibly the question has a reference to the proposal to which allusion is made in 3. *b*, I mean a union of the offices of bishop and dean, or in other words, the investing the bishop with the duties now discharged by the dean; to which plan I see great and obvious objections.

I. *b. c.* The law has already fixed these two points; though there seems a difficulty in putting in practice the intentions of the legislature regarding the annexation of stalls to archdeaconries, as an appropriate endowment. I have heard it alleged that the residence of a dean for eight months, if neglected, cannot be enforced by any penalty or forfeiture. If so, this seems an omission in the Cathedral Act arising from inadvertence.

I. *d. e. f.* Where the appointment of canonries is in the hands of the bishop, it would, I think, be desirable that one canon should be diocesan inspector of schools, another head

of a theological college or of a training school, with provision for their retirement from those active duties, and a transfer of them to younger canons, after a certain period of service.

But, in the cases of Gloucester and of Bristol, I think it not desirable.

2. I can only repeat my preliminary remarks.

3. I do not think that the revenues of the cathedrals, as reduced by the Ecclesiastical Acts, are adequate to supply endowments for new sees. I continue in the opinion which I have long entertained, that the best and most natural mode of supplying the want of active bishops, would be to allow the retirement of one who from age or infirmity is no longer able to discharge all his duties with efficiency, upon a pension, in a mode similar to that adopted in case of the Judges. Such pension (which should not exceed 2,500*l.* for a bishop, and 5,000*l.* for an archbishop,) ought, I think, to be paid from the surplus of the larger sees.

4. *a. b.* These two questions seem to have a reference to some scheme in agitation for extension or improvements, of which I have not been apprised. At present the only connexion of the cathedrals with diocesan arrangements is, that the bishop always holds his visitations in the church, and generally has the use of the chapter room for clerical meetings of a charitable description. In regard to the property of the corporation, he exercises no authority or even power of recommendation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your faithful and humble Servant,

Rev. R. Jones. J. H. Gloucester and Bristol.

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

Reverend Sir, Eaton Place, July 4, 1853.

Having had the honour to receive through you a copy of the articles of inquiry addressed to the Bishops by the Cathedral Commissioners, I avail myself of the same channel respectfully to lay before them my opinion on the principal points to which my attention has been directed.

1. With respect to rendering more effective the union of the Diocesan with his cathedral, it appears to me that the diocesan ought to have more power over the cathedral than he now customarily possesses in superintending and regulating the services performed in it, and a more immediate action in the way of discipline than such as belongs to him in his capacity of visitor. It would doubtless be very desirable that he should frequently attend the daily services and take part in them, and preach from the cathedral pulpit, and for this purpose that certain turns for preaching there should be assigned to him, with the liberty of appointing a substitute out of the cathedral body when it may be inconvenient to him to discharge that duty in person.

To promote this connexion of the Diocesan with his cathedral it should be an object kept in view in the erection of any new sees to fix the residence of the Bishop as near as possible to his cathedral.

2. The giving more power to the bishop over the cathedral will by no means render the office of the Dean unnecessary. To abolish the office of Dean, or essentially to change its duties, retaining only the name, would be to depart from all ecclesiastical precedent and an uncalled-for innovation. A cathedral body, like a college in the Universities, would be anomalous without its head. Nor can the Bishop supply that place; first, because he cannot be always on the spot; and then because, as the head of the whole diocese, he requires, for the more ready and effectual government of it throughout, others under him, heads in their own departments,—as the Archdeacons over their archdeaconries, so the Dean in his place over the cathedral body. The Dean has ample duties to perform in providing for and attending to the conduct of the public worship of the cathedral, himself officiating in the course of it, and preaching, as there may be occasion, and in constantly looking to the condition and necessary reparation of the fabric; besides the general superintendence of the cathedral body, comprising as it does, not only the Residentiaries, but also all persons in any way connected with the cathedral and its school. Or if some do not consider these duties sufficient employment for him, nor would leave him any leisure for theological study as a duty especially incumbent on him, a parochial district might be formed round the cathedral with its own church, of which he should be the incumbent, or some whole adjacent parish might be attached to the deanery, with an addition to his income sufficient to enable him to provide the assistance of a curate, since he must be often called away from the duties of the parish to those of the cathedral.

There appears to me great inconvenience in the arrangement by which a Dean receives a certain income independently of the chapter funds. He thus has no interest in common with the members of the chapter in those funds; nor does he bear any of the burdens, such as subscriptions, &c., incidental to the chapter; his income remaining the same, whatever may be the diminution by such burdens of that of each of the Canons.

3. As to residence, it is to be hoped that, in future, residence will be the practice and non-residence the exception in the case of the Canons as well as of the Dean. But instead of laying down any very stringent rule on the subject, except that a majority or a certain number of the chapter should constantly be in attendance on the cathedral, I would leave them to regulate this by arrangement among themselves for their mutual convenience. And here I may mention the importance of restoring the Prebendaries (or Honorary Canons as they now are, even where the name of Prebendary is still preserved, as at Hereford,) to some portion at least of that interest which they formerly possessed in the cathedral funds, and of which recent legislation has deprived them. If a payment out of those funds were allowed to them, as is done in the case of preachers of the university sermons at Oxford, on each occasion of their coming up to preach in their turn at the cathedral, it would be a means of bringing back to its service as preachers valuable men who must often otherwise be prevented from coming by the expense of a journey. It would require no great sum to pay each Prebendary so preaching in his turn at the same rate at which the university preachers are paid.

4. The Act of Parliament having contemplated the assigning a suspended canonry to an Archdeacon, but a difficulty having arisen in carrying the design into effect, the opportunity surely should be taken in further legislating on the subject, of effectually providing that the Archdeacons shall be Canons of the cathedral of the diocese to which they belong. The nature of their duties must of course preclude their being strictly bound to residence; but they might occasionally reside and act as substitutes for other Canons who might wish to be absent, so that a majority of the chapter should invariably be resident.

5. The Cathedral School at Hereford is very inadequately endowed. It would be a very proper application of the cathedral revenues (if there should be any surplus from them after the payment of the proper charges of the cathedral) to the augmentation of the endowment of the school.

The education of the Choristers is a matter that requires much attention in any scheme for the improvement of cathedral schools.

6. It is quite evident to all who have had the opportunity of observing, that more effectual means are yet wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders. A good school of theological instruction would doubtless excellently combine with the institution of a cathedral. Indeed, instruction in theology by sermons or lectures to be addressed to the members of the cathedral is provided for in most, I believe, if not all, cathedral statutes, as it is in those of Hereford by the establishment of the office of a Prælector of Theology. This office certainly might be rendered much more useful than it is now, by transferring its duty, which consists of preaching a sermon weekly during a certain portion of the year, to the delivering a course of lectures to candidates for Holy Orders assembled for that purpose some time previous to their examination on each occasion. But I question whether it would be desirable, if it were practicable, to make the cathedrals generally places of resort for instruction and preparation for Holy Orders for the candidates in each diocese. Whilst pastoral duties would better be learnt under the practical teaching and example of an experienced parish Priest; more ample theological instruction would be furnished at the Universities. And I look therefore for essential and real improvement in future candidates to what I expect will be done in the Universities towards this end, by extending the means of Professional instruction in Theology to Undergraduates, and by distinct examinations, with Honours, for proficiency in its different departments.

7. At Hereford there is adjacent to the cathedral a college belonging to the Vicars choral, who are in themselves a corporation included in that of the cathedral body. They have already been reduced to half their original number, from twelve to six. I should be extremely sorry to see the reduction carried further, or that anything should be done to change the character and purpose of the institution, essentially connected as it is with the design itself of a cathedral, and necessary for the due celebration of the daily services.

I cannot but think too, that if a retrenchment were made in the expenses for the choir, by the substitution of lay singers for the clergymen, who are now (in Hereford Cathedral at least) responsible for the performance of the choral services, and who, until very lately did perform them exclusively at Hereford, those services would lose much of that propriety and solemnity and devotional character which they possess from being conducted throughout by persons in Holy Orders. Occasional substitutions of laymen may be allowed in cases of superannuation (unless that should be otherwise provided for) or illness. Such substitution has become necessary at Hereford by the transition from the number of twelve to six vicars choral. New members could not be elected into the body until that reduction had been effected; and the existing body have accordingly contributed very liberally out of their funds, with the aid of the Chapter, to meet the difficulty, by engaging lay singers for the vacant places in the choir. Laymen may also be added to render a choir more complete; so long as the principle is maintained that clergymen constitute the proper choral body of the cathedral and take the lead in all parts of the service. I believe it to be a consequence of the neglect of this principle, that the choral services in some of our cathedrals have suffered so much in point of impressiveness and general efficiency, and that the performance of the choral duties does not receive that estimation even among the clergy themselves at this day to which as one of the spiritual functions of their office it is entitled.

There are few members of the church, I trust, who would wish to see the vicars choral reduced to two, the minimum proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; for this would be virtually to destroy the choral service of a cathedral, and would pave the way, it may justly be feared, for the eventual abolition of the whole cathedral system and a most material change in the external face of the church.

I have said nothing respecting a further reduction of the number of Canons; because I can hardly suppose such a measure to be contemplated, after the experience we have had of the little effect of the suspension of so many canonries already, either in improving the working of the cathedral system, or of neutralizing that hostility with which the chapters have been popularly assailed. The first great object, doubtless, to be looked to in any cathedral reform, is, that the public worship of the cathedral may be duly celebrated according to the full solemnity of the Church's ritual, and the religious instructions from its pulpit be made as effective as possible. If, for this purpose, more Canons are required than those at present remaining according to the late numerical adjustment, let additions be made to the number. If by such addition the holy design of our cathedrals,—the glory of God and the edification of His Church,—be furthered, we shall have no just cause to fear objections against the cathedral system, for it will then present itself to view as useful in the highest sense.

As the whole of the college building cannot now be required for the reduced number of Vicars, a portion of it might be very usefully occupied as a library for the general use of the diocese. The cathedral library might be transferred there, and made more accessible to the clergy generally. There is also space for a class-room for a divinity lecturer, &c.; a part of it, indeed, is already, by the concession of the Vicars, made available for the Cathedral School.

8. With respect to diocesan inspection of schools, desirable an object as it is in itself, I am decidedly adverse to the application of any portion of the capitular revenues to it. The duties of a canon and those of an inspector of schools appear to me to require persons of such different turn of mind and habits of life as to be incompatible; at any rate they cannot, I think, be advantageously combined in the same person. Besides, the inspector of schools must be very frequently absent from the cathedral.

9. In noticing the question relating to discipline I would only remark (the question involving too many considerations for me to enter on it here) that I do not think any council of the Bishop consisting exclusively of members of the cathedral chapter would be satisfactory to the diocese at large. It is not now as formerly when few clergymen qualified to be preachers, or few of any learning, were to be found among the parochial clergy. There is obviously, therefore, not the same reason now as formerly for looking to the chapters for a council to the Bishop in the matter of discipline or other matters concerning the diocese. The Archdeacons, in fact, from their local knowledge and experience, are naturally the most competent to give him counsel and assistance in such matters. He has also the very important aid of the Rural Deans.

10. I may make a similar remark in reference to the subject of examination of candidates for Holy Orders. The requirement of the canons as to the assistance of members of the chapter in the examination seems to belong peculiarly to the times when they were framed; and nothing would be gained to the Church by enforcing them now on this point.

11. The division of three or four of the dioceses and the addition of as many Bishops would, in my opinion, be amply sufficient for the needs of the Church at home. For this purpose, however, it is not necessary, nor would it be right, that capitular revenues, not more than sufficient for the due sustentation of the cathedral and its services, should in any case be subtracted.

12. Suffragan and Coadjutor Bishops may have been needful previously to the Reformation, and for some time subsequently, when the Diocesans were employed so much about the Court as they were formerly, or sent on embassies, or held high civil offices. It may have been necessary then for the Diocesan to have a substitute in the diocese to perform ecclesiastical duties in his absence. But the state of things is quite different now. The condition of the country too in regard to roads and means of communication and other material improvements, has brought together places formerly almost inaccessible from each other, so that there is no longer that need of multiplication of *persons* for the performance of the duties of a Bishop over a large tract. It is an illustration of this, that within the last few years Confirmations have been more frequently held, and at a greater number of places, in every diocese, and the Bishop is now seen and known more and more in every village of his diocese. I do not therefore see any necessity for either Suffragan or Coadjutor Bishops in these times. And further, I think it would not be difficult to point out evils that might arise from the appointment of them.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your faithful servant,
R. D. HEREFORD.

The Rev. Richard Jones, Secretary,
Cathedral Commission.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD.

(1.) (*a*) I am not aware of any means which can "be provided for rendering more effective the union of the diocesan with his cathedral." The dean, either by himself or in conjunction with the chapter, has (so far as I know) the direction of the services there, the appointment of the persons connected with them, and the administration of everything belonging to the cathedral church: and I see no reason why the exercise of this power should be transferred to the bishop, or exercised by the dean in conjunction with him. Where the bishop resides within the cathedral precincts, or very near to them, he will of course attend the services of the cathedral occasionally, and will probably preach not unfrequently. But the majority of the bishops live at a distance from their cathedrals: and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners seem to have given their sanction to this, by the provision which they have made, in several instances, of such places of residence for bishops.

(*b*) I am not inclined to suggest "any modifications with regard to the relation of the bishop to the dean." The dean (except in one or two instances) is not appointed by the bishop: and it is possible that the views and opinions of the one might differ from those of the other so considerably that there would be little probability of an unity of action between them. But without supposing such a case as this, it appears to me that their present relation to each other is sufficient for all purposes of counsel, and co-operation. My own experience, at least, would lead me to this conclusion.

In respect "to the residence of deans, and canons," I would beg to suggest, that while the term of residence now required from deans, eight months in the year, may be deemed sufficient—though I do not see why it should not be extended to nine months—future canons should be required to reside in their cathedral houses nine months in each year; in order that they may discharge whatever duties may be assigned to them with such a continuity as belongs to the parochial clergyman's work.

Little good, comparatively, can be done by a canon, as such, during a residence of three months, followed by a non-residence of nine. The number of canons belonging to each cathedral is thus virtually reduced from four to one. According to this view, however, the incomes of canonries, now generally limited to 500*l.* per annum, should be augmented.

(*c*) Judging mainly from my own observation and experience, I see no great advantages likely to result from an immediate connexion between the archdeacons of the dioceses and the cathedral church; though it may be well that they should have, at least, honorary stalls in it, with a view to their presence on fitting occasions.

It appears to me that an archdeacon, living among the clergy of his archdeaconry, and setting an example of the way in which the duties of a parochial clergyman should be discharged, is as usefully employed as he would be in the performance of any duties connected with the cathedral.

It seems now to be settled by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that the endowments of the archdeaconries shall be made up to 200*l.* per annum each. With such an endowment, there will be no difficulty in finding highly qualified men, willing to accept archdeaconries. It appears also to be not impossible that larger endowments might be a temptation to appoint archdeacons of inferior qualifications; and I am sure that such men ought not to hold an office of so great importance and usefulness.

(*d*) "Religious education,"—"cathedral schools." There is no grammar school attached to the cathedral at Lichfield; nor does any such school appear to me to be wanted there. But there is a training institution for parochial schoolmasters at Lichfield; and I am of opinion that some portion of the cathedral revenues might well be assigned to the principals of such institutions, "with a view to the better promotion of religious education" throughout the country.

(*e*) I am inclined to think that some portion of the cathedral revenues might advantageously be made available towards the organization of a system of "diocesan inspection" of schools: though I am aware that this project is not free from difficulties. The admission of such inspectors must be voluntary on the part of those who have the management of schools, except where help may have been given from diocesan funds on this condition; and some clergymen and managers of schools open to Government inspection, would, I have reason to believe, regard the two inspections as interfering, I may say conflicting, with each other. But the schools visited by Her Majesty's inspectors are, comparatively, few in number; and even for those that are so visited, I think that a diocesan inspection, if cordially received, would be very valuable. Such an inspection has existed for years in the diocese of Lichfield; first, by a paid inspector in one archdeaconry, and since (though, from obvious causes, with imperfect working by ruridecanal inspectors, in the diocese generally. In respect to the means by which the organization of a better system might be effected, I would suggest that to one of the canons the general superintendence of education throughout the diocese might be committed; and that one or more clergymen, with salaries, might be appointed to inspect the schools, under his direction, and to make reports to him, and through him to the bishop.

(*f*) I am satisfied that there is great need of a special course of teaching and training for candidates for Holy Orders, beyond that which our Universities, as at present constituted, afford. It may be that some further provision will soon be made in the Universities to supply, at least in part, this deficiency. But unless this be done effectively, I think it well worthy of consideration whether a canonry might not, with great benefit to the Church, be annexed to the principal of a theological college, established in the cathedral close, or city. Perhaps, such a college might, in some cases, serve for more than a single diocese.

I have already offered a suggestion in respect to "training schools."

(2.) "Enforcing ecclesiastical discipline," &c.

I do not see how the capitular bodies can co-operate with the diocesan in the enforcement of ecclesiastical discipline; at least, until the legislature make better provision for this purpose than that which now exists.

There does not appear to me any necessity for the assistance of the capitular bodies in the examination of candidates for Holy Orders, or in the admission to the same.

(3.) "Erection of new sees;" "subdivision of dioceses."

I think that the establishment of some additional bishoprics may be desirable. But I am far from wishing to see the number of them in this country increased to any considerable extent. It should seem also, that provision for any new sees which may be determined upon, should be made from the episcopal, and not from the capitular, revenues.

(*b*) I am not aware of any advantage likely to result from "uniting the offices of bishop and dean." I am sure the bishops, at least generally, have enough to do in their proper sphere, without having the burden of another office laid upon them.

(*c*) I question much whether the appointment of suffragan bishops would work well.

The Crown would naturally claim the right of appointing them. But if this were so, there might be important differences, in matters both of opinion and practice, between the bishop and his suffragan, which would tend materially to prevent their cordial co-operation with each other.

(*d*) (*e*) In the event of a bishop's finding himself unequal, from infirmity, or old age, to discharge his duties as they ought to be discharged, I should greatly prefer his being permitted to retire, with a moderate pension, to the appointment of a coadjutor bishop, for the reason stated under the head immediately foregoing, as well as on other accounts. Retiring pensions, under similar circumstances, are assigned to judges; and I see no good reason why they should not be assigned to bishops. A provision of this kind seems to me to be urgently needed. If the episcopal office is what churchmen consider it to be, it ought not to be held by a man of impaired powers. It has unhappily been retained for years under such circumstances; sometimes, indeed, when the mental powers have entirely failed, and much injury has resulted to the Church therefrom, not only in public opinion, but in reality also.

What I have now said has a special application to my own diocese, inasmuch as the diocese of Lichfield, from its extent, rapidly increasing population, and consequent wants, has need of a bishop whose powers have not begun to fail. In proof of which I may mention that, during the ten years of my holding the bishopric, I have consecrated eighty-one new churches in the diocese, besides very many others which have been re-built, with enlargement, or much enlarged, and re-opened without consecration.

(4.) (*a*) I am not aware of any way in which "the cathedral institutions can be made more effective as centres of union for the clergy around their respective diocesans, or for conference with them."

The clergy, especially in a diocese so large as that of Lichfield, could not all be personally present at conferences with the bishop in the cathedral city; and there seem to me to be great objections to diocesan synods.

The clergy of the diocese of Lichfield meet in their several rural deaneries: and the bishop, from time to time, has personal conferences with the rural deans, and is made acquainted, through them, and the archdeacons, when occasion arises, with the views and wishes of the clergy. He has been present also, occasionally at the ruridecanal meetings.

(*b*) I do not think that "the formation of a diocesan fund, to be dispensed by the bishop and a diocesan council," would promote "the purposes of church extension, religious education, and foreign missions," better than they are now promoted by diocesan societies, managed through committees (at the periodical meetings of which, in the diocese of Lichfield, the bishop and the three archdeacons regularly attend), and by parochial associations.

Though no question relating to the cathedral libraries is put by the capitular commissioners, I would beg to suggest, as a question for their consideration, whether these libraries might not be made useful to the dioceses at large, through the appointment of an officer belonging to the cathedral body, to whom the circulation of the books, under certain regulations, might be committed, as well as the augmentation of the libraries, through a fund set apart for that purpose.

Second Paper.

1. I do not see "the expediency of associating some lay members of the church with the chapter of each cathedral, and giving to such laymen authority in the management of the corporate property."

2. I have no suggestion to offer as to the subject of this question.

3. I think that the control of the "transactions" to which this question relates may well be left in the hands of "the estates commissioners."

J. Lichfield.

Eccleshall, 25th January, 1854.

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Reverend Sir, Riseholm, January 10 1854.

I have delayed answering the questions of the Cathedral Commission, because it would have been presumption in me, on first assuming the duties of my see, to give an opinion on subjects which can only be rightly judged of by experience. For the same reason I have now merely ventured to offer a few suggestions on some of the heads of inquiry, with a full sense of the very little value they can have.

1. (*a*) The bishop should, I think, have the option of preaching when he sees fit in the cathedral church, giving due notice of his intention to the dean or the canon in residence; and he should avail himself of his power occasionally, or on certain stated days. That he should *usually* preach there I do not think, believing that his influence will be more beneficially exercised by preaching frequently in the parish churches in the diocese. At Lincoln cathedral but one turn in the year falls to the bishop; and that not as bishop, but as canon of Buckden.

(*c*) The archdeacons should be *ex officio* members of the chapter, and should derive their endowments from the capitular property. It is a question, however, whether the archdeacons should be residentiary canons, subject to the same regulations as to residence and the same restrictions as to holding a benefice with the other canons. I am disposed to think that their duties will be best performed if but a short residence is required of them, say one month in the year; and they are allowed to hold a benefice *in their own archdeaconry*. Their intercourse with the clergy will be more frequent and free, and their knowledge of the state of the archdeaconry more intimate, than if the cathedral were their head-quarters, and they knew their archdeaconry only by visitations. In this case, too, the endowment, being tenable with a benefice, need not be so large, and would probably be sufficiently provided for by the moiety of a stall. In this diocese, for example, the canonry attached to the archdeaconry of Lincoln might be divided into two, to form the endowment of the archdeaconry of Stowe, each archdeacon being, or being capable of being, beneficed within his own archdeaconry, and having but one month to spend in residence at the cathedral. The county of Lincoln would then have to be apportioned more equally between the two archdeaconries.

I make no suggestion with respect to the archdeacon of Nottingham, who is at present the sole canon residentiary of Southwell, leaving the case to be dealt with when Nottinghamshire is erected into a separate diocese.

(*d*) The causes of the frequent inefficiency of cathedral schools appear to be—1st. The insufficient remuneration; 2nd. The insufficient responsibility of the masters. The first brings bad masters: the second keeps them.

1. I would propose then, first, that such a sum should be assigned to the master of the grammar-school from the funds of each chapter, as shall be sufficient, with the addition of what it may reasonably be presumed will be received from a fixed annual payment to be made by each pupil, to secure a stipend of at least 400*l*., together with a house.

2. The bishop should appoint yearly an examiner or examiners, graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, (to be remunerated by a small sum from the funds of the chapter) to examine the school, and to report to the bishop, who should then transmit the report, with such remarks as he may think fit to append, to the dean and chapter. The master, who should be appointed by the dean and chapter, should also be removable by them, but only with the consent of the bishop. In case, however, of disagreement between the chapter and the bishop, as to the efficiency of the master, each should appoint an examiner, with power to call in a third; and if their opinion was adverse to the master it should be imperative on the dean and chapter to dismiss him. Other parties interested in the school would not be debarred by this regulation from appealing, if necessary, to the Charity Trust Commissioners, under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137.

(*e*) Believing that a system of diocesan inspection is urgently required for the improvement of church schools, especially in rural parishes, I am of opinion that provision should be made for its organization out of the cathedral revenues. I do not think, however, that this can be done by attaching the inspectorship to one of the residentiary canonries; because its duties would be incompatible with those of the residentiary; because not one, but several inspectors are required in each diocese; and because for various reasons the canon residentiary is seldom likely to be appointed merely with a view to his fitness for such work. I should suggest that a certain number of non-residentiary canonries, in

proportion to the size of the diocese, should be endowed with 50*l.* or 60*l.* a year, to be called inspector canonries. The appointments should be with the bishop, who would have no great difficulty in finding men, among the incumbents of small parishes, competent to the work and able to spare the necessary time. And while the canonry, with its small endowment, would probably be adequate to secure the services of able men, it would not be of sufficient value to make it an object of desire to the indolent or incompetent. The number of schools allotted to each canon inspector should probably not exceed fifty or sixty. The government inspectors, whose sole business it is, seem to find, even with an assistant, 160 per annum as many as they are able to inspect. An incidental advantage of such a scheme is, that it would give occupation, at once active, interesting, and useful, to clergymen who, in small agricultural parishes, have not enough to employ their energies.

The appointment of inspector canons would in no way interfere with the proposal sometimes made, to make one of the canons residentiary the officer, whose duty it should be to superintend the educational system and institutions of the diocese. Rather it would be auxiliary. The inspectors might report to him, instead of directly to the bishop, and he would thus learn where his efforts for the formation of new schools, the improvement of bad ones, &c. should be directed. Their reports would be by him laid before the diocesan board, tabulated, and preserved for reference.

(*f*) I do not think it desirable to apply the funds of cathedral bodies to the maintenance of *theological colleges*, because I believe that, on the whole, an efficient system of theological study can be better and more safely provided by the Universities, who, it is to be hoped, will soon apply themselves to the task. I think, however, that the natural position for a *training school* is the cathedral city, and that in order that the chapter, or at least the educational canon, should be the standing and most active member of its council, it should be attached by some tie to the cathedral, either by appropriating a prebendal house to its use, or by defraying the stipend of the principal from the chapter revenues. I do not think that the principalship should be endowed with a canonry, or any other benefice, because the principal should be easily removable for inefficiency or bad conduct.

2. It deserves consideration, I think, whether the dean and chapter, including the archdeacons, if constituted a standing court of inquiry in the first instance, would not better carry out the provisions of the Clergy Discipline Bill, than commissions instituted to meet each case. There would be less room for suggestions of unfairness; and its members, becoming accustomed to their office, would acquire some of that judicial acumen which only acquaintance with criminal investigation can give, and which the clergy, therefore, in general, cannot be expected to possess.

I do not see what assistance the bishop can receive from the chapter, *as such*, in the examination of candidates for Orders. Ordination is a function for the due discharge of which he is responsible to God alone; and he cannot delegate the office of examination to any but those whom he believes to share with him in his estimate of fitness and unfitness for the ministry. Although, therefore, he will naturally look to the members of the chapter, and especially to the archdeacons, for his examining chaplains, yet to make the chapter ex-officio assistants in conducting the examination would be to interfere with an inalienable function of the bishop himself.

I am of opinion that the creation of new sees, and the subdivision of dioceses is a measure urgently needed. The diocese from which I write is a striking illustration of this need. Reduced though it has been from its former limits, it contains 822 parishes or ecclesiastical districts (612 in Lincolnshire, 210 in Notts,) in an area of 3,448 square miles. This is a district which it is impossible to superintend with due attention to the circumstances, wants, and condition of each parish and its pastor; and a bishop who should wish to preach in every church in the diocese, and should devote one Sunday to each parish, would require more than fifteen years to make the circuit. The result of this disproportionate size of a diocese to the powers of any one man is, that there cannot be confidential and intimate communication between the bishop and his clergy; that many of the most deserving clergy are unappreciated and unknown; that confirmations are less frequent than they ought to be; and that the bishop, instead of being looked upon by the laity as their chief pastor, is known only as a state officer,—rarely seen by any, by many never,—who has to perform certain functions at distant intervals.

The remedy as to this diocese is obvious; to erect Nottinghamshire into a separate diocese, with its see at Southwell. To this should, probably, be added the Isle of Axholme.

I have no means of judging whether the endowment of such a see could be provided by the improved management of the estates of the chapters of Lincoln and Southwell, but, if not, I have little doubt that it could out of the episcopal estates of Lincoln. Nor is it unreasonable to believe, judging from the analogy of the colonial bishopries,—only too closely applicable to the manufacturing districts of Nottinghamshire,—that as much, at least, would be effected for church extension by the presence and concentrated influence of a bishop, as could be done if the sum appropriated to the endowment of the see were expended in the endowment and augmentation of livings. These remarks will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to several other dioceses in England.

I am of opinion that the creation of new sees and subdivisions of dioceses is far preferable to the appointment of suffragan bishops,—a plan which, without solving the difficulties of endowment, is liable to all the evils of an *imperium in imperio*.

With respect to coadjutor bishops, important as the institution would be, I do not see how they could be connected with cathedral or capitular property. The more obvious expedient would seem to be to divide the revenues of the see, in certain proportions between the bishop incapacitated and the coadjutor who performs his duties.

If I have omitted some of the inquiries of the Commissioners, it is not that I consider them unimportant, but that I feel myself even less capable of giving an opinion on them than on those on which I have ventured the preceding remarks.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LINCOLN.

Rev. R. Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of LLANDAFF.

(1.) (*a*) The quotations from the Reformatio Legum direct attention to the bishop's presence at the celebration of divine service, his preaching himself, or providing that others should preach, sound doctrine, and his holding his ordinations at the fitting time in the cathedral. To these particulars therefore I presume that the inquiry of the Commissioners especially refers.

The episcopal residence being at Llandaff, the bishop is in that respect most favourably situated as regards his cathedral.

The services of the cathedral are at present, and have, I believe, been for many years limited to the services on Sunday, Christmas Day, Ash Wednesday, Passion and Whitsun weeks, and one service on Wednesday evening. This has been the necessary result of the impoverished condition of the cathedral, and of the fact that the whole care of the cathedral, which is also the parish church, and that of the parish itself, with its five hamlets, has been committed to one individual, the senior vicar, now in his eighty-first year. The prebendaries have all been non-resident, probably for centuries. It was not till 1843 that the office of dean was restored, and a painful dispensation of Divine Providence has compelled the present dean to be absent for a considerable portion of his time. During his residence he has always taken part in the celebration of divine service. But the additional amount of assistance thus obtained has not been sufficient to justify the resumption of daily services.

It should further be mentioned that we have neither organ nor choir; the west end of the cathedral is a ruin; the central part of the nave is undergoing restoration; but notwithstanding our utmost exertions, we have not been able to raise a sufficient sum to allow of our fitting it up for divine service. It continues therefore unused, and for the purpose of cathedral or parochial worship we have no other place than a small chapel at the east end of the building.

Under these circumstances it has been quite impossible for me, since my entrance upon my office in 1849, to suggest or direct any additional services. It has appeared to me that nothing could be done till by the contemplated arrangements of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the staff of the cathedral clergy should be so augmented as to enable them to undertake the customary duties. By that time I trust that the comparatively small sum which is requisite to complete the restoration of the covered portion of the nave, will have been supplied either from public or private sources, that the daily services may be conducted, when they are resumed, in a suitable manner.

It has been my own practice not unfrequently to preach in the cathedral. Considering the amount of secular business which a bishop has to attend to, however desirable it may be that he should occupy the cathedral pulpit, I do not think that he could, consistently with his other engagements, undertake any fixed and stated amount of such duty.

Had we resident canons, that duty would more properly devolve upon them in conjunction with the dean. The Consuetudines Ecclesiæ Landavensis, set forth by Bishop Blethin, which have lately been brought to light, assign specific days to the several prebendaries for this purpose. And the Reformatio Legum probably intends such an arrangement when it says, tum per seipsum tum *per alios*.

My general ordinations have all taken place in the cathedral, with the exception of one which happened before a house of residence was provided. The circumstance of the episcopal house being in the cathedral city, and of Llandaff being a most convenient situation for the whole diocese, and increasingly so in consequence of the formation of new lines of railroad, will necessarily make this the ordinary practice. But I think that it is very desirable that the members of the church resident elsewhere should have occasional opportunities of witnessing this solemnity, and therefore that it would be inexpedient too rigidly to enforce the rule that the ordinations of the bishop should take place in suâ ecclesiâ. Canon xxxi. gives greater latitude, "in the cathedral or parish church where the bishop resideth," which seems rather to point to the convenience of the bishop than to the union of the diocesan with his cathedral.

(*b*) It does not appear to me that with reference to a small capitular body consisting of a dean, four canons, and two vicars choral, any such analogy can subsist as is suggested by the quotation from the Retormatio Legum.

The archdeacons having the superintendence of their respective counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and becoming by their visitations intimately acquainted with the several parishes, are often able to give valuable local information, and are a medium of communication between the bishop and his clergy. The dean residing in the cathedral city as the head of the chapter, would no doubt be a proper medium of communication between the bishop and its members. But the points on which such communication can be needed must be comparatively few. As respects, again, the general business of the diocese, the dean has ordinarily no better means of obtaining information than the bishop himself. The advice of a gentleman of high education and professional experience such as the dean in all probability would always be, would no doubt frequently be asked, and always be valuable. But I do not perceive what modification, with regard to the mutual relation of bishop and dean could make it more so. As a friend he would willingly give it, supposing him to retain his present position without any alteration. It is not obvious what benefit would result from placing him under any additional and official obligation to assist the bishop with his counsel.

As respects the residence of the dean and canons, supposing our future body to be constituted in accordance with the views of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, I quite concur in the suggestions of the dean and chapter themselves which they have submitted to the Cathedral Commission.

Should our capitular body be assimilated to that of the English cathedrals, the archdeaconries not being necessarily connected with canonries, a different arrangement might be advisable.

(*c*) It is at present enacted that the two archdeacons are to succeed to canonries.

Possessing as those officers must do, that intimate knowledge of the diocese which has before been spoken of, it is very desirable that frequent opportunities should be afforded for bringing them together for mutual consultation, and giving the bishop and clergy, to whom the cathedral in my diocese would be a very convenient point of union, the advantage of conferring with them. I consider, therefore, that the enactment alluded to will in our own case be productive of the best results; and provided that the duties assigned to the dean, the other two canons, and the two minor canons, are not too burdensome, which I do not apprehend will be the case, it does not appear to me that the archdeacons of the diocese can be connected with the cathedral in any better manner.

It may be objected to this arrangement that the property of the cathedral ought to be devoted to strictly cathedral purposes, not to the payment of archidiaconal services, however valuable those services may be.

I should myself rejoice if the capitular body in every cathedral were left sufficient in number to allow of its affording, among other important objects, a due provision for the cultivation of theological learning. Any arrangement whatever which should make such a provision impossible, would be calculated in my opinion to inflict an irreparable injury on the church, and on the cause of religion throughout the land. For as we do not live in an age of miraculous intervention, the cultivation of learning, theological and secular, is essential to the maintenance of purity of doctrine and the defence of the truth. The theological attainments of the generality of young men at the time of their ordination are but small, and experience shows that the practical duties of the ministry leave comparatively little time for study beyond what is necessary fort he pulpit. Unless, therefore, we have the means of providing for men whose time and energies are not all absorbed in parochial and pastoral labour, I think that the church will not maintain that high character for learning which it has hitherto borne, a result which on many accounts will be deeply to be deplored.

But if all the officers of the chapter are to be engaged in the practical duties of the cathedral and the diocese, it does not appear to me that four *resident* canons and two vicars choral, besides the dean, are needed in so small a place as Llandaff; and the appropriation of two canonries to the two archdeacons, with certain cathedral duties, as suggested by the scheme of the dean and chapter, without requiring of them a lengthened residence, while it would in many respects be highly advantageous, is, I think, less liable to the objection above alluded to, than any other arrangement that could be suggested.

(*d*) It does not appear to me necessary or desirable in the present circumstances of the diocese of Llandaff, to establish such a school as the Reformatio Legum seems to contemplate by assigning a stipend at that time so large as 20*l.* to the master. We have an endowed grammar school at Cowbridge which is only twelve miles off, founded by Sir Leoline Jenkins, and in connexion with Jesus College, Oxford. A diocese such as ours is not likely to be able to support two such institutions. And I deem it much better to have one good school than two inferior schools, which they must necessarily be if brought into collision in so confined a sphere.

The only school we have at present is a national school built on a site which was granted by the dean and chapter, and supported partly by them and partly by voluntary contributions. If the dean and chapter, as is asserted, are charged with the spiritual care of the parish, more should be done from the capitular fund, supposing the chapter to be properly endowed, for this school, in order that it might be placed on such a footing, both as respects the building, and the apparatus, and comforts of the master and mistress, as to make it a model for the rest of the diocese.

(*e*) In a cathedral so badly endowed as our own it would not, I think, be compatible with other necessary objects that any portion of the revenues should be appro-

priated to the organization of a system of diocesan inspection of schools; and, generally speaking, if there should be any surplus revenues not absolutely required for cathedral purposes, I should think they had much better be applied to church extension and duties strictly spiritual. The State having taken up the subject of education and of school inspection, the probability is that larger sums will be devoted by Parliament in future years to these objects, and the more the Church and State can act together in reference to them, instead of pursuing separate systems and giving way to needless jealousies, the better it will be for both. But there seems little likelihood of money being voted by Parliament for providing additional churches and clergymen. Moreover, we constantly hear that the existing revenues of the church are adequate for these purposes, if only they were properly distributed. Should her funds be diverted into any other channel, the spiritual destitution that exists, as for instance in my own diocese, must to that extent remain without any other remedy than voluntary contributions.

(*f*) The remark made above respecting cathedral schools applies equally to theological colleges and training schools. It is much better to have one good one than several bad ones. South Wales already has a theological college, St. David's, Lampeter, and a training school at Carmarthen. Both of these are doing good service, and would be still more efficient if they were better endowed and supported.

Of St. David's College especially I may venture to speak, having been for sixteen years officially connected with it. From the smallness of its endowment it has had to struggle with almost overwhelming difficulties, and has often, as I think most unjustly, been held responsible for consequences resulting from what has been its misfortune rather than its fault. Such is the social condition of a considerable part of South Wales, that the class of persons who chiefly send their sons to the college with a view to their entering the ministry of the church, cannot afford the expense of a preliminary and college education. The number of its students has therefore been small, and the college having to accommodate itself to the intellectual condition of the majority of its pupils, has necessarily fallen somewhat below the standard, which under other circumstances it would have reached. But I have no hesitation in saying, that, notwithstanding the hindrances that have obstructed it, it has already effected very much good; and I believe that the welfare of the church in South Wales is most intimately connected with its future prosperity.

An institution, founded for the purpose of combining a good with a cheap education, can only accomplish that object if either it be amply endowed, or the number of its pupils be sufficiently great to make it self-supporting. The resources of the college have never been adequate to its necessities, and situated as it is in a remote and extremely poor county, with no populous towns in the surrounding district, and an almost total want of a middle class of society, it is not to be wondered at that it has seldom had that number of students within its walls, which was necessary to supply the demands of the church, or, by a distribution of the expenses of the institution among its several members, might enable it to furnish a collegiate education at so low a cost as the circumstances of the country required. And this has been productive of disadvantage in another way. Young men are not so likely, cæteris paribus, to profit by a collegiate system in a small as in a large society. They do not obtain that expansion of mind, which a free interchange of thought with a numerous body of fellow students is calculated to impart. I should consider it therefore very injurious to South Wales if each diocese had its separate theological college; and with reference to the church generally, it seems to me that the multiplication of small theological colleges is likely to generate and increase prejudices and sectional differences, which must exercise an evil influence upon the clergy in after life, rather than to create that unity of feeling and mutual charity which bind together the members of a society who have partaken of its common advantages. Should St. David's College be transferred to Brecon, as is contemplated by a Bill now before Parliament, and be competently endowed either by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners or from any other quarter, it would no longer be, as it has hitherto been, out of sight, and therefore out of mind. A better class of students would probably repair to it, especially considering the privilege recently conceded to it by the Crown, of conferring a theological degree, and instead of being little more than a diocesan school, it would become a central college for the whole of South Wales, and connected, as it would in that case be, with Christ's College, Brecon, would be a nucleus for a future Welsh university.

For these reasons I should deprecate the establishment of any additional theological college. But a great boon would, I think, be conferred upon the church, if the dean and chapter had means placed at their disposal, for assisting deserving youths to obtain a preliminary education at Cowbridge or elsewhere, with a view to their proceeding, after the completion of their education, to St. David's College, or supporting them when there. I say St. David's College, because, while I freely admit the superior advantages of the English universities, I am of opinion that few men who have really profited by those advantages, considering the very small endowments of the church in South Wales, would resist the inducement to remain in England, so that if they were sent to the English universities, they would probably not be educated for the service of the *Welsh* church.

(2.) I have no observations to offer on canon cxxii. Canon xxxv. does not, I think, refer to any other examination than that which takes place at the time of the ordination, to which reference is made in the rubric in the service for Ordering of Deacons:—"Then shall the bishop examine every one of them," &c. Supposing the ordination to take place in the cathedral, which is suggested but not made imperative, in canon xxxi., the capitular body

would obviously be the suitable persons to be associated with the bishop. The cathedral clergy were probably two centuries ago much more raised above the general average of the parochial clergy in learning, than in the present day, when knowledge is so much more widely diffused. It does not appear to me that any benefit would result from making these functions a part of the duty of the cathedral clergy, to be discharged by them alone.

(3.) (*a*) I do not think that the diocese of Llandaff at present requires any subdivision, its territorial extent not being great, and every part of it being easily reached from the episcopal residence. Should the population continue to increase as it has done in the last fifty years, and its churches and clergy be multiplied in proportion, such a change may hereafter be requisite.

For many years I have entertained the opinion that a bishopric of Central Wales would be very desirable. The living of Kerry in Montgomeryshire, which till lately was the extreme northern parish of the diocese of St. David's, has now been transferred to St. Asaph. Had I wished to see my bishop while I was vicar of that parish, I must have crossed the whole of the county of Radnor on horseback to Brecon, and then have been nearly fifty miles from Abergwili, the residence of the bishop; or had I taken a more direct course, must have ridden nearly eighty miles. The diocese of St. David's still reaches to Kerry, though it does not include it. In another direction it extends from St. David's to Crickhowell. I should imagine that the southern extremities of the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph must be very inconveniently situated with respect to the residences of their respective bishops.

If the capitular bodies in Wales are to be kept up even to the point to which it is already enacted that they are to be reduced, speaking of my own chapter, I do not see how its revenues could be made available for the purpose alluded to in this question. With the revenues of the other Welsh cathedrals I am unacquainted.

(*b*) So far as the superintendence of the fabric of the cathedral and presiding over the chapter are concerned, I do not think there would be any great objection to the Bishop of Llandaff being the dean of his own cathedral.

But if the dean is to reside for eight months, and be responsible for a sermon in the cathedral pulpit during that time, as proposed in the scheme submitted by our dean and chapter to the Commissioners, the union of the two offices would be impossible. The duties of a bishop are at present so multifarious that, speaking generally, I should venture to say that it would only cause the duties of each to be less efficiently performed than they now are; and it appears to me that in the clerical, as well as in other professions, there should be different grades, affording suitable rewards to learning and ability, and intervening, as in every other class of society, between the highest and the lower members of the profession. Such a gradation is found to be the best cement and preservative of order, by giving to the several lower ranks an honourable and attainable object of ambition immediately above them, and exempting the highest positions from the envy and jealousy with which they might otherwise be regarded. Were deaneries annihilated by being united to bishopries, I should fear that the bishop himself might be conceived to be more isolated by his position from the rest of the clergy, than at present is the case, a result which must be as painful to himself, as it would be injurious to them and adverse to their mutual interests.

(*c*) (*d*) 1. No doubt there are dioceses in which additional episcopal supervision is necessary. I am inclined to think that a division of such dioceses, with an additional number of bishops, equal in power, would be more advisable than the restoration of suffragans. In the latter case there might be a conflict of authority, or invidious comparisons might be drawn, or the suffragan might think that a disproportionate share of duty was thrown upon him by his superior, or in other ways human infirmity might exhibit itself. Besides which, though worldly rank and dignity are no essential part of the episcopal office, to a certain degree they have long been associated with it in the minds of the people of this country. Considering this circumstance, I am of opinion, that the restoratien of an order of bishops in an inferior social position would, perhaps, not be desirable. Much, however, would depend upon the manner in which these suffragan bishops would be endowed. The objection I have hinted at, would not lie nearly to the same degree against an increased number of bishops appointed to their office on equal terms, who, in the event of a vacancy, would be summoned, as the junior bishop now is, in regular succession to the House of Lords.

2 I have already stated my opinion that my own diocese does not need subdivision at present. For the same reason a suffragan bishop of Llandaff appears to me unnecessary. It has never been intimated to me that a more frequent administration of the rite of confirmation is desired, either by my clergy or laity. The power which a bishop possesses of licensing and instituting to curacies and benefices by commission, prevents his clergy from being put to inconvenience when he is in attendance on Parliament, and when the archdeacons and rural deans are vigilant, nothing need take place in his temporary absence, of which he is not cognizant. A general ordination twice in the year satisfies the ordinary requirements of the diocese in respect to the vacant curacies. With the exception of occasionally delegating to another the consecration of a church when unable personally to attend, there is no *public* duty of my office in which a suffragan bishop would, so far as I can judge from the experience of the past, be of any advantage to myself.

(*e*) The case supposed ought undoubtedly to be provided for. To a separate class of coadjutor bishops the objection would apply which I before mentioned in the case of

suffragans, except that in the one case the arrangement would be permanent, in the other temporary and designed to meet a temporary emergency. The subdivision of sees and increase of co-ordinate bishops might render it unnecessary to institute a separate class of coadjutors, especially considering the assistance that will henceforth always be available, of the retired colonial bishops.

(*f*) On this point I have no suggestions to make.

(4.) (*a*) It is no doubt desirable that the most friendly feeling and free interchange of sentiment should subsist between the bishop and his clergy, but I do not think that in the present state of the diocese of Llandaff any advantage would result from periodical diocesan synods.

An object much more calculated, in my opinion, to benefit the clergy, and make the cathedral city a centre of union, would be the establishment of a good cathedral and diocesan library at Llandaff, of which one of the canons might be placed in charge. At present the cathedral has no library, and there is no good collection of theological books, so far as I am aware, generally accessible to the clergy in the whole diocese. Llandaff, independently of its being the cathedral city, is situated at the point of union by railroad from the north, east, and west portions of the diocese, i.e. from every quarter of it, the Bristol Channel forming its southern boundary. Were a good library formed and its books permitted to circulate, as is the case with the Cambridge University and the St. David's College libraries, among the clergy, it would supply a want which is now greatly felt, and contribute much both to their enjoyment and usefulness. The privilege lately bestowed on St. David's College of conferring the degree of B.D. on its members after they shall have been some years in priest's orders, has given the South Wales clergy a motive, which they have not hitherto had, for continuing their studies after quitting the college. A good collection of books, of which they might at all times avail themselves, would further the same object. Were a suitable building erected for the purpose, there is little doubt that such a collection would soon be formed. With a view to the accomplishment of this object, the chapter, at a recent meeting, were so good as to pass a resolution, in accordance with a suggestion from myself, that in the event of the renewal of any lease of land belonging to them within the city of Llandaff, power should be taken to reserve a site for the erection of a chapter house and cathedral library. The funds, however, for such an erection must be supplied from some extraneous source, or there is no chance, in the present impoverished condition of the chapter, of the scheme being realised. As the bishop's residence is now at Llandaff, and the chapter is about to be made effective, there is every reason to believe that such an institution would be duly attended to, and that it would not share the fate which too often awaits merely parochial libraries.

(*b*) However pleasing may be the theory of a charitable fund to be dispensed by the bishop and a diocesan council, if by that expression is meant a council of the cathedral or other clergy, I am persuaded that in practice it will not answer. Such a fund must be supported by the laity, who are happily beginning to feel that the church does not consist of the clergy alone, and, unless they have some share in the distribution, it is certain that their sympathies will not be kept alive. All experience demonstrates this. So long as a charitable fund is distributed by a close corporation, little interest is felt in its proceedings, or if it is awakened at first, it gradually languishes and at last expires. The direction in the rubric respecting the money given at the offertory seems to me to intimate the mind of the church, that the voice of the laity is not to be disregarded:—"It shall be disposed of to such pious and charitable uses as the minister *and churchwardens* shall think fit; wherein if they disagree, it shall be disposed of as the ordinary shall appoint." The church in these words clearly expresses her judgment that in the disposal of charitable funds to which laymen contribute, they ought to be consulted.

July 4, 1853. A. LLANDAFF.

ANSWERS from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of MANCHESTER.

1. (*a*) I do not think it necessary or desirable *now* that the Bishop should be frequently present at Divine service in his cathedral church. More good will be done by his occasional presence in other churches throughout the diocese, as much as practicable, and by the ministration of confirmation, followed by the holy sacrament of the Lord's supper, on Sunday, for single congregations, or at most two. The place of the bishop is easily supplied in the cathedral church, where the deanery and canonries are filled by men of learning and ability. In large cathedral cities the cathedral would take its turn with the other churches; in smaller cities the presence of the bishop would tell little on the diocese.

The present defect appears to be that the cathedral is too little an object of interest and centre of union to the rest of the diocese. It may be doubted whether the number of canons, instead of being diminished to four, had not better have been considerably increased (with smaller remuneration of course), so as to give a larger number of clergy an interest in the cathedral, with a shorter period of duty. The honorary canonry has done something towards this, but is defective, as giving no cathedral duty. The union, which originally arose from the cathedral sending out its members through the diocese, would thus be in some measure revived by the resort of as many as might be of the clergy of

the diocese to the cathedral. This would not prevent one or two members of the cathedral body being in permanent residence.

1. (*b*) The responsibility of a bishop is in so many respects individual, that it hardly seems possible to point out any mode in which a dean can be rendered serviceable to him, while the appointment of the latter is in the adviser of the crown. That the position of a dean should be limited to the charge of the services of the cathedral church and district or precinct attached to it (which it would be in all cases desirable to have, though not of large extent) seems most advisable, as securing a post of dignity and advantage for men of learning and studious habits, even when less accustomed to parochial responsibilities.

It would seem desirable that in all cases (except, perhaps, the senior or two seniors, in cases of old age) canons should hold church preferment in the diocese. Not fixed in large towns (as in the Manchester Act of 1850, which will cause the exclusion of men of studious habits from the cathedral, unless also good parish priests, or inflict inferior parish priests on populous parishes), but at the discretion of the bishop, on the first avoidance of a chapter living the emolument of the canonry might be varied according to the value of the living held, so that both together should not exceed a fixed sum. The dean's residence to be that of any other incumbent; the minor canons to act as his curates; the canons to reside their limited term of residence in the common residence-house (as at York) or houses, if more than one reside at a time, provided for them. All separate jurisdiction of the dean and chapter in the cathedral, irrespective of the bishop, to be done away.

1. (*c*) The office of an archdeacon seems to entitle him to be a member of the cathedral body. He should be a canon, probably with a double canonry; but his duties should be more defined and precise, especially as to visitation.

1. (*d*) The whole course of things is changed since the preparation of the "Reformatio." No laws will make a good school or promote religious education in any particular places. This is better left to competition and public opinion. It may be suggested that in every cathedral the school should be made a means, by contributions raised, of providing a place of sound religious education for the sons of the poorer clergy. In this case the master might rank as a canon or minor canon, with a moderate salary, to be increased by a capitation fee on those in the school. He should be annually appointed by the bishop. In this way the provisions of the "Reformatio" would be useful.

1. (*e*) Considering the great want of additional provision for cure of souls, it hardly seems desirable to attempt much in the way of "school inspection." Almost the whole question of education has to be dealt with. The existing instructions given Her Majesty's inspectors, but not acted upon, would, if fully carried out, provide all necessary information on the subject of religious instruction. This refers to the Minutes of Council for 1844, page 33.

1. (*f*) Our theological training is defective; yet that in the Universities, extremely insufficient as it is, is far superior to that of any training college. This subject deserves most serious consideration, but does not seem likely to obtain much aid from cathedral funds.

2. It would be presumption to enter on this subject here at length. If the principle of trial by jury in questions of fact is had recourse to, a canon, appointed yearly by the bishop, would be a not unfit person to form the annual panel of jurors (lay and clerical), with such power of challenge to both parties as may be decided on.

Admission to Holy Orders pertains solely to the bishop.

3. (*a*) (*b*) (c) (*d*)

1. *As regards the country at large.*

My own experience does not warrant me in hazarding any very decided opinion. Probably three more would be sufficient, increasing the number to thirty, with the archbishops. It may be suggested, that if more sees are created, they must be either inadequately endowed, and the order lowered, or less spiritual provision made for populous districts. This latter is a serious evil to contemplate. The increase of Peel districts would be the greatest boon possible, and to be preferred to any other.

The union of bishop and dean appears desirable, if deans are not to have districts and cure of souls.

The increased facilities of communication render the contemplated arrangements of Henry VIII. and Charles II. unnecessary. An enabling act might authorize the Crown, in cases of extreme old age or incurable malady, to cause the consecration of a coadjutor bishop, to be paid the full stipend,—but half by the bishop and half by the Ecclesiastical Commission—who should succeed to the see on the death of the bishop.

2. *With special reference to the Diocese of Manchester.*

Further subdivision does not appear necessary. The population is very large, but the diocese is so intersected with railways, that by far the greater portion is easily accessible, especially from Manchester, on which most of the railways converge.

The Dean of Manchester, under the Act of 1850, will continue to be (as he now is) rector of Manchester, but will then be under a statutable obligation to discharge the rectorial duties, on and after the next avoidance of the deanery. The union here would not be desirable.

The remarks above made as to coadjutor bishops apply to Manchester.

3. (*f*) Under any circumstances, and more especially in the present unsettled state of the Colonal Church, it would be desirable to keep the bishops, not of the Established Church in England and Ireland, entirely apart from our Cathedrals, though cultivating otherwise all fraternal relations with them.

4. (*a*) (*b*) If the number of canons were increased and their residence made shorter, the cathedral would necessarily become much more the centre of diocesan movement. More frequent intercourse would be held between the clergy and bishop, as well as the clergy with each other. All the diocesan institutions would prosper by this, and their funds increase on their own merits.

The above remarks are hastily drawn up by me, though not without some consideration I did not expect any opinion would be expected from me, Manchester having been provided for, as regards the dean and chapter, by a special Act of Parliament.

ANSWERS from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of RIPON.

DEAR SIR, Palace, Ripon, January 13 1854.

I HAVE delayed longer than I should have done my answers to the articles of inquiry sent to me from the Cathedral Commission some months since. But I was abroad at the time that they arrived, and having been tempted at the time to postpone the matter from the press of other business, the papers lay by without proper notice.

I have no particular remark to make as to any improvement which might be made in the relations existing between the diocesan and his cathedral, or the dean.

As to the system of residence binding upon the dean and canons, I cannot refrain from observing, that experience convinces me of the disadvantage that results to the spiritual interests of a parish church, such as Ripon minster, from the great variety and frequent change of preachers. In truth with us they are so many, and the several parties are so willing, that the great difficulty is to find turns enough to satisfy all. I should only have aggravated this embarrassment by the appointment of honorary canons; and this is one reason why I have hitherto refrained from exercising my privilege of creating them. I cannot but feel that the poor and the less educated are sufferers by the multiplication of preachers; as systematic and consecutive teaching becomes impossible.

I deem it eminently desirable that some portion of the surplus cathedral revenue should be devoted to purposes of a diocesan inspection of schools. It is true that in this diocese a very considerable proportion of the schools are under Government inspection; but there are many small schools in agricultural districts which would be much benefited by the visits of a diocesan inspector.

I should not recommend the application of any portion of the chapter revenues towards the maintenance of a theological college, but towards the support of a training school for the diocese they might with very great advantage contribute.

I think that in many instances it would be possible to unite the offices of bishop and dean with advantage. The only difficulty that I can foresee in making such an arrangement for the diocese of Ripon, arises from the fact that the palace is distant one mile and three quarters from the minster, which would make the daily attendance at prayers seriously inconvenient.

I do not conceive that any plan for the introduction of suffragan bishops into our dioceses would be likely to work well. Let every bishop have an independent sphere of action of his own, subject only to his metropolitan. I do not consider that the system of suffragan bishops would suit the Church of England in general or my own diocese in particular.

It appears to me to be absolutely necessary, however, that there should be some mode of providing for such cases of habitual infirmity, arising either from sickness or age, as incapacitate a bishop from the effective discharge of his duties. In such cases, a coadjutor bishop might be admissible; but I should consider some provision for retirement far preferable; so that the diocese in its integrity might be entrusted to fresh hands.

The establishment of a diocesan fund to be dispensed by the bishop and a diocesan council, would be a very beneficial measure, and one which I should be glad to see introduced into every diocese. Assuming it to be desirable that the capitular property should be so managed as to afford a surplus available for the general wants of the diocese in the way of church extension, education, the erection of parsonage houses, &c. I deem it expedient that some lay member of the Church should be associated with the chapter of each cathedral, authorized to assist in its management. In order to facilitate the acquisition of such a surplus, I consider it desirable that chapters should be empowered to enfranchise their leasehold and copyhold estates, and to purchase existing leases.

Such transactions might best be conducted through the agency of the Ecclesiastica Estate Commissioners, who are now performing the like office for the episcopal estates.

I have the honour to be, dear sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
C. T. RIPON.

To the Secretary of
The Cathedral Commission.

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

Sir, Salisbury, 1st September 1853.

I have to apologize for not having given an earlier reply to the inquiries transmitted to me by you on the 9th of June. But as I have already given my approval to certain suggestions transmitted to the Capitular Commission by the dean and chapter of this cathedral, and have also written in reply to your letter on the subject of the management of capitular property, I feel that I have answered by anticipation many of these inquiries.

I will, however, in compliance with the invitation of the Commissioners, express such an opinion as I have been led to form on some other of the points referred to, saying only that I have not had time or opportunity for special research into these subjects, and leaving it, therefore, to the Commissioners to correct my imperfect views by that fuller knowledge of the subject and deeper consideration of it to which they have naturally been led.

1. I certainly do think that there is room for improvement in the relation of the diocesan to his cathedral. His present relation is that of having extraordinary jurisdiction as visitor but not ordinary jurisdiction as bishop. He has not, in consequence, any right to preach or to give any such directions as he might do in any other church in his diocese. Inconvenience arising from this is of course more liable to be felt in proportion as the bishop resides at his cathedral. I have not, however, myself experienced personally any inconvenience of this kind, as, during the sixteen years I have resided here, no question of difference has arisen between myself and the dean or chapter. I use the cathedral as of right for the purposes of ordination and confirmation. I officiate always, when present, at the administration of the Lord's Supper. I preach frequently, but this by request of the person whose duty it is. I do not interfere in any other respect.

I should, however, be very unwilling to see the office of dean united to that of bishop, and this on several accounts:

1st, I should regard the abolition of the office of dean a great evil in itself, the reduction of posts of honour and emolument in the church having already been carried to the utmost limit which is desirable.

2d, It appears to me very necessary that the chapter should have a head constantly resident, and whose first duty should be to attend to all those matters of detail which continually arise; otherwise, where the bishop does not reside, or during his necessary long absences where he does reside, the equality of powers and rights among the canons will lead, I think, to inconvenience.

3d, The additional trouble which would be entailed upon the bishop in the management of the chapter affairs would interfere with other duties which already engross all his time.

The office of dean remaining, I should be inclined to think it desirable that the bishop should have the same power as to preaching and in other respects as in other churches of his diocese, while the dean might have archidiaconal power in the cathedral, and, if it were thought fit, in the whole city.

2. Anxious as I am to promote the system of diocesan inspection from my experience of its good effects, I do not think it reasonable to expect that the legislature would sanction the application of any portion of the funds of cathedrals to a system of inspection distinct from that for which provision is already made out of the public funds, while, on the other hand, I should be unwilling to see cathedral funds appropriated to Government inspection, unless this were so modified in its character as to be made diocesan in its organization, and in other respects more entirely to harmonize with the system of the church.

3. It would seem to me quite suitable that a portion of the funds of a cathedral should be appropriated to the maintenance of a training school or theological college, where either of such institutions exists or may be established in connexion with the cathedral.

4. I doubt whether it would be advisable to constitute the chapter a court of assistants to the bishop in respect of discipline. I apprehend that the feelings of the parochial clergy would require rather an elective body, taken from their own number.

5. I think it quite possible that, when canons were resident and chapters differently constituted, use might be made of them in respect of examinations for Holy Orders; but I think it would be very undesirable to legislate on this subject.

6. With respect to the general question of increase of bishoprics, I have no doubt that some increase is necessary, but I think there is in many quarters a very exaggerated idea of the extent to which it would be desirable to go in this respect, and of the advantages to be derived from such a measure. The best consideration I can give to this subject, and it is one to which my attention has been very much directed, leads me to think that the three or four additional bishoprics, which were contemplated when the see of Manchester was created, are as many as it would be well to add at present to those now existing.

7. I am not disposed to recommend the appointment of suffragan bishops, at least in such a diocese as mine. If such bishops were to *be invested with any* discretionary powers, their position would be very anomalous, and there would be great danger of questions of difference arising between them and the bishops of the dioceses in which they were suffragans. If their office were to inform the diocesan bishop of matters of fact, and advise with him respecting them, they would in this respect be performing an office not properly episcopal, and merely doing what is now done by archdeacons and rural deans

If they were to act simply as instruments in ordaining, confirming, and consecrating churches, they would, pro tanto, diminish the occasions of intercourse between the diocesan bishop and his clergy, the limited amount of such intercourse being already one of the evils as regards the present state of the episcopate which is chiefly complained of. And I do not myself think that in most of our dioceses the work of this kind is more than a bishop is able satisfactorily to discharge.

8. Some provision is greatly needed for assistance to bishops incapacitated by age or infirmity. Probably that of the appointment of coadjutors cum successione is on the whole the best. But there would need some careful consideration and definition of the powers appertaining respectively to the diocesan bishop and the coadjutor. Should no other more satisfactory remedy be devised, it would appear to me desirable to extend the operation of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 62. to cases of bodily infirmity, the consent of the bishop being required for its application to his diocese.

These are all the observations I now wish to offer.

I remain, Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
E. Sarum.

Reverend R. Jones.

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Sir, St. Asaph, November 1853.

I have been engaged with so many duties in my diocese that I have not, till the present time, had any power of giving due attention to a letter of questions forwarded to me in June last; I beg now to forward my answers.

1. (*a*) The bishop resides close to the cathedral, and, when not officially engaged at any other church, always attends the services on Sundays, usually preaches, and is frequently present at the prayers during the week.

(*b*) I am not aware that any regulations could increase that ready assistance which the dean and all the members of the chapter render the bishop whenever it is in their power to do so.

The whole scheme of residence has hereafter to be framed, when the chapter shall be formed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

(*c*) The arrangement which has been prospectively made with regard to the archdeacons in this diocese is, in my opinion, the best.

Each of them is to be a canon residentiary; they are to have 350*l.* per annum each, which, in my opinion, is too small a sum. I think that two months' residence each, at the cathedral, would be sufficient, and that each should be allowed to hold one living, situated in their own archdeaconry, provided the population did not exceed 1,000 souls, and they kept a resident curate.

(*d*) There is no grammar school connected with the cathedral; there is one in the parish, and I should question the wisdom of establishing another. There are schools enough generally in England, provided they were well managed. Good schools for the middle orders are needed almost everywhere, but it is not by endowments that these can be established,—a good school will easily pay for itself. I look forward with great hope to the practical effects of the Charity Trusts Bill. With regard to schools, we require a social reform of our old institutions rather than the erection of new schools.

The grammar and the other schools are superintended by the bishop and the dean.

(*e*) I should be very sorry to see any revenues of the church diverted to such a purpose. Ecclesiastical revenues are destined for the *spiritual* instruction of the people, not for their secular improvement. The people of England will readily contribute all that is required for secular instruction (which no one can value more highly than I do), but they will not willingly supply the spiritual wants of our augmented population. We ought not, therefore, to expend any of our resources, which are so fully required, on objects which can be otherwise provided for.

(*f*) The previous answer (*e*) extends to this question; but I must add, that I should be sorry to see many theological colleges established. The number of theological students who could incur the expense of residing at such a place must be small, and candidates for Orders would probably gain more experience in the way of duty, by working in some large and well-regulated parish in their own neighbourhood, than by any other means. Any higher attainments in professional learning will generally be confined to the universities, and the adequate attainments of the mass of students can only be provided for by the careful examination for Orders carried out by the bishops. If we do our duty, candidates will soon come up to our mark.

2. It is hardly necessary to say much on the assistance of the chapter as to discipline while the limited powers of the bishop prevent him from exercising any discipline on real offenders. The members of the chapter assist and advise when their aid is required. With regard to examining candidates for Orders, I have always (*i.e.* in the Isle of Man and here,) tried to carry out the letter as well as spirit of the canons, and with satisfactory results, as far as I can judge; and I believe that any of my brethren, who have made or will make the experiment, will testify to the same effect.

3. (*a*) I think that there are several new sees required, not any great number, perhaps four or five. Cornwall; Central Wales; here chiefly on account of the want of communication arising from the nature of the country. My diocese is a small one, but part of it near Machylleth, is practically as far from St. Asaph as from London. I conceive that any ecclesiastical property would be wisely employed in endowing such sees.

(*b*) The difficulty of answering this question arises from the different character of different chapters and their local circumstances; that which would be unwise at Manchester might be beneficial at St. Asaph. If the special duties of a dean were clearly understood or distinctly laid down, the question would probably answer itself.

(*c*) The steps already taken with regard to new bishoprics have really answered this question. It has virtually been decided, that it would be wiser to establish new and independent bishoprics, and not to create suffragan bishops according to the statute of Henry VIII.; and it would, I think, be unwise to disturb this decision, whether originally right or wrong. Nothing is so injurious to real reform as allowing nothing to be settled, and reforming reformations as soon as made. The real reforms required in England are social, not legislative reforms; and while we go on, day by day, altering what was fixed yesterday, we can never expect social improvement. Had the question been before me de novo, I should probably have preferred the suffragan bishops; as it is, I say, carry out the plan which has been entered on.

3. (*d*) A great mistake has, in my opinion, been made in church reform, by allowing it to arise and to be guided more by external pressure than from any internal wish to reform ourselves, and perhaps it is too late to alter this now. Some years ago all plans of reform were at a discount, and reformers were discountenanced; at present I fear that every change is regarded as a probable benefit. Perhaps the wiser plan of proceeding would be, to frame a general outline of what ought to be done, and then to reform each part, as circumstances may allow, on the general plan. I would take it for settled that the best plan is to form new bishoprics, when needed, and not now to think of suffragan bishops on the plan of Henry VIII. I would have a conference of bishops to decide what new sees were required, and then allow circumstances to regulate the formation of them. This would comprehend the question of making the old sees of more convenient shapes, whenever it was possible; *e. g.*

In the diocese of *St. Asaph* it would be difficult to find any place more inconvenient for the clergy generally than the present;

So *Chester* is cut off by the Mersey from Liverpool and the greater part of the diocese. Other anomalies might be specified which render episcopal supervision less effective.

Having laid down a general scheme of what was required from deans and chapters, I should regulate the details of the several bodies in order that they might fulfil these objects. The duty of the dean is to be the chief clergyman in the cathedral; and in the cathedral town, where the town was large and there were many parishes, he would become a sort of archdeacon for the town, and superintend the spiritual matters of the town generally; where the city was small, he might become the superintendent of the education of the diocese, and take a leading part in the charities of the diocese; which duties would fall into the hands of another member of the chapter where the city was populous. The dean and canons would be coadjutors to the bishop, and form a species of staff officers in the church; there is nothing so much required in a diocese as this species of administration, men who shall be able to carry out a particular department, who shall have time to take enlarged views of a subject, and to collect the information necessary to carry out the details of it. In our eagerness to provide for the highest of all duties, the cure of souls, we are in danger of having no men who shall be fit to regulate and construct the general management of the establishment, and the danger is, that the whole body will degenerate into a lower rank of ministers of religion. A parish priest can rarely be a learned man, from want of time; but learning cannot be dispensed with in the present state of the world, except with extreme peril to the general wellbeing of the whole church. The great difficulty and danger with regard to such places of dignity lies in the making the appointments. The higher the source from which the preferment is derived, the better generally are the appointments; but this will cease to be the case when public opinion ceases to exercise its due influence, or is misdirected by party prejudice. The only additional security which I can suggest, in order to provide that appointments shall be rightly made, would consist in obliging every patron to call in the advice of certain other independent and officially appointed persons, who might have no other power but that of entering a protest, when an appointment, in their opinion improper, was about to be made. But the interest which every one at the head of a department feels in rendering his officials as efficient as possible is the best security. Much must always depend on public opinion; the object of the church is to promote the spiritual wellbeing of the people, but if there be no general feeling in favour of religion on the part of the people, which shall desire that the people shall be taken care of spiritually, I can see no safeguard on earth, and must look to a power above.

I need hardly add that these observations regard the country generally, and not this particular diocese.

(*e*) An enabling Act might be passed, allowing the archbishop and any bishop, or three adjoining bishops in case the bishop of any see were incapacitated from making arrangements for himself, to appoint some bishop or bishops (a colonial bishop, if one could be

obtained,) to fulfil the episcopal functions of the diocese, and rendering acts so performed valid to all intents and purposes.

(*f*) I think that stalls might be wisely given to colonial bishops who were obliged to come home from ill health; but the Crown has power to do so now, and their services might from time to time be beneficially employed.

4. (*a*) (*b*) The cathedral now forms a centre of meeting, and union to the clergy; and the Church Building Society; the Widows' Charity, and several other kindred institutions are regulated at our annual chapter meeting. Money voluntarily collected is safely and wisely distributed at such meetings, but it may be very questionable whether it would be wise to commit public money to such a body; for I do not anticipate any general movement in favour of the church, while almost all our lay members are ready and anxious to promote definite objects with which they are personally connected.

I have said nothing of a scheme for the future regulation of the chapter of this place, a subject which must come under the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners whenever one or two more of the present canons shall have died; but there are peculiar difficulties connected with the cure of souls of the parish of St. Asaph, on which it is not necessary to enter at present.

But if the Commissioners have any wish to enter on this subject, I shall gladly convey to them my own ideas.

I have the honour to be,
Your humble servant,
Rev. R. Jones. THOS. VOWLER ST. ASAPH.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ST. DAVID'S.

Abergwili, 5th August 1853.

I MUST premise, that the circumstances of the cathedral of St. David's, with regard to its local position, are, as may be seen by a glance at the map, so peculiar and exceptional, as to take it quite out of the reach of a great part of the rules and principles generally applicable to the subject. Thus, as to —

(1.) (*a*) It may be very desirable in the abstract that the diocesan should reside close to his cathedral, so as to be able regularly to take part in its services. Whether, where this is not now the case, it would be practicable and expedient to transfer the bishop's residence to such a site, is a question which I need not discuss. But with regard to the cathedral of St. David's, the bishop's residence in its immediate vicinity would be attended with the utmost inconvenience, and would be a serious hindrance to the business of the diocese.

(*b*) I am not aware of any modifications with regard to the relation of the bishop to the dean which are requisite in my diocese. I have heard of cases in which the dean claims a right to prevent the bishop from preaching in his cathedral; this, I think, is a relation which might be advantageously modified. As to the other point (residence of dean and canons) I may have a word to say under another head.

(*c*) In this diocese I do not see any advantage which would be likely to arise from a closer connexion between the archdeacons and the cathedral church.

I think that every archdeaconry should be endowed with at least 500*l.* per annum, independent of any parochial charge.

(*d*) The cathedral school of St. David's has, since the appointment of the present master, been more flourishing than could have been expected from its secluded situation. It attracts boys of good family from remote parts of the diocese. I think it very doubtful whether its efficiency would be increased by an addition to its present endowment, or by any attempt formally to impress upon it a character more in accordance with that which contemplated in the "Reformatio Legum."

(*e*) I think that the first object of a re-distribution of the revenues of St. David's cathedral should be a better endowment of the miserable living (a perpetual curacy) of which the cathedral is the parish church, and a provision for the spiritual wants of the remote parts of its extensive parish. This might perhaps be best effected by the annexation of a canonry to the perpetual curacy.

I am inclined to believe that a paid "diocesan inspection of schools," would be found beneficial in my diocese. But the annexation of a canonry to the office would be an awkward way of effecting the object, as the inspector's whole time would probably be more than occupied by his official duties, so that he would never come near the cathedral. If, however, the work was divided between two persons, both canons, this objection would not apply.

(*f*) I have always thought it much to be lamented, that our diocesan college was not attached to the cathedral, instead of being fixed in its present most inconvenient situation without any corresponding advantage; as it is, I am not aware that any evil has hitherto arisen from the combination of the office of dean with that of principal of the college, or that there would be any harm in their continuing so united. Our training

institution has hitherto been very flourishing, and perhaps may not require any further endowment. If it had stood near the cathedral, I should have thought the annexation of a canonry to the office of principal a very suitable application of the cathedral revenues; at present it would be liable to the objection above noticed.

(2.) On this head, I believe, I need only refer to my preliminary remark.

(3.) (*a*) With a view to the reinforcement of the episcopate, I am disposed to think that an appointment of suffragan bishops would be preferable to the subdivision of dioceses. It seems to me that it would answer the same purpose and others beside, and in a more economical way. The suffragan bishop would be ex officio the coadjutor of the diocesan.

(*b*) The time seems to be not very distant when it will be difficult to discover any functions proper to a dean which might not be as conveniently exercised by a bishop residing close to the cathedral. If the decanal office should become a sinecure, its dignity and emoluments might perhaps be advantageously transferred to a suffragan bishop. For this diocese, both St. David's and Brecon (where there is a cathedral-like church) offer convenient situations for the residence of a suffragan bishop. If the diocese were to be subdivided, Brecon would be obviously the proper centre of the new see.

(*f*) I do not see my way to any permanent provision, involving an application of cathedral revenues, for the contingencies here suggested.

(4.) (*a*) I do not understand how "the cathedral institutions," as distinguished from the material appliances of the cathedral, can be made more effective as centres of union for the clergy around their respective diocesans, and for conference with them. Indeed I am not sure that I apprehend the full meaning of the question. If the bishop desires to hold such conferences with his clergy, he can do so wherever he may happen to reside.

(*b*) The formation of a diocesan fund for the purposes here mentioned would, I suppose, be everywhere very desirable, unless there should be a danger of its checking voluntary contributions. In my diocese we stand in especial need of some addition to our present common fund, which is formed almost exclusively by the contributions of the clergy, which they can very ill spare. But where a surplus is found applicable to such purposes, I fear that it will prove extremely difficult to devise a plan which would obtain the assent of Parliament for so appropriating it.

C. St. David's.

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Reverend Sir, 24, Grosvenor Place, June 13th, 1853.

I have received a printed circular from you, dated the 9th instant, and requesting that I would transmit to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Capitular Commissioners, my opinion and suggestions upon various matters mentioned therein.

In proceeding to comply with this request, I must, in the first place, express my conviction that no valid argument can be drawn in favour of projected changes from any recommendations contained in the "Reformatio legum ecclesiasticarum," drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer and others at the time of the Reformation. The state of manners, of religious opinions and practices, and the duties of both bishops and clergy, are so entirely different *now* from what they were then, that I cannot attach much weight to recommendations applicable to society and the church when in a very different state. Probably, at the time when this document was drawn up, the bishop had the entire management of the cathedral service, and the dean was merely an assistant to him. In the course of time which has since elapsed, it has been found more convenient that a certain division of labour should be carried into effect between the bishop and the dean, that the former should be at liberty to devote his attention exclusively to the superintendence of his clergy,—the duties of ordination and confirmation, as well as periodical visitations,—while the latter should take upon himself superintendence of the proper performance of the daily service at the cathedral, the election of fit persons into the choir, and the management of the cathedral school. I venture to express a strong opinion that much benefit has resulted from this division of labour, though contrary to the recommendation of the "Reformatis legum ecclesiasticarum." By it the bishop is enabled to apply his time and his abilities to the spiritual interests of his diocese, without being interrupted either by the gossiping visiting, which always prevails to so great a degree in a cathedral town, or by the less important questions, whether A or B had the better bass or tenor voice, or what anthem should be sung by the choir on any particular day. Whatever may have been the *law* at the time of the Reformation, so completely has custom vested all control over the cathedral in the dean, that it is the invariable custom at Worcester for the bishop to *ask leave* of the dean before he holds an ordination in the cathedral. I have never objected to this, as I see no inconvenience in the division of labour to which I have referred, which indeed could not now be altered without much difficulty, as I believe half the bishops reside at a distance from their cathedral towns.

To the next question proposed for my consideration, viz., that relating to the connexion between the archdeacons and the cathedral, I have no hesitation in replying, that in my opinion it would be a most beneficial change, if stalls, as they became vacant, could be assigned to archdeaconries. No officer of the church has more onerous duties

to perform, and none is so ill requited, as the archdeacon. Till lately his emoluments were merely nominal, and, as might in such a case be expected, in most instances his duties were but imperfectly performed. Even now, when in most cases the income has been raised by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to 200*l.*, this must be nearly absorbed by the expenses of an annual visitation, and the subscriptions which are always expected from such a dignitary of the church. I should be very glad, therefore, to see two canonries in every cathedral appropriated to the two archdeaconries. I am aware of the difficulty arising from the conflicting patronage of the Crown and the bishop, but, if this difficulty could by any means be got over, by such an arrangement you would at once render half the canonries free from the reproach of being almost sinecures, and applicable to the remuneration of most efficient services in the church.

With regard to the next question, viz. the promotion of religious education in connexion with the cathedral, I doubt whether any beneficial change could be effected in this respect. At the time of the Reformation, probably, these schools were the chief, if not the only means of educating boys intended for Holy Orders. Since that time our public schools have much increased, while proprietary and other large establishments for education have multiplied in every direction, so that no real difficulty exists as to providing a proper education for a son destined for Orders; and I am much inclined to think that a more liberal and enlightened turn of mind is produced by the education of our youth in institutions where those destined for different professions and belonging to different ranks in society are educated together, than if those destined for the church were brought up (as is the case abroad) in seminaries devoted exclusively to ecclesiastical students. Most if not all our cathedrals have schools attached to them; it is the duty of the dean to see that these are properly conducted, and of the bishop to interfere as visitor, should any complaints be made to him. If in the lapse of time the stipend paid to the schoolmaster, and the allowance to the boys, have become inadequate, this ought to be corrected, but I am not aware that in any other respects any change is required.

Having disposed of two canonries in every cathedral as provisions for the archdeacons, I think a third might advantageously be given to a diocesan inspector of schools. With regard to the next question (*f*), I think that a theological college in every diocese would be more than would be required by the wants of the church. When we know the extreme difficulty that parents often have, and especially those who are clergymen, in defraying the expense of educating their sons for the profession of the church, it would hardly be fair to make education at one of these colleges a *necessary* preliminary to ordination, and, should this not be done, the numbers who would voluntarily incur such an expense would probably not be very large, and I am inclined to think that those already established or about to be established would be amply sufficient.

With regard to ecclesiastical discipline, I have a strong opinion that much benefit might arise from rendering the dean and chapter a sort of council to the bishop, before whom any delinquent clergyman might be cited to appear. Their jurisdiction, however, should be confined to offences contra bonos mores, leaving questions touching heresy, as now, to the ecclesiastical courts. With regard to the 35th canon, I do not see that any advantage would result from a change in the present system, which leaves the examination of candidates for Orders to the bishop and his examining chaplain.

With regard to the erection of new bishoprics, such an erection could not be effected without a very considerable outlay, and I am of opinion that more advantage would be derived to the church from applying such outlay to the increase of small livings than to the erection of new sees. The division of labour between the bishop and the dean, to which I have before referred, has relieved the former from many of the duties which formerly devolved upon him, and I do not think that the duties of a bishop, now that dioceses have been to a considerable degree equalized, are more than a man with average abilities, diligence, and, above all, method in the despatch of business, can properly discharge.

After what I have said with regard to the advantage resulting from a division of labour between the bishop and dean, I need scarcely add, that I wholly disagree with those who recommend that the offices of bishop and dean should be united.

As to the appointment of suffragan bishops, I doubt whether the suffragan would possess sufficient authority or respect necessary for the due performance of episcopal duties. Confirmations may in some cases have been too rare, but I am satisfied that they may be too frequent; if a bishop holds his confirmations in the diocese at large every third year, and confirms in the principal towns every other year, I am of opinion that this duty will be discharged quite as often as is expedient, and this he can very well do without the aid of suffragans.

Certainly it is very desirable that some provision should be made for the discharge of episcopal duties whenever the bishop is rendered unfit to discharge them by either mental or bodily infirmity. The plan of appointing in such cases "coadjutor" bishops, seems open to no objection. It would not interfere with the patronage of the Crown, and requires no appropriation of funds otherwise applicable to more urgent ecclesiastical purposes, as the suffering bishop would willingly give up a certain portion of his income to be relieved from the responsibility of duties which he could no longer adequately perform.

(*f*) I have no suggestion to make upon this query.

(*a*) With regard to cathedral institutions being made more effective as centres of union for the clergy around their respective diocesans and for conference with them, I do not

see in what way they can be rendered thus applicable. Every bishop ought to have his doors open to any clergyman in his diocese who wishes to consult him, and I believe that most bishops have stated days on which they attend at their cathedral towns for this purpose. Such private communications between a bishop and individual clergymen of his diocese, are much to be preferred to synodical meetings, referred to by the "Reformatio Legum," which probably would be attended with many and serious inconveniences.

(*b*) If a diocesan fund could be formed for church extension, religious education, and foreign missions, *without robbing other funds*, it would certainly be most desirable, but as all the surplus funds of our cathedral institutions are already appropriated to the increase of small benefices, and as, should it be possible in any way to enlarge this surplus, there would be ample employment for it in the same way, I am of opinion that such a diocesan fund should be left, as it is now, to the voluntary subscriptions of individuals.

I am,
Reverend sir,
Your obedient servant,

Rev. Richard Jones. H. WORCESTER.

LETTER from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ELY.

SIR, Ely House, 1st May 1854.

A VERY unusual quantity of official business and a great deal of ill health have prevented my paying that attention which I have been anxious to pay to the articles of inquiry which were forwarded to me on the part of the Cathedral Commissioners. At present I am unable to draw up my replies; but if possible I will do so before the Commissioners make their final Report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your faithful servant,

The Secretary to the
Cathedral Commissioners. T. ELY.

Suggestions from the several Deans and Chapters on the general Subject of Cathedral Churches.

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Suggestions from the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

In preparing their answers to the queries of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the dean and chapter of Exeter were not unmindful that they were invited to offer suggestions for the consideration of the Commissioners on the means of rendering these ancient establishments "more efficient and useful in promoting and extending public worship and religious education, the enforcing of ecclesiastical discipline, and the erection of new sees."

Acknowledging the importance of these several objects, the dean and chapter rejoice to perceive that Her Majesty's Commission recognises the still superior obligation of paying due regard to the high and holy purposes for which the cathedral and collegiate churches were originally founded, and assuming as they do that these purposes cannot be effected if any further reduction of their body or abstraction of their property shall be permitted, they beg to offer the following suggestions on the assumption that their number will remain undiminished, and their revenues unimpaired.

1. Public Worship.

It will have been seen in the answers to the queries of the Commissioners that the church of Exeter was especially founded to carry out this high and holy purpose, and the chapter believe that no cathedral in the kingdom has ever surpassed it in the number, completeness, and regularity of its religious services, and they would call to witness the attendance and order of its congregations throughout the year. Any measure, therefore, which should lessen their power of conducting the public worship of Almighty God as they have hitherto done they would conscientiously regret and deprecate. But they think it very possible to effect some extension of religious worship in the city of Exeter by annexing a stall, as proposed in their memorial to the Cathedral Commissioners in 1836, to the vicarage of Heavitree. This vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter, with its chapelries of St. Sidwell, St. James, and St. David situate within the city, contained in 1841 a population of 15,710 persons; by the census of 1851 a population of 16,830. The increase of population since 1831 is above 5,000, and a mere inspection of the map of Exeter will show that the spread of buildings and population must almost exclusively continue to take place in these parishes.

The values of the vicarage of Heavitree and of the benefices of St. Sidwell, St. James, and St. David respectively are particularly stated in the dean and chapter's return, together with the augmentations granted heretofore by the chapter. The chapelries are cases for further augmentation. A charge on the canonry thus annexed to the mother church of Heavitree might be made the means of supplying further augmentation for the three existing daughter churches, and of assistance in the provision of service for a new chapel which there is an early prospect of obtaining in a remote district of the parish of Heavitree.

2. Religious Education.

It was stated in the answers to the queries that the chancellor of the church of Exeter possessed a special endowment as lecturer in divinity. The present chancellor, the Reverend Edward Charles Harington, on his appointment to the office by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, though the law had alienated the original endowment of the office of chancellor, urged nevertheless his claim to a special endowment attached to that office as a remuneration for the performance of the specific duty of giving lectures in divinity. His claim was founded on the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. sect. 51. The chapter have already submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners their solemn protest against the abstraction of this endowment as directly inconsistent with the provisions of the Act. The chancellor has, in compliance with the requirements of the instrument of foundation, continued to deliver lectures. This, however, if obtained, would be an insufficient endowment. The claim has hitherto been urged in vain, and the dean and chapter would suggest that the canonry firstly vacant (unless it should be that annexed to the archdeaconry of Exeter) should be annexed to the office of chancellor as divinity professor, and that it should be one of his duties to read lectures in divinity and ecclesiastical history at the training school for masters, and elsewhere if, according to the judgment of the dean and chapter and their visitor, need should so require. By this arrangement the dean and chapter believe that the cause of religious education would be best promoted, not only in the city of Exeter and diocese at large, but also throughout the whole of the west of England, which in all probability will eventually become the educational district, of which the training school at Exeter will be the centre.

3. Ecclesiastical Discipline.

With regard to the exercise of ecclesiastical discipline, the dean and chapter have never declined to act as counsel to the bishop of the diocese on any judicial matters in which he sought their assistance, and they will always be ready to afford their aid for the enforcing of such discipline according to the acknowledged law of the land. The annexation of one

of their canonries to the archdeaconry of Exeter (from which office they desire to add it ought never to be disannexed) was a measure which they readily adopted with a view to the better maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline.

They would observe that the first object of the existing Cathedral Act was, by means of a canonry, to make better provision for archdeacons, and considering the dignity of that office, and its inadequate remuneration, the dean and chapter now think it specially fit that a second canonry should be made subservient to the same purpose, and on a similar plan, which would then include the four archdeacons of the diocese, the archdeacon of Exeter being permanently placed in the chapter, and the senior in office of the other three archdeacons succeeding to the second archidiaconal stall on every vacancy.

4. New Sees.

In treating of the fourth head, the erection of new bishoprics, the dean and chapter desire to premise that their suggestion in regard to the connexion of the archdeacon of Cornwall with the chapter of Exeter is offered as one ad interim until the establishment of a bishopric of Cornwall can be effected, and they believe that there is no remaining instance in which the erection of a new see is more urgently called for. The dean and chapter desire to state their belief that the estates of the see of Exeter in the counties of Devon and Cornwall would, under the powers of improved management possessed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, prove sufficient for the endowment of the new see. They make that suggestion upon the principle that the episcopal revenues should be applied in the endowment of new sees, and in further accordance with that principle that, even if the property of the see should not prove sufficient, the best source from which to supply the deficiency would be other episcopal funds in the hands of the Commissioners.

But, further, for the constitution of a new see of Cornwall, the establishment of a Cornish dean and chapter would be necessary, and they submit that the proper fund for that purpose would be found in the estates of the several dignities of dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and sub-dean transferred to the Commissioners. Those estates were indeed by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. sect. 52. reserved for distinct consideration, with special reference to local objects. In this arrangement the archdeacon or two archdeacons in Cornwall might have stalls in the Cornish chapter, and in that view the dean and chapter would suggest that in the chapter of Exeter the archdeacon of Exeter should hold one stall, and the second archdeaconry canonry be divided between the other two archdeacons in Devonshire, as the stall held by the archdeacon of Exeter is now divided.

With reference to the three dignities,—precentor, treasurer, sub-dean,—the dean and chapter have in their answers to the queries shown that these offices have entirely ceased. These dignities having therefore neither any revenues nor any duties connected with their titles, the dean and chapter suggest that these titles be abolished. They also doubt whether the title of chancellor of the church, who no longer has any duties to which such title is properly applied, should not hereafter be exchanged for that of divinity professor.

In offering the foregoing suggestions to Her Majesty's Commissioners the dean and chapter of Exeter cannot refrain from repeating, what their former memorial conveyed, their deep conviction that, however popular it may be to attach to canonries offices of a more active character than are usually held therewith, there are yet many most important duties, not less real though less ostensible, which deserve and demand the encouragement and reward which cathedral institutions are eminently fitted to bestow. If the Church of England is to possess hereafter a learned clergy (and it would seem that it never required abler champions than at present) it must retain some situations of dignity and comparative leisure for the cultivation of learning, and even those who in the prime of life are well qualified for more active employments, have need of repose in advancing years. The dean and chapter would therefore desire earnestly to make a reserve in favour of such deserving members of the church, and they would for that reason abstain from suggesting the annexation of *all* their canonries to *official* persons. They think it sufficient to submit as they have done to the Commissioners that it may be expedient to annex certain of the stalls in their church to certain functionaries, as, for instance, the first, not being that of the archdeacon of Exeter, to the office of divinity professor, the second to the vicar of Heavitree, the third to the remaining archdeaconries; the four stalls being thus permanently annexed, there would remain one which they would reserve for election by the chapter out of the prebendaries appointed by the bishop. Indeed so much are they impressed with the importance of the considerations last submitted that they very much doubt whether it would not be more expedient to reserve two canonries, instead of one, without any new and special duties annexed.

It only remains to observe, in conclusion, that the chapter of Exeter is an elective one, and that the right of election is secured to the residentiaries for their lives by Act of Parliament. They have, therefore, the less hesitation in offering these suggestions, for the scheme thus respectfully submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners shows their readiness to forego their privilege so far as relates to the canonries which they propose to annex to the offices of chancellor and archdeacon, and they submit it with the more confidence because, while it preserves their church in its integrity as to numbers and revenues, it is also in full conformity with the design of the Commission as regards public worship, religious education, and ecclesiastical discipline in the city and in the diocese for whose especial benefit their cathedral was founded and endowed.

To the Rev. Richard Jones, Secretary to the Cathedral Commissioners.

Sir, Deanery, Bristol, March 1853.

The Commissioners have invited remarks from the several deans and chapters on the subjects referred to their consideration by the Crown.

In those which follow, I do not mean to convey any opinion of my own as to what ought to be done with the cathedral institutions. I wish simply to state what my experience leads me to think may be possible and advisable to enact, in conformity with what I believe to be the public feeling in regard to them.

I make no suggestions as to the projects for converting the chapter into a council to the bishop; or making the canons inspectors of the public schools within the diocese; or establishing theological colleges in connexion with the cathedrals.

I refrain from doing so, because I conceive that each of these projects will, on inquiry, be pronounced to be unworthy of recommendation. I come to this conclusion from considerations such as these that follow.

With respect to the first project, it may be as well to say at once, that I, for my own part, should refuse to sit in council with a bishop, and have to share in the responsibility of his acts, unless some positive weight or force could be secured for my opinion, such as would result from decision by vote in the council; but I presume that no one could be found to propose that bishops should be bound to accept the formal decisions of their chapter given by vote—they having but one voice as the other members of the council, or at most a casting vote. Moreover, I believe that, in practice, the decision and uncontrolled action of one man would be far better, and would do far more, in all that a bishop has to do, than the interference of a council, with all its compromises, indecisions, and delays.

With respect to the second project, I cannot believe that the public, after the slightest consideration, will be content to intrust the inspection and the direction (for inspection virtually involves direction) of any schools intended to educate the people, to five gentlemen in each diocese, settled in their preferment for life, and so responsible in effect to no one for the proper performance of their duty.

The best method of educating the masses has yet to be discovered, and can only be arrived at after anxious and very varied experiment. The working out of the problem is best committed to young men, acting under strict superintendence, and looking to hard labour, zeal, intelligence, and quick application of what promises success, as the grounds for a later and permanent reward. To make canons inspectors would only be to stereotype the views, practices, and prejudices of the period in which the inspection might be committed to the canon. To my mind, an infinitely better suggestion would be to reserve the canonries as rewards on which inspectors might retire.

As to the third project, I cannot doubt that reflection will lead to the rejection of that also.

I cannot so much as conceive the ground on which a preference of a small cathedral theological school to the universities shall be attempted to be placed. I should have thought that no one would have hesitated to concede that our universities, and such kindred institutions as those of London and Durham, to which men of every kind of learning are attached,—in which there is constant mutual observation of conduct or of method of instruction, by men intrusted with the duty of education,—where there is constant intercommunion, discussion, competition,—must necessarily be infinitely more efficient than the college of a cathedral town, consisting at most of two instructors, holding their positions for life, and some dozen pupils. To hope that such small, scattered, and unobserved institutions shall not sink into languor, carelessness, and inefficiency would be to forget the unvarying testimony of all former experience. Until they perished, as eventually they would, they will have only been doing harm to the interests of the church by standing in the way of something better, and by sending into the ministry men inoculated with the different views of some twenty different secluded and narrow schools.

I pass, then, to what I deem may be possible and advisable to be done with the cathedral establishments in conformity with existing public feeling in regard to them.

In stating what I deem may with advantage be done, I copy, with scarcely the change of a syllable, a paper which more than a year ago I circulated among friends of my own, including more than one member of the present Commission.

I assume it to be required that the services of the cathedral shall be continued in their present peculiar character—that the fabric shall be sustained—that cathedral establishments shall be employed, if possible, to strengthen or extend parochial ministrations—that they shall be made available in aid of the episcopate.

My own impression is, that the residence of the canons for very short and disjointed periods at the cathedral, coupled with the permission to hold preferment at any distance from it, has acted most injuriously upon the interests of the cathedral in every possible relation, and has interfered with that character which the statutes of the cathedral appear formed to impress upon the chapters.

The consequences of the present state of the law can scarcely be otherwise than that there shall be no continuous uniform interest in, or superintendence of, the various matters connected with the cathedral. The character of its services may be left to

chance; their defects be patiently tolerated. Its schools may be left to run on in any groove into which by accident or negligence they may have fallen. The circumstances and character of its dependents, pensioners, &c., may be totally unheeded. The condition of the fabric may be overlooked, or works necessary to its reparation be deferred. Meetings of the chapter may be very infrequent; few opportunities may thus be afforded for encouraging a common spirit or sympathy with those who may be desirous of carrying out what they suppose to be the purport or the duties of cathedral establishments. The chapter, either in its corporate capacity, or through its individual members, may remain wholly unknown to the city, or even to the diocese, with which it is connected by name, by any direct aid given to, or by any influence exercised on, their institutions.

Undoubtedly some of the evils consequent on this state of things will be remedied by the provisions that the dean shall reside eight months in the year.

The direction of such school as may be suffered to exist, or of the services, or of the choir, as well as the superintendence of the pensioners and some other minor matters, may very readily be committed to him; but very many evils will be wholly untouched so long as each individual canon be not induced and be not enabled by constant residence at no great distance from the cathedral, to take a personal interest in all that concerns it, whether in the maintenance of the fabric, or the efficiency of the services, or the influence it should have on the institutions of the city, or the aid which it should bestow on those of the diocese.

Bind the members of the chapter by compulsory residence to the neighbourhood of the cathedral, and the chapter will become something more than a mere name. It will be quite impossible that so many persons charged with one common responsibility shall be in frequent and joint communication with each other, and the demands of the interests committed to their charge be not more justly appreciated and more readily met than they now are.

When the canons are thus brought into connection with the cathedral continuously, and not for short periods recurring at long intervals, it is but natural to expect that there shall be elicited greater attachment toward it and its institutions than now exists,—greater pride in its good condition,—more earnest endeavour that its services shall conduce to the benefit of man while they are meant to honour God,—some desire that its eleemosynary branches should have a reality and not remain a mockery,—some attempt to make its school a model, some purpose to make its library worthy of such a designation and to render it of use to the neighbouring clergy.

In order to secure this residence of the canons within easy distance of the cathedral, I would enact such provisions as I have marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the accompanying "Sketch of Measures."

But possibly a chapter may not possess a sufficient number of benefices within the prescribed distance from the cathedral to supply the canons with cure of souls. As in such case, on the one hand the canonries might without the addition of other preferment, be reduced too much in value, and on the other hand the value of the canonries be not brought to assist in the temporary endowment of parochial cures, I should facilitate the exchange by the chapters of distant benefices for those nearer to their cathedral by such provisions as I have marked 6, 7, 8.

Seeing that many of the livings attached to ecclesiastical corporations are very small, I should give to all such corporations liberty to sell the *next presentation* to the living, whether *void or not at the time of sale,* on conditions stated in the provisions 9, 10.

But more is required to be done than simply to give the chapter a real local existence in order to meet all the requirements of the cathedral, whether of the fabric or of its services.

I am not acquainted with the manner in which the expenses of a cathedral are provided for by the arrangements of the several chapters. I know that some of the cathedral establishments are instituted in the same manner as that at Bristol, and I presume that in many the money expended in the cathedral, or on its services, or in its name in aid of applications for assistance in various quarters, is taken from the fund out of which the members of the chapter derive the whole of their income.

I do not mean to blame, when I say that the natural result of such an arrangement is to lead the chapter to be as chary as prudently or honestly it can be, in drawing from and in diminishing the fund out of which its own income is to be derived. The inevitable tendency of such a state of things is, that a chapter will be content with services which could only be ameliorated at an inconvenient expense, and that it will not anticipate an outlay for repairs which may not become essentially necessary within the tenure of their canonries by the existing members of the chapter.

I would leave the management of the estates to the chapters, as being perhaps the cheapest and most effective manner of maintaining their value; but I would remove all temptation from at least one member of the chapter to forget or postpone the claim which the cathedral and its dependencies have to participate in the common fund from which the canons derive their income, and would therefore provide that the dean should be a stipendiary.

To give the dean a still more exclusive interest in the cathedral, I should enact that the dean might no longer hold a cure of souls; but if I deprived him of this source of income, I should further enact that his salary be fixed at a sum not less than 1,500*l.* a

year. (See provisions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.) I believe the customs of some cathedrals might make the clause 18 necessary.

As it is neither reasonable or just to expect that the particular members of a chapter existing at any one time shall take it upon themselves to deprive themselves of their income in order to meet large expenses for works or endowments which are to be permanent, I should enact that chapters might be permitted to mortgage a three years' value of such portion of their funds as has on an average of years been divided among the members. I should restrict the purposes for which such mortgage might be made to the sustentation of the fabric, and alterations within the same which may tend to add to their convenience,—the building of glebe houses or of schools,—the endowment of livings. I should provide that at no time more than a three years' amount of the divisible fund should be mortgaged, or that any mortgage should be permitted, without the consent asked and obtained of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. (See provisions 19, 20, 21.)

I very firmly believe that if the chapters had thus the power of diffusing their expenditure over a certain term of years, they would readily undertake expenses and concede grants which none but the unjust or unwise could now expect from them.

But I would take leave to suggest that the chapters cannot carry out the spirit and the purposes for which cathedrals were originally endowed or the measures which appear now to be expected from them, unless a more liberal course of legislation be pursued in their regard than has lately been directed toward them. I make no objection to the salaries of the deans or of the canons being fixed, and being fixed at any sum which to the jealousy of the legislature may appear sufficient. But if the funds to be placed at the disposal of the chapters for cathedral purposes, are to be no larger than they have hitherto been, if the chapters are to be met with enactments so ungenerous, disheartening, and unwise toward every possible interest, as those which hand over every improvement in the income of the cathedrals, on the change or sale of the property held under them, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it will be utterly impossible for the chapters to place the cathedral institutions in the position which so many desire to see them occupy, and in which if they are not placed cathedrals will at last come deservedly to be thought worse than useless.

I wish it to be very clearly understood that I am not contending against a *fixed portion of the common fund* being set apart for the payment of the canons. What I am contending for is, that the *remaining portion of that fund*, out of which the fabric is sustained, the services maintained, and the wants of the dependencies of the cathedrals met, should not be fixed and unelastic. Hitherto that portion of the common fund has not met the exigencies of most of the cathedrals. To fix it permanently at its present amount, is simply to condemn the cathedrals and their institutions to certain decay.

On the other hand, I should be extremely sorry to see the chapters in uncontrolled possession of very large funds over and above such as are necessary to pay them their incomes. I should therefore enact, as possibly sufficiently meeting the justice of the case, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall be authorized, out of the revenues received from any chapter, whether on account of the suppressed canonries or of improved value of the estates, to advance to the chapter, from time to time, as much as may be necessary to carry out any project approved by the Crown in Council.

Under such a provision possibly the chapters may be more willing to enter into negotiations for sales of property than, if they are wise or regard the interests of the cathedrals committed to their care, they at present are. (See clause 22.)

I would beg leave to draw the attention of the Commissioners to another matter.

I believe it would be a very great charity to the singing men and servants of the cathedral,—I am sure it would be a great charity and nothing but justice to the choristers,—if not more than one *choral* service should be required in the cathedrals on any day except Sundays. I urge this the more because I entertain some hope that this less frequent recurrence of the choral services may tend to give to them qualities which it is extremely difficult to engraft on or maintain among them, qualities without which worship is of no benefit to man and is not acceptable to God. (See clause 23.)

My remaining suggestions have reference to the possibility of employing the deans as auxiliaries to the bishops.

I fear that there are inconveniences and difficulties surrounding such a project as can scarcely be overcome.

Thus the advantage which it is supposed would accrue to the clergy from a more general distribution of superintendents and from easier access to them, is made one ground of the desire to increase the episcopate. But I conceive, with but few exceptions, the residences of the bishops are so near to the cathedral towns, as that this condition of the demand for additional bishops could not be met.

I only attempt to point out what may be done without any great interference with present arrangements.

I believe that some of the bishops are averse to have their connexion with the cathedral of their diocese at all interfered with. I therefore suggest provision 25.

I cannot doubt that it would be of advantage to the church if aged and infirm men, whether bishops or deans, could be induced to resign, or if a power were given to remove those who were incapacitated alike from performing their duties and petitioning for leave to resign. I have therefore added provisions 29, 32.

Permit me to state in conclusion that if I have not suggested the imposition of any new duties upon the canons, it is because I believe that no new duty which could be imposed upon them could equal in importance, or could result in so much advantage to the public, as the cure of souls, by the canons, within the cathedral cities or their immediate neighbourhood. The cure of souls would afford more than duty enough.

If, at the same time, means were afforded to the chapters, by a wiser and more generous legislation than has lately been evinced toward them, to carry out some of the objects for which cathedrals were established, I should trust that the members of the chapters being thus brought into constant communication one with the other would adopt a spirit and would take such measures as would secure to themselves the approval and support of the public.

I beg of you to lay my communication before the Board.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GILBERT ELLIOT.

SKETCH OF MEASURES APPLICABLE TO DEANS AND CHAPTERS, &c.

1. No canon to be permitted to hold any benefice with cure of souls, of which the nearest boundary shall be more than three miles distant from his cathedral or collegiate church.

2. That a canon, holding no other preferment, or office giving claim for exemption, shall reside in his residentiary house not less than nine months in the year.

3. That, in certain specified cases, excuse for non-residence may be given by the chapter, under seal, to be countersigned by the visitor; the license to be limited as to time, but renewable on petition.

4. Where there are insufficient or no houses of residence attached to canonry, houses to be purchased or built, by mortgage of those funds applicable to the payment of the canon. Facilities to be given to other parties, otherwise incapacitated, for sale of house or ground to the chapter.

5. Define "residence," and provide penalty for non-residence.

6. That the chapter may exchange or sell advowsons, for purpose of purchasing other advowsons. All money so raised to be vested in Ecclesiastical Commissioners until the purchase be made.

7. To afford facilities to all parties, otherwise incapacitated, to make exchange of, or sell advowsons to chapters.

8. Repeal of so much of 3rd and 4th Vict. c. 113., as give to the bishops power to attach certain benefices of the chapter to minor canonries.

9. That ecclesiastical corporations and colleges, sole or otherwise, be permitted to sell the next presentation to a benefice whether vacant at time of sale or not, provided that the purchase money be invested for the benefit of the living so sold, either in building a house, paying off mortgage to Queen Anne's bounty or Draining Commissioners, redeeming land-tax, purchase of tithes, or in any other manner not hereby specified as shall be sanctioned by the visitor of the cathedral or collegiate church.

10. If the money be not immediately applied to such purposes, it shall be vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to accumulate until applied as above provided.

11. That all deans appointed in future shall receive fixed stipends from Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

12. That no dean appointed in future shall be permitted to hold any cure of souls with his deanery.

13. That, in consideration of this possible loss of income, no dean shall receive from the Commissioners less than 1,500*l.* per annum.

14. That the salaries of those receiving more than 1,500*l.* remain as before enacted.

15. That all estates held by deans, as corporations sole, and the proceeds of the double canonry of the deans of the new foundation be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

16. That deans, appointed before this Act, may elect to become stipendiaries on the same conditions as though they had been appointed after the passing of the Act.

17. That Ecclesiastical Commissioners appoint the stipend to be received by such deans, subject to approval of the Crown, and to provision 13.

18. That the dean, notwithstanding any local custom or statute, may have a right to preach in the cathedral whenever there be a service.

19. That the chapters be permitted to mortgage, on the same terms as now permitted to beneficed clergy, their estates to three times the amount of the sum which on an average of the seven years last preceding had been divided among the canons, for the purpose of sustaining the fabric—making alterations within the same—building school or glebe houses—endowing livings within their gift.

20. That the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall adjudge the average of the amount so divisible and mortgageable.

21. That no mortgage shall be permitted without the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

22. That the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall be empowered to give, from time to time, to any cathedral, for purposes sanctioned by the Crown in council, a sum of money not exceeding in any one year the revenues received from such cathedral on account of suppressed canonries and the improved value of its estates.

23. That it shall be competent to the dean and chapter to order that there be only one choral service in the cathedral on any day, Sundays excepted.

24. That the Act of Henry VIII. (providing suffragans) be repealed.

25. The Crown to be at liberty to call on the archbishop of the province to take steps to consecrate any dean to be a bishop-coadjutor.

26. That the Crown have the power to assign any portion of a diocese, being conterminous with some existing ecclesiastical division of the diocese, such as an archdeaconry, to be superintended by such dean as bishop-coadjutor.

27. That the patronage of the whole of the diocese be reserved to the bishop, appointments of rural deans and archdeacon of assigned portion only excepted.

28. That the coadjutor be at liberty to act with reference to archdeacon and rura deans within his charge, as though he were bishop of the diocese.

29. The coadjutor be permitted, at request of any bishop, to exercise episcopal functions within the diocese of that bishop.

30. The relations of the coadjutor to his cathedral, or of the bishop of the diocese to the cathedral, to be in no respect affected.

31. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop over the whole of the diocese not to be affected, but that coadjutor shall act as ordinary within his division.

32. Processes in subdivision to be taken out in the name of the bishop of the diocese, and to be issued on petition by coadjutor.

33. That Ecclesiastical Commissioners be bound to make up the salary of any coadjutor to 2,000*l.* when the stipend derived from his deanery is less than that sum.

34. That on petition by the bishop of a diocese, or in case of his incapacity, then on petition of the archbishop and two bishops of the province; or in case of archbishop, then of three bishops of his province; the Crown may assign the charge of the whole of the diocese to the coadjutor, with all rights, &c., &c., the seat in Parliament excepted, as though he were bishop; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be empowered to transfer so much of the income of the retiring bishop to the coadjutor as shall, in addition to his stipend as dean, make up his income to the same amount as that which shall be left to the retiring bishop.

35. In such case the visitation of cathedral to be in archbishop, or the senior bishop of the province.

36. That the Crown shall be at liberty to revoke its licence to the coadjutor.

37. Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with consent of the Crown, may apportion a pension to any dean willing to resign, or to a dean, represented by the archbishop and two bishops of the province, after due inquisition, as incapable of duty; the Crown to be at liberty to appoint to such deanery as though vacant.

Suggestions submitted by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield to the consideration of the Royal Commission.

Assuming it to be one of the purposes of the Royal Commission and of the Legislature that an increased amount of occupation should be provided for the capitular body, as hereafter to be constituted, in connexion with the cathedral city, it is suggested:—

1. That without interfering with the present holders of any preferment, as soon as conveniently may be, the vicarage of Saint Mary's Lichfield, now in the gift of the dean and chapter, should be annexed to the deanery, in the event of the rectory of Tatenhill being separated from that dignity.

2. That the perpetual curacies of Saint Chad's and Saint Michael's, now in the gift of the vicar of Saint Mary's, should be augmented to not less than 300*l.* per annum each, and annexed respectively to two of the canonries residentiary.

3. That the ancient office of treasurer should be revised, and conferred upon one of the remaining canons, and that to it should be attached the cure of souls in the parish of the close, in which he would be assisted by his vicar, the sacrist. With the treasurership might be connected the office of principal or warden of the training college for candidates for Holy Orders, if established at Lichfield, with an additional stipend of not less than 200*l.* per annum.

4. The office of diocesan inspector of schools or superintendent of diocesan inspection might be held with the chancellorship, with a similar stipend, it being understood that the office might be transferred to some other canon or resigned without the surrender of the stall.

The majority of the chapter approve of the foregoing suggestions.

But it is right to add, that one of the members objects to the annexation of the city parishes to the stalls in the cathedral, and as regards the dean would prefer his being officially the incumbent of the parish of the cathedral close, with an additional endowment arising from one or more of the prebendal estates formerly belonging to the cathedral.

Suggestions from the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.

Invited as we have been by your Grace, in pursuance of the terms of the commission lately issued "to inquire into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches," to offer any suggestions "as to the means by which the purposes of the commission may be best "attained," with reference to our own cathedral, we venture to submit to your Grace and to the Commissioners the following considerations, and earnestly to commend to your notice a scheme for the future regulation of our body which will supply our present needs, and, as we conceive, give renewed efficiency to our ancient foundation. The cathedral church at Llandaff is peculiarly circumstanced; its once ample revenues have been long since lost. It has had no dean since the year 1120 until provision was made for the creation of that office by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 40. and the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. s. 9. Its canons have not been residentiary so far as we have any record, and though provision is made in the Acts alluded to above, through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the future endowment of residentiaries, no steps have hitherto been taken to give effect to these enactments. The prebends, which are but of trifling value, (producing on an average of the last seven years but 83*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per annum,) are held for the most part by persons long since appointed, possessed of other and distant preferments, and engaged in duties quite unconnected with the diocese of Llandaff.

Of the two priest vicars or minor canons attached to the cathedral, and formerly charged in common by the chapter with the spiritual care of the parishes of Llandaff and Whitchurch, one has, under an Order of Council dated 8th August 1846, upon a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Whitchurch, thereby constituted a separate cure, while no provision has hitherto been made for the services of a second minor canon in lieu of the vicar thus employed in different duties, so that besides the dean, there is but a single resident officer connected with the cathedral church of Llandaff,—the senior vicar, now in his 81st year. The parish of Llandaff, over which he has the pastoral charge, is very populous, and includes five hamlets, in one of which (*Canton*, almost a suburb to Cardiff,) a new town is springing up, and, from the purchase recently made of building ground by a freehold land society, it is estimated that 400 additional houses will shortly be erected there. A church has been planned, and will be immediately built, but there is no provision for the future services, which for the present must depend upon private subscriptions. From this brief statement it will at once be seen that the present staff is quite inadequate to the spiritual wants of Llandaff, viewed only as a parochial church. But the dean and chapter are now actively engaged in the restoration of their cathedral at considerable cost, and it is hoped that at an early period that portion of the fabric which has for a long season been alone used in public worship will have been thoroughly restored, when they trust that the daily services of the church, unhappily discontinued for nearly two centuries, will be revived. They would, therefore, strongly urge the necessity of at once constituting the several officers contemplated by recent Acts of Parliament (already alluded to) as the future staff of our cathedral. All would find abundant employment in the duties which require to be discharged, and the following scheme appears to us to be well calculated to realize the full amount of good from their appointment.

The officers contemplated are these:—

The dean. Four canons; two of the canonries being assigned by the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77. to the two archdeacons, for whom there is no other endowment, and who receive at present a temporary allowance from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Two minor canons.

From the dean a residence is required by statute of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 3. of eight months in the year; and we would suggest that during that period, in addition to the general control of the cathedral arrangements, he should be responsible for one sermon on every Lord's-day in the cathedral church. The two archdeacons, to whom two of the canonries are to be assigned, having arduous duties to discharge in connexion with their office, should, we think, be exempted from residence as canons, but should be required to undertake the responsibility of one sermon every Lord's-day in the cathedral church for the four months not included in the residence of the dean.

We would further recommend that the two other canons should be required to reside at Llandaff as on their benefice, and subject to such provisions as to residence as are incident to any other benefice with cure of souls. That houses of residence should be provided for them, and that they should be responsible for one sermon every Lord's-day in the cathedral church at Llandaff, and, besides their share in the cathedral duties, for the performance of two full services in the new church at Canton, with the help herein-after provided. That one of the canons residentiary be charged with the pastoral duty of the parish of Llandaff

and its several hamlets. That the other canon, in addition to the duties specified above, be nominated librarian and keeper of the cathedral records, and, if hereafter required by the bishop, lecturer also in divinity to students preparing for holy orders. That the two minor canons, in addition to the duties required at the cathedra shall assist as curates the canon charged with the spiritual care of the parish of Llandaff, and perform all such "spiritual and ecclesiastical duties therein as he, with the sanction of the bishop, may from "time to time require."

The urgent wants indicated above, and the present requirements alike of the parish and the cathedral, lead us to hope that your Grace and the Commissioners will strongly recommend the immediate application of the powers entrusted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the statutes already alluded to, and the speedy foundation of the four canonries allotted by the Act to our cathedral church. The endowment of several of the prebends has already fallen into the hands of the Commissioners, and it is suggested that some equitable arrangement might be made with the possessors of those stalls still entitled to a dividend (provided they consent thereto) by which, a provision being made for them according to their average receipts, the whole funds of the chapter might be entrusted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and endowments at once secured for the officers intended to form our future cathedral staff. A second minor canon, in lieu of the junior vicar, now incumbent of Whitchurch, will also be required, but on the next avoidance of the office of senior vicar the income at present allotted to him will nearly reach the sum required for the salary of both minor canons, according to the scale fixed by the Acts of Parliament alluded to above.

W. D. Conybeare,
Dean of Llandaff.

Suggestions from the Honourable and Very Reverend the Dean of Norwich.

Reverend Sir, Deanery, Norwich, May 16, 1853.

I have the honour to forward a paper of suggestions, which I venture most respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Cathedral Commissioners; and remain,

Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

The Reverend Richard Jones. Geo. Pellew.

It is much to be regretted, that although deans and chapters occupy in our ecclesiastical system the place next in rank to the bishop of the diocese, they have never yet had duties assigned to them in any degree corresponding with the importance of their position. It is not that there are no high ecclesiastical functions which might usefully be distributed amongst all the dignitaries of the church, for the bishops and archdeacons are overwhelmed with occupations which are continually increasing; but in the distribution of such functions deans and canons have hitherto been singularly overlooked, insomuch that now, without any neglect of their own, they find their services little appreciated, and themselves blamed for an inaction on their part equally involuntary and inevitable. In other professions the importance of the duty required almost invariably corresponds with the rank and responsibility of the office to which it is assigned; and why should not the same practice prevail in the higher ranks of the church? There, however, it is quite different; and the special duties imposed by their statutes on capitular bodies, though sufficient indeed to occupy their time, are not usually of that weight and importance which the position of the members appears to require. The result is, that they either accept such preferment as an appendage to some other duties, or else resort to extraneous occupations in order to satisfy that laudable desire to be usefully employed which they share with all their fellow countrymen.

Surely the law maxim, that deans and chapters were designed to be of council to the bishops, shows that higher functions than these were originally contemplated for them, and that it was intended they should co-operate with the diocesan in fulfilling those branches of his duty, capable of assignment to others, wherein he may require assistance, and which in process of time have devolved with overwhelming weight, and to an oppressive extent, on the archdeacons alone. It seems unfair to these officials to lay upon them the whole responsibility of the diocese, whilst the duties of the dean and canons are limited to the charge of the cathedral establishment. At present the dean has no necessary connexion with the parochial clergy, and no influence or jurisdiction in the diocese, though required to reside eight months in the year within it; but his functions are restricted to his own cathedral, and even there he has no power over the pulpit, no cure of souls, no authority or responsibility independent of his chapter, which, being always in part non-resident, can never be consulted without difficulty and delay, so that, although he stands nominally next in degree to the bishop, his opportunities of imparting spiritual instruction, and of otherwise applying his energies to the higher duties of his holy calling, are scarcely equal to those which all other beneficed clergymen enjoy.

The Commission appointed in 1836 appears to have altogether overlooked one of the main objects of its appointment, which was "to consider the best means of increasing the efficiency of cathedral churches;" and it is to be lamented that it should have confined

its attention to the extraction of money from those establishments, instead of listening to their reasonable application that higher and more responsible duties might be assigned to them. So far from increasing their sphere of usefulness, the Commission proceeded still further to reduce it, by recommending that their peculiar jurisdiction over livings in their patronage should be withdrawn, and transferred to the archdeacons, a step apparently quite in the wrong direction, inasmuch as it relieved only those who before were said to have too little to do at the expense of others already overburdened. If, in place of reducing the numbers of capitular bodies, depriving them of their endowments, and diminishing their duties, the Commissioners had recommended their admission to more active co-operation with their respective bishops in the general business of the diocese, and the distribution between them and the archdeacons of the duties usually belonging to the latter, there would, I believe, have been no occasion for this second Commission following so closely on the traces of its predecessor.

Such being my impression, I venture respectfully to submit the following suggestion for incorporating the dean, archdeacons, and canons of each diocese in one body, which, in addition to the usual charge of the cathedral, shall be intrusted with any portion of ecclesiastical business with respect to which the bishop may consider it advisable to accept their assistance.

It is essential to my plan, not only that the archdeacon shall in all cases be a member of the chapter, but also that every member of each chapter shall share in the duties of the archdeacon. The first of these alterations has already been sanctioned by law, and is in course of fulfilment; the second is one to which the archidiaconal order would, I doubt not, readily consent, if likely to promote the good of the church. Standing on a perfect equality with their brethren of the chapter, they would not desire to hear them censured for unavoidably remaining unoccupied, whilst they are themselves oppressed by accumulating duties.*

With these two exceptions, scarcely any other changes would be required. In transacting the business of the corporation the dean or vice-dean would naturally assume the general responsibility and superintendence, and as one or other of them is required by statute to be always present no delays or interruptions of duty need arise. Proximity to the palace would afford opportunities of consulting and conferring with the bishop on all necessary occasions, whilst the advantages which the dean and chapter already possess in an able and experienced confidential adviser, a registry, office, &c. &c., would give every facility both to the transaction of business and the registration of papers. It is not easy to calculate the increase of parochial supervision which this plan would effect in each diocese. Under the existing system the most energetic archdeacon can only visit his rural parishes occasionally; some of them, possibly, never at all. But with four zealous deputy archdeacons visiting throughout the diocese, whilst an active director at head quarters is encouraging their labours, no portion of it need ever be neglected.

In addition to the usual services at present discharged by archdeacons, there are several new duties which might be usefully discharged by an united body. The settlement of claims for dilapidations might, I think, be beneficially referred to this board, by giving it authority not only to assign the amount of payment, but also to institute periodical visitations of parsonage houses, and to order and enforce such repairs during the existence of an incumbency as may supersede the necessity of any final award.

The general supervision of the National School system within the diocese might also be usefully committed to the same management. The circulation also of royal letters and other public documents on ecclesiastical subjects, and, if desired by the parties, the receipt and transmission of collections made under them, might constitute another useful branch of their labours. They would be at hand also to carry out any enactments that may be made for the better discipline of the clergy and correction of offences, without obliging the bishop to call away the other clergy from their parochial duties. In short, the distribution of these and similar duties amongst an organised body capable of undertaking them would give unity, system, and coherence to all diocesan operations, and would even add to the authority and usefulness of the bishop himself by bringing him better acquainted with the details of his diocese, and enabling him to effect objects which, whilst he and his archdeacon are struggling, solitary and powerless, against a mass of evils, appear almost hopeless even to attempt.

It would be an important part of this scheme to continue the office and encourage the services of rural deans, allowing them to report to the dean and chapter generally, or to the archdeacon specially, as may be preferred by the parties.

I believe that IN THIS COUNTRY the increased efficiency of those who exercise the archidiaconal office would conduce more to the interests of religion than any addition that could be made to the number of the episcopate; and for this reason, that the public duties peculiar to a bishop, such as ordinations, visitations, and confirmations, are chiefly of a congregational character, and it makes but little difference whether the attendance on such occasions is numerous or otherwise. There is seldom, therefore, any real difficulty in obtaining the benefit of those ministrations which are exclusively episcopal.† As

* Each might have his distinct archidiaconal charge; but all co-operate for diocesan purposes, being then the bishop's diocesan council and coadjutors.

† Should episcopal assistance be required in any diocese through accidental circumstances, there are always colonial bishops visiting England who could afford that assistance; and as colonial bishopricks are increased, the number of bishops available for such purpose will increase also.

regards, however, the office of archdeacon the case is very different; his duties are scattered over the whole diocese, and the more closely he inspects each village and hamlet the greater is the benefit which he coufers. He cannot therefore be too much multiplied.

It cannot be doubted that the Right Reverend Bench would accept the services of the additional assistants I have suggested, in all matters which it may be deemed advisable to entrust to them, in that friendly spirit and with that earnest desire to promote the welfare of souls for which their Lordships are so eminently distinguished.

I have only to add that the views expressed in this paper appear to accord with those of Lord Bacon, who, in his theological works under the head of "Circumstances in the government of bishops," (Vol. 2. p. 531, edition of 1819,) expresses himself to the effect that in his opinion, according to the primitive and true constitution of the church, the bishop ought, in all his more important functions, to act with the advice of the dean and chapter, as a king with the advice of his privy council.

GEO. PELLEW, D.D.,
Deanery, Norwich, May 16, 1853. Dean of Norwich.

SUGGESTIONS from the Dean and Chapter of SALISBURY.

MY DEAR SIR, Close, Salisbury, June 1853.

THE Dean and Chapter of Salisbury have held a meeting to consider whether they could make any suggestions to the members of the Cathedral Commission "as to the means by which the purposes of the commission might be best attained," and they have requested me to communicate to the Commissioners through you the result of it.

It seemed to us that the *first* point we should determine was, whether any plan we should prepare should be simply based on the pecuniary resources we have *at present* at our disposal, or on any larger income which we might hope to obtain by a *better management of our property*, and we agreed that the latter was the wiser course.

The *first* suggestion then that we would make is, that means should be taken for making our property *more productive*, and the annual returns from it more *fixed and regular*.

And the *second* is, that the only really available means to such an end is the vesting *for a time all* cathedral property in the hands of a commission appointed for this special purpose.

On the supposition that the above-mentioned suggestions were feasible, and that so our property might be made in the course of time *more productive*, and the annual income from it *more fixed and regular*, we resolved to recommend to the Commissioners the following plan as one by which the great objects of our foundation might be successfully attained, and all just grounds of complaint about the administration of our institution be removed. We advise—

1. That our dean should stand in the same relation to his chapter and the officers connected with the cathedral as that in which the head of a house in our universities of Oxford and Cambridge stands to his college.

2. That our four canons residentiary should be required to reside for nine months every year, but that each canon residentiary should be especially responsible for the duties of that period of residence now assigned to him by the Caroline statutes.

3. That each of the four canons residentiary should have *separate* and *definite* duties, and be responsible for the due discharge of them to the dean, with the power of appeal to the pentecostal chapter, and beyond it to the visitor.

4. That these duties should be assigned to the different members of the body in the following way:—

a. That the precentor be the parish priest of the liberty of the close, and *of any district which may be connected with it.*

That in addition to his obligation as a canon residentiary to attend the two choral services he be responsible for the due performance of the early morning service, and of any other services which may hereafter be ordered for the good of the parishioners of the close and the cathedral district, and also for all the sermons not provided for by statute, vnd which neither the dean nor the canon in residence (according to the Caroline statute) may wish to preach.

b. That the chancellor be head master or principal of the grammar or choristers school.

c. That the treasurer be the secretary of the board of education, and chaplain to the training school, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum.

d. That the fourth canon be the vicar of the parish of St. Thomas in the cathedral city.

5. That there be no longer a separate corporation of vicars choral or minor canons.

6. That the property of the vicars choral be dealt with in the same manner as the property of the dean and chapter.

7. That the vicars choral or minor canons be bound, like the canons residentiary, to reside for nine months.

8. That the vicars choral have *definite* duties: e. g.,

a. That two *at least* of the number be present at divine service.

b. That one vicar choral be the curate of the precentor.

c. That a second be a lecturer at the grammar school and training school.

d. That a third be the librarian.

N.B.—The employment we should wish to mark out for the fourth would be that of chaplain of the city workhouse and Bugmore Hospital, and of secretary of any elementary and infant schools which may be intimately connected with the cathedral, but as the appointment to the chaplaincy does not rest with the dean and chapter we can only suggest the possibility of some such arrangement.

9. That the vicars choral or minor canons have *fixed* incomes, *regularly* paid.

10. That out of any increase of funds arising from the *more productive* management of the property of the dean and chapter and the vicars choral, and over and above the fixed incomes assigned to the dean and chapter and the vicars choral, due provision shall be made for—

a. The better endowment of the vicarages of those parishes where we are impropriate rectors, and also for the two parishes of St. Thomas and St. Edmund in the cathedral city, and also for the parish of St. Martin in the cathedral city, on the condition that the dean and chapter share the right of presentation to it with the patron for the time being, each party presenting to it "alternis vicibus."

b. For the increase of the fabric fund which is at present very inadequate to the wants of the building.

c. For making the stipends paid to the lay vicars 75*l.* instead of 50*l.*

d. For paying a stipend of 50*l.* each to six more lay vicars, the present number of six being quite insufficient for the due performance of the choral service in our large church.

e. For increasing the number of the choristers from eight to sixteen.

f. For giving such an additional salary to our senior verger as to make him independent of any presents he may receive from visitors to the cathedral for any special services he may render to them.

g. For giving an additional 25*l.* per annum to our second verger.

h. For paying our organist an additional 50*l.* a year.

i. For paying the travelling expenses of the prebendaries when they come to the cathedral to preach in their statutable turns.

j. For the purchase of books for the library, and for binding books, &c. &c.

k. For paying a portion of the stipends of the under masters in the grammar or choristers' school.

l. For founding exhibitions in the grammar or choristers' school.

m. For a contribution to the annual expenses of the training school.

n. For the payment of the expenses, &c. of the diocesan inspectors.

o. For subscriptions in support of schools and other charities in those parishes where the dean and chapter have property.

p. For assisting charitable works in other parts of the diocese.

11. That the large chapter meet under the presidency of the dean, his locum tenens, or the president of the chapter every Whitsuntide.

That all the chapter accounts be submitted to them. That an appeal may lie to them on all matters connected with the chapter and its officers, and the grammar or choristers' school. That they have the disposal of any monies set apart for the two objects specified under the heads *o.* and *p.* of the former division.

12. That the canonical house on the north of the grammar school be assigned for the residence of the chancellor, and the house on the south be connected at the expiration of the present lease with the grammar schoolhouse as a boarding house.

13. That in all cases of incapacity arising from age, sickness, or any other cause the dean and chapter appoint a deputy with an adequate salary, to be deducted from the income or stipend of the member or officer so incapacitated, and that an appeal can be made to the pentecostal chapter in any case of the neglect of this provision, or the abuse of the power so given to the dean and chapter, and beyond the pentecostal chapter to the visitor.

This is the plan which we have *unanimously* agreed to submit to the Commissioners through our visitor, and we believe that it would enable us to compass all the great objects of our foundation.

It would help to put an end to those jealousies and suspicions which cannot but exist in bodies in which so many of the members have, as at present, co-ordinate powers, and where the limits of authority have through custom and neglect lost much of their precision and definiteness.

All accounts would be subject to yearly inspection. An appeal would lie every year to a body of men selected from the best parish priests of the diocese.

The choral services would harmonise with the buildings which were raised expressly for their due celebration.

Education for all classes would be connected with the cathedral. Our fabric would be maintained in good repair.

Every part of our church, as the nave is at present, would be open without fee to all who might wish to visit it.

Our prebendaries would have a most intimate connexion with their mother church. Having, so to speak, no possible interest in any abuses connected with it, they would naturally be very jealous of any falling off from the great ends their cathedral was intended to reach, and might every year at the pentecostal meeting, by the enactment of new statutes, with the consent of the visitor, arrest the progress of any evils, and meet, as far as the means at their disposal would allow them, any new demands the wants of their time might make upon a great church institution like the cathedral.

For the success of any such plan it is, we believe, quite essential that full power should exist for a regular and impartial administration of discipline, and if the system were so contrived as to bring all the members of the body from the highest to the lowest within its sanctions and restraints no fair objection could be maintained against the free exercise of authority.

The Commissioners will observe that by the plan we have proposed for the future conduct of our institution (saving existing interests) the income of the chancellor, the treasurer, and the fourth canon will be materially improved, but that no provision is suggested for the increase of the income of the dean and the precentor.

We have purposely omitted making any suggestion on a point which so greatly affects the interests of our body, because there is nothing peculiar in our position to exempt us from any general rule the Commissioners may think it just to introduce into their report touching the two principal members of the cathedrals of the *old* foundation, and we are sure that whilst the Commissioners will endeavour to secure from all holders of offices in cathedral churches good services, they will be considerate in their endeavours to provide for the fair remuneration of men who must in very many cases, if patronage is well exercised, have no private means of their own.

The only other point I am requested to mention is, that our plan is entirely confined to the circumstances *of our own cathedral*, and that the single suggestion we make with any view of its necessary extension to other cathedral bodies is, that *all capitular property should be managed for a time, and with an object strictly in accordance with our statutes*, by a board having those facilities for exchanging properties, running out leases, lending and borrowing monies to pay off existing interests, &c., which can only be possessed and exercised by a Central Commission.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. K. Hamilton,
Precentor and Canon Residentiary.

The Rev. R. Jones.

(Signed) H. P. Hamilton, Dean.

Suggestions from the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

The Dean and Chapter of Wells beg leave to offer to the Cathedral Commissioners the suggestions which they abstained from sending with their answers on the 9th of April last, from a desire that the subject should be fully considered by the several members of the capitular body.

Keeping in view the high and holy purposes for which cathedral and collegiate churches were originally founded, the Dean and Chapter of Wells are decidedly of opinion that these purposes would be materially impeded by any further diminution in the number of the canonries (viz. 4), or any abstraction of their present income. The number is now barely sufficient to secure attendance at the celebration of divine service twice on every day throughout the year; and the income of the canons of Wells is scarcely adequate to the respectable maintenance of their position in the church. The Dean and Chapter, however, admit that their ancient institutions may be rendered more useful, and better accommodated to the exigencies of the present times. Accordingly, they have endeavoured to consider how this may be effected; and whether they can more generally promote and extend the means of *public worship and religious education, enforce ecclesiastical discipline, and render cathedral churches and the revenues thereof available in aid of the erection of new sees, or of other arrangements for the discharge of episcopal duties.* Under each of these heads, presented by the Commission itself, they venture to arrange the following suggestions :—

I.—Public Worship.

The Dean and Chapter of Wells think that religious services may be extended, and a considerable amount of spiritual destitution relieved, by annexing a canonry, by way of endowment, to the charge of a parochial district which might be formed in a suburb at the eastern extremity of the city of Wells. This suburb calls loudly for such an arrangement. It consists of a poor and ignorant population, living at a distance from the parish church, and was without any place of worship whatever till recently, when a room was licensed by the bishop for the purpose, and a small stipend provided for a curate by the vicar of St. Cuthbert's, and by the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

[See answers, under sections XI. and XIII., to questions 5 and 1.]

It is assumed that a church may be built by means of subscription and other benefactions; but a permanent endowment is wanting for the officiating minister; and this want may be supplied by the adoption of the plan now suggested.

With a view also to public worship, and to give efficiency to the offices of precentor, treasurer, chancellor, and subdean, which have fallen into desuetude [see answer under section I. to question 2], it is suggested that the offices of *treasurer* and *chancellor* may be combined in one; and that as it was the duty of the former to take care of the moveable property of the church, such as its books, vestments, plate, &c. &c., and to appoint proper servants for their respective posts in the cathedral, and the latter was required to attend to the duties of spiritual instruction, and especially to provide for the education of the Choristers and the appointment of their schoolmaster, and to see that the youth more immediately connected with the cathedral should be properly and religiously brought up; so it is now proposed that these duties of the treasurer and chancellor should be committed to the charge of one person. It is suggested, therefore, that a canon especially appointed thereto should undertake,—

1. The spiritual charge and care of the inhabitants of the liberty of Saint Andrew, i. e. of the district in which the cathedral and the ecclesiastical residences are situate.

2. The care of the library, the service books, and furniture necessary for the due celebration of divine worship.

3. The superintendence of the education of the choristers, and of all the schools in the city or the immediate neighbourhood of Wells.

The duties of the two remaining offices of precentor and subdean may be conveniently discharged by the dean himself, with the aid of a priest vicar or minor canon, who must possess a scientific knowledge of church music, and whose especial business it should be to regulate the choir, and to appoint and superintend the choral services of the church.

II.—Religious Education.

The Dean and Chapter anticipate many and very serious evils likely to result from the establishment of theological colleges in the different dioceses; and they cannot therefore recommend the permanent annexation of a canonry to the office of principal or chief instructor in such an institution at Wells. If this opinion should appear inconsistent with the fact [see answer, section XIV.] that the dean and chapter have lately, and with unanimous voice, elected to the station of canon one of their prebendaries, who now presides over a theological institution in Wells, it is to be said that they were induced to make this appointment more from a conscientious regard to the distinguished excellence of that individual, and their high sense of his valuable services in the cathedral church, than from their wish to approve and sanction the endowment of diocesan colleges for theological instruction in connexion with the cathedral.

But while they anxiously watch the effect of this experiment, they strongly object to another similar plan, advocated by persons whose opinions are entitled to much respect, (the Diocesan Board of National Education,) and embodied by them in a public document, viz. that a canonry should be annexed to the office of diocesan inspector of schools. This plan, combining two offices incompatible with each other, seems very objectionable on many accounts. The constant visitation and inspection of schools throughout the county would necessarily call off the inspector when in the prime and vigour of life from the duties of the cathedral, and compel him to discharge them in a perfunctory manner. As he advanced in years, and continuing to hold, as he would be entitled in right to hold, his canonry, he would from the necessary failure of his physical power and mental energy, be unequal to the laborious exertion of visiting and inspecting schools; and the cause of education would consequently suffer. Or if, from a painful sense of his inability to discharge the duties of both offices (in point of income united), he were induced to resign, he would be exposed to pecuniary difficulties in the decline of life, when he would be less able to bear such privation. Fully admitting the desirableness of making some provision for the diocesan inspector of schools, the Dean and Chapter venture to suggest that a sufficient salary may be fairly obtained without making the inspector a canon; for a portion of the proceeds of two canonries already suspended, and of the decanal and prebendal estates in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, may in all fairness and propriety be applied to the purpose.

III.—Ecclesiastical Discipline.

It is admitted that the office of archdeacon is in general poorly endowed, and that his duties are onerous, and attended with considerable expense in travelling and holding his visitations, in contributions to the erecting of churches, schools, &c. &c. The Dean and Chapter therefore suggest that a canonry may with advantage be annexed to an archdeaconry.

They are also ready to render any assistance to the bishop in council, or in any other way in which he may wish for or require their co-operation.

They also venture to suggest, that the authority and superintendence of the dean, which are at present almost entirely limited to the precincts of the cathedral church, may with advantage be extended, and that the office of dean may be rendered more efficient by

empowering him, as a suffragan, to assist the bishop in the administration of his diocese. It is also thought, that if a theological college were to be permanently established at Wells, in connexion with the capitular body, by the annexation of a canonry to the office of principal, the general superintendence of the studies and discipline of the students should be committed to the dean; the bishop himself being the visitor of the college.

IV.—Erection of New Sees, &c. &c.

However desirable the increase of the episcopate may be in other parts of the kingdom, it is not deemed requisite in the diocese of Bath and Wells. This diocese comprehending only the county of Somerset can well be administered by one person, provided he be in a sound state of body and mind, and will avail himself of the aid of the three archdeacons attached to the see.

In offering respectfully the above-mentioned suggestions to the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Dean and Chapter of Wells abstain from proposing any further appropriation of the canonries, under a strong and deep conviction that means should be left to the bishop, subject to certain restrictions, to select meritorious members from the body of prebendaries, and to reward with a canonry a description of men to whom such a position in the church seems peculiarly fitted; viz., the man who has devoted his talents and his time to the pursuits of learning, but from his recluse and literary habits is less qualified for the active employments of a parish; or, the man who after a long and faithful discharge of parochial duties needs repose in his declining years. For either of these persons a canonry in a cathedral church affords a most suitable retreat. And there seems no better mode of attaining that desirable object of training up a learned clergy than by holding out as rewards the situations of dignity and comparative leisure for the cultivation of literature which a cathedral church affords, and which it would therefore be unwise to lessen or withdraw.

R. Jenkyns,
Deanery, Wells, May 9, 1853. Dean.

Answers from Bishops, Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners, and Chapters, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

The following CIRCULAR respecting the MANAGEMENT OF CAPITULAR ESTATES was addressed to the several Bishops and Chapters, and to the Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners.

Cathedral Commission,
1, Parliament Street, Whitehall, London, 10th August 1853.

MY LORD,

I AM desired by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches and matters connected therewith, to forward to your Lordship a copy of the commission under which they are acting, and to request your Lordship's attention more especially to one branch of this enquiry, viz. the management of the capitular property, and the distribution of surplus revenue which may be expected under an improved system.

By the cathedral charters and statutes the dean and chapter are incorporated and endowed with certain property, the management of which is vested in them, and all alienation of estates is absolutely prohibited.

By the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., the chapter is bound to pay to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the income of suspended canonries, and in certain cases a portion of the income of canonries not suspended, but the management of property and the administration of revenue remain as before.

By the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., the chapter is allowed to sell the reversion of estates to the lessees to enfranchise copyholds, and to purchase the remainder of existing leases, subject to the approval of the Estates Commissioners, with this proviso, that in case it should appear to the Estates Commissioners that by any such transaction the income of any member of the cathedral church would be increased, such payment should be made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as the Estates Commissioners may think proper, and the converse in case of diminution of income.

This Act having been limited in duration to three years from the end of the Session 1851, will expire in the course of the year 1854.

By recent arrangements, based on the ground of a clause in the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, the chapters of York and Carlisle have transferred the whole of their property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in consideration of certain present payments, and of a fixed annual sum of money, until real estates shall have been conveyed to the chapters sufficient to secure to them an equal amount of annual income.

By the Act of this Session 16 & 17 Vict. c. 35, it is provided that none of the property so transferred shall be applied to the purposes of the common fund until the Cathedral Commissioners shall have had sufficient time to make their report.

The Cathedral Commissioners are therefore desirous of forming their opinion on this subject with as little delay as possible.

Various suggestions have been made to the Commissioners by different chapters, which are here embodied for your Lordship's consideration.

1. That the dean and canons, and all the members of the cathedral body should receive fixed annual incomes, with due provision against depreciation.
2. That adequate and regular allowances should be made for the fabric, the choir, the schools, and other parts of the cathedral establishment, with a reservation in case of extraordinary emergencies.
3. That the bishops, the dean, and resident canons, the archdeacons, and two or three lay members of the church resident within the diocese, should form a Board for the management of capitular property.
4. That this diocesan board should have the same powers of enfranchising leasehold property, and of purchasing leases which are possessed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with regard to the estates vested or to be vested in them.
5. That, if necessary, the capitular property should be vested for a time in some central body of Commissioners appointed for this special purpose.
6. That all proceedings of the diocesan board should be subject to the control of some central authority.
7. That after payment of all stipends and expenses, and of the sums due to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on account of suspended canonries, &c. the surplus should form a fund for diocesan purposes, such as the augmentation of small benefices, endowment of new churches, providing spiritual aid in cases of temporary need, affording retiring pensions, and other works of a similar nature.
8. That all the accounts of each year should be presented at an annual diocesan meeting, and published for general circulation.

It is thought by those chapters who have made the above suggestions,—

That such a plan, combining the local agency of diocesan boards with the control of a central authority, will afford a sure guarantee for economical and effective management of, capitular property.

That it will tend to provide for the general welfare of the Church, and, at the same time preserve to the chapter their just rights and means of usefulness.

That it will enable them to afford relief in many cases which can scarcely be met by any fixed general regulations.

That it will tend to allay those feelings of jealousy and variance which must inevitably arise as long as the claims of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon the capitular revenues are not sufficiently defined.

That it will be the means of calling forth a larger amount of sympathy and liberality from local sources, and in the body of the Church at large, than has hitherto been produced.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will therefore be thankful for your Lordship's observations and suggestions on the following points:—

1. As to the expediency of associating some lay members of the Church with the chapter of each cathedral, and giving to such laymen authority in the management of the corporate property.
2. As to the expediency of renewing the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., which enable the chapters to enfranchise their leasehold and copyhold estates, and to purchase existing leases.
3. As to the control under which it would be desirable that such transactions should be placed, whether of Her Majesty in Council, or of a Committee of Council appointed for this special purpose, or of the Estates Commissioners as at present, or of some other body.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,
RD. JONES,
Secretary.

ANSWERS from the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of BATH AND WELLS.

REVEREND SIR, Brighton, January 31st, 1854.

WHEN you, as the Secretary of the Church Commission, did me the honour of forwarding the two circulars of June and August in last year, I was too unwell to give the inquiries submitted for my answers the consideration they deserved. Your letter however of the 11th instant having again so urgently called my attention to the subject, I have been induced to examine the several points of inquiry, and although I could have wished to have reduced to something like order the observations that occurred to me during such examination, yet I am satisfied that a subject of such vast importance had better go wholly unanswered than lightly dealt with.

I have therefore, come to the conclusion, that I had better not at this late period attempt any replies, but simply hand in to the Commissioners, through you, the very able Report of the Trustees of the Wells Theological College, forwarded to me the latter end of the last year, showing the satisfactory progress of that most admirable institution, founded by my predecessor Bishop Law, and to express my unqualified approbation of its contents, and a sincere hope that arrangements will be made for the establishment of many such in connexion with other cathedrals.

In omitting altogether any observations of my own on the other important points of the papers, I cannot but feel that there is little loss to the Church in such omissions, when I know many of my episcopal brethren, so much better qualified for such a task, have written most fully and ably on them.

With a hope that the inquiries will tend to a strengthening of the true Apostolic Church,

beg to subscribe myself,
Your faithful Servant,
R. BATH AND WELLS.

The Reverend R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of CARLISLE, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

REVEREND SIR, Rose Castle, 23d August 1853.

I WILL at once state that I object altogether to the proposals submitted to me in your letter of the 10th instant by the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches. The following are my answers to your three questions:

1. The association of lay members, whose very selection, it is to be remarked, is a serious question, and is not ventured to be defined, in the management and disposal of property which in no way belongs to them, is neither just nor expedient, and appears to me to be more likely to occasion a mischievous dissatisfaction and jealousy than to be promotive of advantage.

2. To assign a power of enfranchising leasehold property and of purchasing leases to a body of which the laity of the county in which the cathedral is situated, or within which the property lies, will be found to offer to leaseholders, or the connections of leaseholders, the power of judging in cases where they are in themselves, or such connexions, interested parties.

3. Until it can be shown that the intention of the legislature, in the control it has given to the Estates Commissioners, has been disappointed, it will be inconsistent with either right feeling or sound policy to remove it from them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
H. CARLISLE.

The Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of EXETER, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

SIR, Bishopstowe, 13th January 1854.

I HAVE this day, and not till this day, received a printed paper, in the form of a circular letter, subscribed by you, under date August 1853. To the three questions proposed in that paper I answer:

1. That I do not think it expedient to associate any lay members of the church with the chapters of the several cathedrals, or to give to such laymen any authority in the management of chapter property.

2. That I think it expedient to renew the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104. enabling the chapter to enfranchise this leasehold and copyhold estate, and to purchase existing leases.

3. That I think it would be desirable to place such transactions under the control of the Estate Commisioners, so far as to make their consent necessary to the completion of any contract of sale or purchase of leasehold or copyhold property.

I am, dear Sir,
Your faithful servant.
H. EXETER.

Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

MY DEAR SIR, Stapleton, 1st September 1853.

THE inquiry contained in your letter of 10th August, sent at the desire of the Cathedral Commissioners, involves considerations of great importance, and particularly that of committing the management of capitular property to newly constituted local boards. This is a project which I never heard discussed, and have not the advantage of any opinions upon it, except my own. All that I can now do, in reply, is to state a few points which ought, I think, to be well considered before the suggested changes are adopted.

1. The idea of committing the management of capitular property to a new board evidently proceeds upon the supposition that it will thereby be made more productive to the church than it is at present. This *may* prove to be the case, but I see no reason to presume such a result. It is not intimated as part of the plan that the board is to be invested with powers of leasing other than those possessed by the chapter. Church revenues are at present received with very small expense compared with other landed property They are, no doubt, much less than the rackrental; but the present system is not unattended with certain advantages; among these it may be mentioned, that the tenants have a continual inducement to sustain and improve the property of the church, and that the church shares, if not immediately yet ultimately and certainly, in the result of all such improvements.

2. At present it is generally found that one or two members of each chapter (particularly the dean) take constant interest in the management of the property. They are actuated in some degree, no doubt, by motives of self-interest, as well as by a wish to serve and oblige their brethren, but above all by the desire of better sustaining and improving the noble cathedrals and precincts committed to their charge. Now all these motives will be taken away at once by the proposed scheme, which will give to each a fixed stipend, and will allot annual sums for the fabric, for the schools, and other establishments. The dean and canons will have no interest in the business beyond that which they will have in common with of other members of the board.

3. A prominent advantage stated by the advocates of the new scheme is, that it will "afford a sure guarantee for the *economical* management of the capitular property." To this hope of greater economy I must respectfully demur; it is not commonly found that people are more careful in disposing of the property of others than of that in which they have a personal interest. In some cases greater economy might and ought to be observed, but the present system of management is, generally speaking, an economical one; while that of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has proved enormously expensive, particularly in the items of solicitors, surveyors, architects, and agents. In most cathedrals, the chapter clerk is a solicitor; being necessarily conversant with questions of capitular property, his advice is ordinarily sufficient for occasions which arise; and he, being paid by a fixed salary, with the advantage of drawing leases, has no interest in involving his employers in

litigation, but the contrary. Having myself witnessed the working of the two different plans,—in a chapter where the chapter clerk is a solicitor, and in one where the legal functions are in other hands,—I can state that the result of the former mode is by far the least expensive. Solicitors bills may be swelled to almost any amount, with little practical advantage, except to themselves.

4. In regard to "the claims of the Ecclesiastical Commission on the capitular revenues," they are already, to my apprehension, sufficiently and clearly defined. In reply to the three specific questions with which your letter concludes, I would observe,

First, It is not said whether the laymen whom it is proposed to associate in the management of the church property are to be paid or unpaid commissioners; in neither case am I prepared to approve the suggestion. If they are to be salaried, it may be foreseen that in a short time they will have the main business to themselves: if not, they must be chosen from country gentlemen, or others practically acquainted with the management of property, and in the possession of independence and leisure. Many of these, in every county, are themselves either lessees of the church or connected with lessees, whose interests must be deeply involved in the contemplated transactions. The appointment of individuals so circumstanced would, of course, be avoided; but it will, I think, be found that this class of proprietors sympathizes rather with the lessees than with the dignitaries of the church.

Secondly. There seems no objection to the renewal of the provisions of the Act mentioned.

Thirdly. I really do not see any particular reason for selecting as a controlling power one of the specified authorities in preference to another, except that the Estates Commissioners are most conversant with the kind of questions likely to be submitted, and that their sanction does not appear to involve any additional expense.

In conclusion, I beg leave to assure the Cathedral Commissioners that I am by no means averse to improvement in the monagement of the property in question, but that in the proposed scheme I do not see my way. I cannot help thinking that it partly arises upon an opinion that property ought not to be left to the disposal of church dignitaries, as savouring too much of secular employment. But it is an error to suppose that deans and canons devote an undue portion of their time or their thoughts to such matters; they are never occupied as clerks, or surveyors, or accountants. Regularity and vigilance is all that is required on their part; and this attention does not cost them many hours in the course of the year, nor interfere with more appropriate duties.

I concur sincerely in the desire that a portion of the cathedral revenues could be made available for the purposes indicated in your letter, but I cannot be sanguine in looking for such a result from the proposed alteration. I rather apprehend that the revenues under the new management will be found in practice not greater than the various stipends and the support of the fabric will require.

I have the honour to be,
My dear Sir,
Your faithful servant,
J. H. Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. Richard Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

Bishop's Court, Llandaff, Sept. 21, 1853.

The only grounds upon which "the expediency of associating some lay members of the church with the chapter of each cathedral, and giving to such laymen authority in the management of the corporate property," can be urged, appear to me to be the two following:—

1. That the attention requisite for the proper management of the property must occupy too much of the time, and therefore interfere with the spiritual duties, of the members of the chapter.

2. That the property is not likely to be so well managed by the chapter itself as by a board so constituted.

With respect to the first of these, the chapter of Llandaff is so poorly endowed that no fear need be entertained of its members being overburthened with secular cares by the management of their estates. The annual meeting at Petertide suffices for the transaction of their ordinary business. With regard to other cathedrals I have no experience or information; but where there is an efficient chapter clerk I should not suppose that any evil of the nature suggested need arise from the supervision of their property in any instance.

As respects the second point, I believe that chapter property has generally been let upon terms advantageous to the tenant, and has produced a less income to its owners than it would have done if it had been in other hands. Possibly the church might be exposed to less reproach, supposing the utmost value of the property to be exacted, if certain lay members, having no personal interest in it, were known to be associated with the chapter in the management of it. This, however, is questionable; it would still be regarded

as church property, and whatever odium might be incurred, the church would most probably have to bear it.

Moreover, it is not to be taken for granted that the associated lay members would always act from the high and disinterested motives which alone could give any value to their co-operation. In the present age, when the desire to improve our ancient institutions pervades all classes, when public opinion exercises an important influence, and the church is strong in the affections of the people, there is no doubt that many laymen would be found to undertake the office with a conscientious desire to do their duty, and so to manage the property as to make it conducive in the highest degree to the welfare of the community. But it is very easy to conceive of a different state of things, when religious feeling may not be so general nor public spirit so prevalent as it is at present. We may imagine these lay members to be connected by various social ties with the holders of the property, and the influence which they would possess in the disposal of it, made use of for purposes inconsistent with a faithful administration of their trust. It is impossible to exclude the supposition of such a contingency in weighing the good and evil that may result from the plan proposed. The interests of the members of the chapter must be in favour of the improvement of the property, and by the employment of proper agency they may always secure it without the intervention of any other party. The interests of the associated members of the board might be in the other direction. We must not shut our eyes to the consequences that might follow should that be the case.

The supposition necessarily implied in the measure proposed, viz., that for some reasons or other members of chapter are not the proper persons to manage their own estates, seems to me inconsistent with the respect that is their due, and the measure itself calculated to lessen their weight and influence.

For these reasons I could not recommend the adoption of the plan suggested in the question.

Question 2.—I have had no opportunity of acquainting myself with the operation of the Act alluded to, and am therefore unable to express an opinion.

Question 3.—Inasmuch as the Estates Commissioners are already constituted into a board for the management of church property, and must have had considerable experience, I should think it desirable that the transactions referred to should be placed under their control, rather than to adopt any new machinery for the purpose.

A. Llandaff.

Answers from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Manchester, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

1. There is little doubt that the association of some lay members of the Church with the chapters of each cathedral, giving to such laymen authority in the management of the corporate property, would be a most popular and judicious measure. It would much tend to inspire more general confidence in the management, would relieve the clergy from much odium, and release them in part from duties for which, by education and experience, they are generally less fitted, and can only become qualified by inquiries and practices not well suited to their profession.

2. The right course as to renewing the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, c. 105, must be pointed out by some one conversant with the pecuniary details and management of chapter property, which I am not. On some careful inquiry into the subject, I am convinced great injustice has been done, and more will, if the Act be renewed as it now stands, in case of lands belonging to rectories held by Ecclesiastical Corporations, where the proceeds are placed at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Corporation selling, if care be not taken, (as in the case of tithe rentcharges in the first section of the Act,) that the vicarage or other benefices with cure of souls of the places to which such rectory belongs, are augmented or numerically increased, as may be required. This will affect many places in this diocese.

The above of course does not apply to lay fees, in which, since the Act 31 Henry VIII., the ordinary cannot interfere. But a doubt seems to exist as to cases where the impropriator, or more technically appropriator, is a spiritual person.

The case is one for lawyers, who will soon correct any error I may have fallen into. But I would with deference refer to Bishop Gibson, Codex, vol. ii., p. 721-723; Salkeld's Reports, vol. iii. p. 377; and Sir George Croke's Reports; 16 Jacobi 1, in B. R., p. 515 et seq.; also Kennet's Case of Impropriation, p. 52, et alib, with the King's Letter on Augmentations in Bishop Gibson, and Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, p. 87, ed Phillimore. I may add, that in an abstract of a lease of rectory land in 1790, the bishop (also rector) appears to have augmented the vicarage to £36 annual payment, which in 1724, or about that time (according to Bishop Gastrell,) was £10, as it is stated to be in the Valor Ecclesiasticus. This, however, seems to have been in consideration of the increased value of the small tithes.

3. On the question as to under whose control such transactions shall be placed, I have not sufficient experience in the working of them to give an opinion.

J. P. Manchester.

ANSWER from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ROCHESTER, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

DEAR SIR, Danbury Palace, 25th August 1853.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving the circular letter which you transmitted to me by direction of the Capitular Commissioners.

I beg to decline being a party concerned in offering any suggestions for the further confiscation of the property attached to our cathedrals, or for its alienation from the purposes for which it was originally designed.

I remain,
Your faithful servant,
G. ROCHESTER.

ANSWERS from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of SALISBURY, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

SIR, Salisbury, 16th August 1853.

IN reply to the letter which I have received from you, on the part of the Cathedral Commissioners, on the subject of the management of the capitular property, I will content myself, without going more fully into the subject, with putting down briefly some considerations which lead me to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to adopt the suggested plan of management by a diocesan board.

I assume that it is admitted that whatever interest in the property of the chapters was conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. must remain undisturbed, and also that whatever additional funds may be derived from a better administration of the chapter property must be appropriated according to some legislative provision. It is obvious that it is only on this condition that any modification can be looked for of the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., which practically transfer all such increased receipts to the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It appears to me most important for the success of those objects which the Capitular Commission was instituted to promote, that powers such as those given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104. should be continued, but that the additional means thereby obtained from chapter property should be applied to objects more or less immediately connected with the capitular bodies.

These considerations bring with them as a necessary consequence the conclusion that the members of the chapters should have fixed incomes, or nearly so, which is, indeed, on other grounds obviously necessary, if other preferment is not to be held together with that in cathedrals.

The practical question then appears to me to be, in what manner is it most likely that you will be able to obtain powers for improvement of the property, and the application of the proceeds arising from such improvements to capitular purposes?

I think it highly improbable that the legislature would sanction the plan of diocesan boards.

The lay members, in the addition of whom the difference between such a scheme and that of the present chapters would principally consist, must of course be unpaid.

By whom are they to be appointed?

If by the chapters themselves, or by the bishop, they would be looked upon as a mere honorary addition, as a concession to public feeling, but not carrying any real weight of authority, nor giving any sufficient security as to the management of the property.

If by the Crown, it would be a most cumbrous appointment of unpaid Estates Commissioners in every diocese to do that which it would be said would be better done by a single body.

And it would be very difficult to find persons who would really take the trouble required, and whom it would be desirable to place in such a capacity.

On these and other grounds it seems to me unlikely that such a recommendation, if made, would obtain the assent of the legislature.

But even if it were adopted, I do not think that such a plan would act satisfactorily for the proposed purpose.

The case might be different if it were merely a question of the ordinary management of property in a regular course. But we are now contemplating a great change of management by means of sales and purchases, with a view of getting the property out of a less productive into a more productive state.

Such an operation as this is only likely to be carried on with success in a wide area.

The property of one of the smaller chapters, such, for instance, as this of Salisbury, does not offer the means by which advantage can be taken of opportunities. There may be a purchase which is very desirable, but the chapter, or the supposed diocesan board, have not got the money to make it with, not having effected sales. It is desirable in another case not to renew, but they cannot afford the present sacrifice. In fact the smaller chapters could only carry on such a scheme as is suggested by *the aid of some central body with large powers and funds.*

With chapters such as those of Durham and Westminster this difficulty would not be felt in the like manner; but an objection of another kind arises in respect of these bodies, viz.,

that incident to the management of such very large estates remaining in bodies whose interest in them will be so small. I cannot contemplate the management of the property of the chapter of Durham, such as that property now is, remaining with the chapter or a diocesan board when the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. shall have come into full effect, and thereby so very large a part of the proceeds shall belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

These are some of the grounds on which it appears to me that it would be best for the whole of the property of the different chapters to be vested temporarily in a central commission especially constituted for this purpose, with the view of bringing all the property into a more productive state, and then restoring to each chapter that which will represent the interest it has in its present property, and the improved value which has been acquired for it, the application of this to the designed purposes being at the same time secured by a detailed scheme.

I remain, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
E. SARUM.

Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of WORCESTER, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

Hartlebury Castle, near Stourport,
22d August 1853.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE received your letter dated the 10th instant containing certain queries to which you request my answers for the information of the Capitular Commission. The first of these queries is the following:—

1. As to the expediency of associating some lay members of the church with the chapter of each cathedral, and giving to such laymen authority in the management of the corporate property.

I have no hesitation in replying to this query in the negative. Such an association of lay members of the church with the chapter in the management of *their* property would imply a suspicion of their mismanagement, which I believe not to be warranted in the case of any chapter, and I am sure is entirely unfounded as regards the chapter of Worcester. Besides, could it be expected that these lay members of the church should devote their time to the management of property in which they have no interest without remuneration, and if they are to be remunerated out of what fund could such remuneration be taken? Would it be fair to take it out of the property belonging to the chapter, and thus to make them pay for services which, so far from being required by them, they would consider intrusive and impertinent? Of course I can only speak in reference to the chapter of Worcester, but I have not the slightest doubt that the property belonging to that chapter is managed with the utmost economy and discretion, and I should be very sorry to see an element of discord and confusion introduced by the association of lay members of the church, and giving them authority in the management of the corporate property.

To proceed to the second query, viz.:—

2. As to the expediency of renewing the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., which enable the chapters to enfranchise their leasehold and copyhold estates, and to purchase existing leases.

I think it very desirable that the Act therein referred to should be renewed. It is most desirable both for chapters and their lessees that the former should possess the power of enfranchising their leasehold and copyhold estates and of purchasing existing leases, and as the exercise of such powers will be always under proper control I cannot conceive what possible objection there can be to the renewal of them.

With regard to the third query:—

3. As to the control under which it would be desirable that such transactions should be placed, whether of Her Majesty in Council, or of a Committee of Council appointed for this special purpose, or of the Estates Commissioners as at present, or of some other body.

I strongly recommend that such control should remain where it now rests with the Estates Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Such details as the proper terms on which a certain estate should be enfranchised or a lease purchased would be foreign to the usual functions of Her Majesty in Council, nor is it likely that such details would be so well considered by a Committee of Council appointed for that special purpose as by the Estates Commissioners, whose attention has now been for some time directed to such subjects, and who deservedly stand so high in public estimation for their integrity and capacity for business.

I am, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. WORCESTER.

The Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners to the Circular respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, 5, Whitehall Place, 19th August 1853.

I AM directed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and also by the Church Estates Commissioners, to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's communication, dated the 10th instant, and to acquaint you that they have every disposition to afford to the Cathedral Commissioners all the assistance in their power; and they regret, therefore, that they do not consider themselves at liberty to offer an opinion on the points submitted to them by you.

Appointed, as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Church Estates Commissioners have been, to give effect to the several parliamentary enactments, the object of which is, by a better administration of ecclesiastical property, to afford a relief to spiritual destitution in populous parishes, they have confined themselves to the discharge of that important duty; and do not consider it within their province to express an opinion upon the propriety of introducing those extensive alterations of the existing law, which the inquiries made by you indicate, as being under the consideration of the Cathedral Commissioners.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES J. CHALK, Secretary.

The Cathedral Commissioners.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of CANTERBURY, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and matters connected therewith.

THE Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have given their most careful consideration to the letter of August last, addressed to the Dean by the secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

They observe, that while Her Majesty's Commissioners particularly invite their observations and suggestions on certain specific questions, three in number, with which the letter concludes, the Secretary was at the same time desired to forward a copy of the commission under which Her Majesty's Commissioners are acting, and "to request the attention of the Dean and Chapter more especially to one branch of" their "inquiry; viz. the management of the capitular property, and the distribution of surplus revenue which may be expected under an improved system." Her Majesty's Commissioners have been pleased further to communicate to the Dean and Chapter "various suggestions which have been made to the Commissioners by different chapters," and which the Commissioners state they have "embodied" in their letter for the "consideration" of the Dean and Chapter.

1. With regard to "*the management of the capitular property*," the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury believe that there is much misapprehension at present prevailing, as to the manner in which the property of cathedral bodies generally has been managed. They beg to submit that, in their own case at least, there is no ground for alleging that they are incompetent to manage their estates, or for suggesting that they do not make as much, or nearly as much, as is possible under the present system of leasing. They feel warranted in stating generally, that they have not neglected opportunities of getting rid of leases for lives, or the enforcing just and equitable fines on leases for terms of years. Leases for lives, which might have been renewed, and new lives put in, on payment of large fines, have been allowed to run out. In the course of the last twelve months two such leases, of very considerable value, have fallen in, (no fine having been taken in the one case for upwards of forty, and in the other for fifty years,) and leases have now been granted for terms of twenty-one years. To so great an extent, indeed, has this been adopted, that the Dean and Chapter have at the present time only six life leases, and only two of these of any considerable value. And as regards leases for years, the Dean and Chapter believe that the full value of every estate is now ascertained previously to the calculation of the fine for renewal; and that the rate of fine now adopted (two years net value on the expiration of seven years out of twenty-one) is as high as, generally speaking, can be demanded of the lessees, without imminent risk of their declining to renew.

The Dean and Chapter have, moreover, evinced the utmost readiness to give effect to the provisions of the recent Act for the buying up of leases and the sale of reversions, bringing thereby a considerable amount of property out of the former leasehold tenure; and further, they are prepared to entertain the question how far the ancient reserved rents might be increased, diminishing the customary fines.

If, however, the Chapter were now required to refuse the renewal of leases absolutely, or except on such terms as the lessees would (whether universally or partially) decline, or, in consideration of higher annual rents, to reduce the amount of fines, it is obvious that

not only would injury arise to the vested interests of the present members of the corporate body, whose income depends mainly on the annual receipt of fines, but also to the proceeds of the six vacant stalls, payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and further, there might be a difficulty even in supplying the current expenditure of the whole cathedral establishment, for which at present the annual income is not sufficient, irrespective of fines.

Should, however, the renewal system be considered so detrimental to the annual revenue to be derived from church property that it should be deemed necessary to discontinue that system, or in any way to diminish the income now realized under it, with a view to future improvements, the Dean and Chapter take for granted that some provision would be made, by conferring powers of borrowing, or by other means, for supplying the temporary deficiency which would arise from the change; and in case such arrangements were made, the Dean and Chapter would be perfectly willing, and, they venture to submit, fully competent, to carry into effect any better system that might be proposed. It would be necessary in this case, that some general rules should be laid down for the guidance of chapters, as to the extent to which any new system should be carried, and the limit to which in consequence the provisional fund should be burdened. It may not be out of place here to suggest, that the interest, or annual produce, of monies paid to the Church Estates Commissioners for the enfranchisement of leasehold property, whether invested in the purchase of stock or of real estates, might supply funds to make up any deficiency in the accustomed amount of fines, until the increased reserved rents shall have become payable.

In regard, generally, to the question of management, the Chapter would venture to express their doubts whether, except as regards estates which from their locality may be peculiarly convenient for letting at rackrent, the granting renewable leases for twenty-one years, with a reservation of rent equal perhaps to one half, or some such proportion of the annual value, may not be found to realize, on the whole, greater advantages than any other mode of dealing with capitular estates.

2. With regard, in the next place, to "*distribution of surplus revenue* which may be expected under an improved system."

On this very important subject the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury must confess that, whatever practical objections they entertain to certain schemes which have been proposed, and which Her Majesty's Commissioners have been pleased to communicate to them for their consideration, they participate fully in the feelings which have led to those propositions. In regard to the *distribution* of revenue so acquired, it is undoubtedly most important to harmonize satisfactorily *local* claims with those of the church *at large*, and to take especial care that, in extending the benefits of her ancient endowments to objects and places the most remote from the sources whence they are derived, those sources themselves be not meanwhile left dry, and the places and objects nearest to them be after all the most scantily supplied, to the injury and reproach of the church. It is a principle embodied generally in the statutes of cathedrals of the new foundation, "that offices of "piety of every kind may be abundantly diffused *from thence into all the neighbouring* "*places far and wide* (*illinc exuberanter in omnia vicina loca longè latèque dimanent*) to the "glory of Almighty God, and to the general advantage and happiness of the King's "subjects." And the distribution of the eleemosynary fund established by one of the statutes of Canterbury (Stat. 38.), was to be made partly to objects of charity in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral, and partly in the parishes of which the Dean and Chapter held the great tithes, under this feeling (as expressed in the statute) "ne hinc videantur omnia metere, et nihil seminare." These principles, reasonable and religious in themselves, the Dean and Chapter feel very strongly, ought to be carefully kept in view, and systematically acted upon, in "the distribution of surplus revenue which may be expected under an improved system," particularly when the property to be dealt with is derived from tithe.

In the recommendation of the former Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Established Church in England and Wales, touching the cathedral and collegiate churches therein, as referred to in the new Commission, communicated by Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Chapter, the special object in view was the "making better provision for "the cure of souls in populous districts where such assistance was more immediately "required." The proceeds of six suspended canonries are the contribution, now, of the cathedral of Canterbury to the general fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England towards this object, being six fourteenths of the whole divisible income, or nearly one fourth part of the entire annual revenue of the cathedral, and amounting on an average to above 5,000*l.* a year. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury are not aware of more than one grant having been made out of the Commissioners' general fund to any parish immediately connected with the property of the Dean and Chapter; and, amidst the numerous applications awaiting relief from the Commissioners, the Dean and Chapter have no expectation that, out of that general fund, any parish or place having special claims upon this cathedral is likely within a reasonable time to obtain assistance. When, therefore, a new Commission has been issued by Her Majesty, on the express ground "that the said cathedral and collegiate "churches may be rendered more available for promoting *the high and holy purposes for* "*which they were founded*, and for further extending the efficiency and usefulness of the "established church," the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury are anxious to avail them-

selves of the opportunity now offered them of expressing their earnest hope, that, if the revenues of the cathedral and collegiate churches are to be made more available for these purposes, the parishes and places which have the strongest claims upon them may not be the last to be cared for, to the great injury of the Established Church, and the serious diminution of her efficiency and usefulness. And with more especial earnestness would they plead, when they find in the terms of the Commission emphatic and repeated mention made of "the purposes for which such cathedral and collegiate churches were originally founded," that it be a primary matter of concern, that the immediate and distinctive objects which were in view in those foundations should be duly and fully provided for. As one of the objects specified in the Commission is that of "religious education," the Dean and Chapter would refer particularly to the grammar school, as forming an important part of the cathedral establishment. In regard to their own "King's School," which, they have the satisfaction of believing is effectually fulfilling, in the way best suited to the present times, the object of its original foundation, the Dean and Chapter would at the same time observe, that there are plans now before them which they would be glad to take into consideration if increased means were available for such a purpose. They would, therefore, respectfully urge, that, out of the improvements of cathedral property which may be derived from the adoption of well-considered plans of management, primary regard may be had to the important object of maintaining and improving schools of religious and useful learning in connexion with the cathedral establishments, as well as of supplying spiritual wants, and promoting works of piety and charity, in places in which the corporate property is situate, or where the position of the cathedral body gives rise to special claims on its augmented revenues.

The Dean and Chapter would observe, in connexion with this subject of the distribution of surplus revenue, that by the Act of 1840 (3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 49.) it was expressly provided that nothing therein contained should "be construed to affect the right of any "Chapter, according to the statutes or customs of such chapters in force at the passing of "this Act, to make due provision out of the divisible corporate revenues," not only "for the maintenance of the fabric," but also for "the support of the grammar school, if any, and all other necessary and proper expenditure." They apprehend, however, that while no question would rightly occur under this provision, in regard to statutable or customary expenditure upon any part of the cathedral establishment as then recognized, the case would not be precisely the same with reference to objects of revived interest or new development, however strictly in accordance with the specific purposes of cathedral foundations.

As respects customary donations from chapter funds for spiritual and eleemosynary uses, if it is thought necessary that some general rules should be agreed upon between the several chapters and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as interested in the proceeds of suspended stalls, the Dean and Chapter have good reason to think that no difficulty would be found in establishing such rules in cordial communication with the Commissioners. They would, however, suggest with regard to the application either of the ordinary revenues or of the surplus arising from improved management, that if any doubt or differences should arise as to what is or is not necessary or proper expenditure according to the statutes and customs of the cathedral; to the framing of general rules in regard to donations to spiritual and eleemosynary objects, or the disposal of surplus revenue; or in the event of any difficulty as to the application or construction of such general rules; such question should be referred to the visitor, being himself ex officio one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as well as, according to the cathedral statutes and, consequently, by the law of the land, the duly constituted authority in such cases. Thus general rules for the *management of capitular property* would be arranged with the *Church Estates Commissioners*, subject to such appeal as may be approved, and general rules for *disposal of surplus revenue* would be agreed upon with the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, subject to appeal to the visitor.

Thus much the Dean and Chapter beg respectfully to submit to Her Majesty's Commissioners as the result of the careful consideration they have given, as desired by the Commissioners, to that branch of their inquiry which has respect to "the management of the "capitular property and the distribution of surplus revenue which may be expected under "an improved system."

II. The Dean and Chapter now proceed to notice the several suggestions embodied for their consideration in the letter of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

1, 2. And first with regard to the propositions "that the dean and canons and all the "members of the cathedral body should receive fixed annual incomes, with due provision "against depreciation," and "that adequate and regular allowances should be made for "the fabric, the choir, the schools, and other parts of the cathedral establishment, with a "reservation in case of extraordinary emergencies."

The Dean and Chapter are not insensible to the advantages which members of capitular bodies would derive from fixed instead of fluctuating incomes, nor to the reasons which may be adduced in favour of arrangements designed to secure to the several parts of these establishments their due share of regard. But they think it is not desirable that the Dean and Chapter should be precluded from the power of considering, from time to time, the requirements of this or that part of the establishment, as circumstances may arise, and from making such augmentations out of their divisible revenues as may seem to them to be called for. The Dean and Chapter have, for instance, within the last few years largely

increased, and, in their opinion, very beneficially, the payments to their *choir*, and would have regarded it as a subject of great regret if, by any fixed limitation of allowances, they had been prevented from doing so. They have also within the last year contributed, to some amount, to the building of a new school-room for the King's *School* of the cathedral foundation; and they have also made additions to the stipends of the masters which, with the present requirements of the school, demanded augmentation. They mention these only as *instances* coming under the respective heads of the "choir" and the "schools;" and similar instances might be given in respect of other parts of the establishment. Upon the "fabric" there has been a constant outlay, though varying in amount from year to year, for the last thirty years in repair and restoration. And while they hold it to be highly desirable, in regard to the "due provision" to be made (in the words of the Act already cited) "out of the divisible corporate revenues, for the maintenance of the fabric, "the support of the grammar school, if any, and all other necessary and proper expen- "diture," that a certain range and room for discretion should be allowed, they think it is a matter of great doubt whether fixed annual incomes to the members of the capitular body would not take away a security which at present exists, that due attention will be given to the management of the property, and also that no unnecessary or improper expenditure will be incurred. The Dean and Chapter trust that, whether they had a personal interest or not in the amount of annual income and expenditure, they should be found faithful stewards of the trust committed to them; but, looking at the question on general principles, they do not think it reasonable to calculate on the same care being taken by persons altogether uninterested in the financial condition of the cathedral. They do not dwell upon the difficulty which might be found in securing "adequate provision against depreciation." The experience of past times, in regard to the effects of assigning fixed money payments sufficiently indicates the necessity of providing effectually against it.

3, 4. It is further suggested "that the bishop, the dean, and resident canons, the archdeacons, and two or three lay members of the church, resident within the diocese, should form a Board for the management of the capitular property;" (6.) "subject to the control of some central authority;" such Board to have, moreover, (7.) the disposal of surplus revenue, after payment of all stipends and expenses, and of the sums due to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of suspended canonries, &c.

The principal point to be considered in this suggestion is the association of a certain number of laymen with the Chapter of each cathedral, and the giving them authority in the management of the corporate property. As regards the archdeacons of the diocese, they are already, at Canterbury, members *ex officio* of the capitular body; the canonries annexed to the two archdeaconries under the Act of 1840 forming their endowment. And as respects the diocesan, it appears to the Dean and Chapter that his constitutional position and authority are more fitly recognized by leaving him the free exercise of the visitatorial power, and making him the ultimate judge, in regard to questions as to the application of cathedral revenues, than in assigning him a place as a member of the Diocesan Board.

With reference, however, to the suggestion of the association of laymen of the diocese with the Chapter of the cathedral for the formation of such a Board, the Dean and Chapter are decidedly of opinion, that there is neither any necessity for such an arrangement, nor any advantage reasonably to be expected therefrom. They apprehend, that if the lay members of the Board were liable to be outvoted, they would become powerless, and would soon cease to take an interest in, or attend to a business in which they would have no influence. If, on the other hand, the lay members were, by their numbers, or by superior authority, to be paramount to the members of the chapter, it would cease to be an association of two parties; and the management of the capitular property would be taken out of the hands of those to whom it has been committed. There would not only be great inconvenience in the organization of such a body for the transaction of business, even if the persons best qualified were able and willing to undertake the work, but further it would be almost impossible to obtain the assistance of laymen of the diocese, whose position or connexions would not seriously embarrass them, by exposing them to the suspicion of liability to undue influence from personal or local considerations, in questions affecting the management of the property, as well as in regard to contending claims on the surplus available for distribution. But still further, the Dean and Chapter would object, on principle, to a proposal which would destroy the character of the cathedral chapter as a capitular body, intrusted by the founders and benefactors of the cathedral, and by the constitution of the country, with the privileges as well as the responsibilities attaching to their tenure of the church estates. The same injurious result would, in the opinion of the Dean and Chapter, be only more effectually accomplished by such a proposition as (5.) that "the capitular property should be vested for a time in some central body of Commissioners appointed for this special purpose."

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have thought it due to Her Majesty's Commissioners, as well as to their own cathedral, and to the great importance of the subject, to lay before Her Majesty's Commissioners thus fully, responding gladly to the invitation addressed to them, their observations on the general heads of inquiry brought before them, and the several propositions which have been made by other chapters in regard thereto.

With reference, therefore, finally to the questions proposed at the conclusion of the Commissioners' letter the Dean and Chapter reply,—

1st. That they do not think it expedient to associate any lay members of the church with the chapter of each cathedral, giving them authority in the management of the corporate property.

2d. That they think it expedient to renew the powers given by the Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 104, which enable the chapters to enfranchise their leasehold and copyhold estates and to purchase existing leases; the provisions of the Act which relate to the appropriation of increased value being subject to some modification, as suggested above.

3d. That the control under which it would be desirable that such transactions should be placed would be that of the Estates Commissioners, as at present, subject to an appeal, if questions arise, to Her Majesty in Council.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of YORK respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

SIR, Kelston, Bath, 19th August 1853.

HER Majesty's Cathedral Commissioners have requested my opinion on the following points:

1. "As to the expediency of associating some lay member of the church with the chapter "of each cathedral, and giving to such layman authority in the management of the "corporate property."
2. "As to the expediency of renewing the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. "which enable the chapters to enfranchise their leasehold and copyhold estates "and to purchase existing leases."
3. "As to the control under which it would be desirable that such transactions should "be placed, whether of Her Majesty in Council or of a Committee of Council "appointed for this special purpose, or of the Estates Commissioners as at present, "or of any other body."

1. In answer to the first question, I think it inexpedient to introduce a lay member of the church into the management of cathedral property. If such layman is to have no personal interest in the produce of such estates he will soon become indifferent as to their improvement or deterioration. If he is to have a share in the produce of such estates he will deprive the church of so much of its present property, which would be unjust.

2. When first the Act of 14 & 15 Vict. was passed I thought it likely to produce extensive benefit to the chapters and to the public, but experience has shown me that the said Act has been inoperative.

We at York have never had any offer from a lessee for the purchase of a reversion, neither have we ourselves been able to purchase an existing lease.

So much difference of opinion exists respecting the value of church leases that a bargain can seldom be made; and, moreover, when after much correspondence and expensive surveys the whole is liable and almost certain to be set aside by the Estate Commissioners, no parties are willing even to *commence* a negotiation.

I am of opinion, therefore, that to renew the powers of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. without extensive alterations would be useless.

3. With respect to the third query, I do not feel that any dean or chapter is competent to give an opinion; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the parties *most* conversant with all these matters, and from the respectability of the existing body no one can doubt of the justice and knowledge with which they would meet the questions submitted to their decision. It is *not* for us to determine who shall reign over us.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. COCKBURN,
Dean of York.

The Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of ST. PAUL'S, LONDON, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

THE business relating to the property of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's is of a simple nature, and is conducted on the most economical plan.

The several departments are as follows:—

The receipt of rents, which is done by their receiver.

The holding of courts and receipt of copyhold fines, by their steward.

The renewal of leases and all concerns relating to their estates, by their chapter clerk and surveyors.

The woods are managed by a land agent.

The chapter, by the order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, pay over seven twenty-seconds of their net revenues to that corporation; the remainder is divided between the dean and the four canons, in the proportion of two sixths to the dean and one sixth to each canon, the archdeacon of Middlesex receiving one third of the share of the canon whose stall is annexed to the archdeaconry of London.

The income of the dean, limited by Act of Parliament, is 2,000*l.* per annum, and that of each of the incumbents of the four canonries is 1,000*l.*; the proportions of the net revenues allotted to the dean and canons, as settled by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have hitherto produced the limited sums, with slight variations only; should it be necessary to alter the proportions in consequence of the rise or fall of the revenues, the same may readily be re-arranged by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the dean and canons, as occasion may require.

The dean and chapter submit that, as their estates are situate in the city of London and the home counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Herts, and have been constantly improving, and must from their locality continue to improve in value, it would be inexpedient to sell property which is likely to become more productive to the church in future; they, nevertheless, far from objecting to the renewal of the Act of the 13th and 14th Victoria as a general measure, would think it highly expedient, though they are of opinion the powers of facts to their freehold estates should be exercised with the utmost caution and only in special cases, and, as at present, only with the concurrence of the Church Estates Commissioners.

With respect to the management of their estates, they unreservedly declare that they stand in need of no extraneous assistance. They are able, with care and vigilance, to watch over their own concerns; they are not incumbered with the management of any school or other accounts mixed up with their capitular affairs, not even with the expenditure on the fabric; they employ, in the several departments before mentioned, competent agents, who have given them perfect satisfaction as to their ability, zeal, and integrity; and, instead of being desirous of having the assistance of any of the parties referred to by the Cathedral Commissioners, the conviction of the dean and chapter is, that no benefit, in point of larger revenue or otherwise, would be derived thereby, and that any such introduction of strangers in their chapter concerns would be a clog and hindrance to business, and might lead to strife and contention.

It is understood that, with respect to the bishops of those sees the estates of which come under the supervision of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the calculation of fines on the renewal of leases is in all cases, where the amount is above 100*l.*, submitted by the bishops to the Church Estates Commissioners, and that the episcopal accounts are periodically audited by a gentleman authorized by them; the chapter, therefore, submit that if any control over them in the management of their affairs shall be deemed necessary, none better can be suggested than that which has been adopted in respect to bishops; and, as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are in fact co-partners with the chapter, it seems to be a plan perfectly suited to their relative positions.

With regard to other matters referred to in the letter, the chapter have, in returns recently made to questions proposed by the Cathedral Commissioners, given such full answers as to render any further observations superfluous; and they, in conclusion, beg leave to express their sincere conviction that management by new boards or by the introduction of strangers would prove to be highly inconvenient, and cause great additional trouble and expense in agency, legal, and other charges, which would more than swallow up any advantages which could accrue, and leave less disposable surplus for ecclesiastical purposes.

Sealed with the chapter seal, this thirty-first day of August One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

(L. S.)

SUGGESTIONS from the Dean and Chapter of DURHAM, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

Durham, September 30, 1853.

THE Dean and Chapter of Durham have given their best attention to the "various suggestions embodied by the Cathedral Commission for their consideration," in a communication dated August 10. But they are not desirous to make any remarks on the subjects therein referred to, other than those which they had the honour of submitting to the Cathedral Commission in April last, in their answers to the questions of the Commission.

In regard to the "three points" on which the observations of the dean and chapter are subsequently solicited by the Cathedral Commission, the dean and the majority of the chapter have the honour to reply as follows:

1. It might be expedient to associate two or three lay members of the church with the chapter in the management of the corporate property; provided,

(*a*) That such laymen were resident, unpaid, and persons of character and consequence in the diocese: and perhaps it would be best that they should not be members of either house or parliament;

(*b*) That they were appointed not by any local but by some central authority;

(*c*) That their power were limited strictly to the management of the property.

2. It will be expedient to renew, with certain amendments, the permissive Act of 14 & 15 Victoria.

3. But it is suggested that all the details of the several negotiations should be conducted directly between the lessees and the central authority, without any intervention on the

part of the chapters; though it will be proper in the first instance to consult the chapters as to the expediency of negotiating at all in each instance of proposed sale, purchase, or exchange, and, if it be expedient to negotiate, as to which of the three forms the negotiation ought to assume.

And no arrangement should take effect without the consent of the chapter.

It will be most expedient that the central authority should be, as at present, the Estates Commission.

George Waddington,
Dean of Durham.

Answer from the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester in replying to the questions proposed to them by Her Majesty's Cathedral Commissioners, desire to express their gratification at finding that the management of capitular property has, among other subjects, received the attention of the Commissioners.

That the system acted upon in years past is capable of improvement, and that church property should be rendered more available for church uses, is readily admitted. But in seeking to effect an improvement, care unquestionably ought to be taken to preserve inviolate the rights of persons beneficially interested in the property, and every wise and prudent precaution adopted, as regards the application of revenues hereafter to be obtained, that diocesan and local claims shall not be overlooked.

The dean and chapter of Winchester most respectfully, but most decidedly, protest against a proposal which has been made for the wholesale transfer of capitular property into the hands of a Central Board. They can scarcely persuade themselves that a proposal of this nature, manifestly sweeping away rights secured for generations past by the laws of the land, can receive the sanction of the Legislature. It is also their conviction, that, supposing such a measure to be adopted, the expense incurred for the management of the property by a Central Board would considerably defeat the object of those who are desirous of obtaining the largest possible surplus for church uses.

As regards the suggestion which has been made to associate with the capitular bodies other persons for managing the property, there are very grave objections to a scheme of this kind. It might not unfrequently happen that some of the individuals, whose position would point them out as the most fit to be selected, might themselves, as lessees, have an interest adverse to that of the body with whom they were called upon to act, and thus a door would be opened to jealousy and variance instead of to useful co-operation. The dean and chapter of Winchester are quite willing to submit the management of their property to the inspection, but not to the co-ordinate authority, of others who have no community of interests with themselves.

The transactions which have taken place under the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, satisfactorily shew that if increased facility were given by extending and modifying the provisions of the Act, a large increase of funds available for church uses might be expected. At the same time it should be remarked that it is both unfair and impolitic to continue the restriction imposed by the Act on the possible increase of the income of the chapter resulting from the enfranchisement of property. In cases where portions of property have been appropriated for building, the value of the fee is hereby greatly increased; and as it is manifestly unfair that the lessors should be deprived of their proportionate share of such increase, it is not reasonable to expect them to consent to the alienation of such property without obtaining that which on every principle of equity belongs to them.

In providing for the future application of any portion of capitular property which may hereafter accrue from suspended canonries, the claims of the city and diocese in which the cathedral is situated, and the localties from which its revenues are derived, demand consideration. It is most undesirable, therefore, that the whole surplus should be merged into a common fund administered by Commissioners, who cannot have an intimate acquaintance with the particular object to which some portion of the surplus might be usefully applied. The knowledge which the capitular bodies possess of these claims, seems to point them out as the proper and legitimate trustees; and if the bishop of the diocese were associated with them in the trust, and his sanction required to the validity of their acts, there is every reason to expect that the surplus would be judiciously and usefully applied.

The dean and chapter of Winchester desire to return the following answers to the questions of the cathedral commissioners:—

I. That it is not expedient to associate lay-members of the church with the chapter of each cathedral, or to give to laymen authority in the management of the corporate property.

Because it is not consistent with experience to expect that those who have no personal interest in the management of property will pay due attention to it; and because the presence of such persons would be more likely to lead to jealousies and variance than to useful co-operation.

That bishops, who retain the management of their episcopal property, ought not to be burdened with the additional care of that which belongs to chapters; and that it would be a strange inconsistency, after taking from any bishop the care of his own property, on the ground of its interference with his spiritual duties, to lay upon him that of any other corporation.

That there is no sufficient reason for admitting archdeacons, or any others than the dean and chapter, to a share in any such management, which ought to remain as heretofore.

II. That it is expedient to renew and extend the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104, enabling chapters to enfranchise their leasehold and copyhold estates, and to purchase existing leases; but omitting the 8th clause of the said Act, which provides against the increase or decrease of capitular incomes occasioned by the purchase or sale of property. It is also expedient to empower chapters to sell such portions of their property as it may be desirable to do, subject to the approbation of the Church Estates' Commissioners, or others. It is to be expected, the fewer the restrictions on the exchange of property which are allowed to remain, the larger will be the surplus of church property secured for church uses.

III. That it is expedient that the control over all transactions connected with the sale or exchange of church property should be vested, as at present, in the Church Estates' Commissioners, subject to an appeal to the Queen in council.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of WELLS, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

THE Dean and Chapter of Wells have given their attentive consideration to the letter addressed to them by the Secretary of the Cathedral Commission, dated the 10th of August last, and beg to offer the following answers to the three questions therein proposed.

Question 1. As to the expediency of associating some lay members of the church with the chapter of each cathedral, and giving to such laymen authority in the management of the corporate property?

1. The dean and chapter are unable to perceive any advantage, but, on the contrary, they anticipate much difficulty and inconvenience from the proposed plan of admitting laymen, or any who have no personal interest in the business, to the administration and management of their corporate property. They venture, therefore, strongly to deprecate the establishment of a diocesan board, as likely to be injurious in its operation and effects.

Question 2. The expediency of renewing the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., which enable the chapters to enfranchise their leasehold and copyhold estates, and to purchase existing leases?

2. They also think, that it may be expedient to renew, with enlarged powers, the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., in order to enable chapters, if a fitting occasion should occur, and with proper caution, to make better arrangements for the permanent benefit of church property.

Question 3. The control under which it would be desirable that such transactions should be placed, whether of Her Majesty in Council, or of a Committee of Council appointed for the special purpose, or of the Estates Commissioners, as at present, or of some of that body?

3. They are of opinion that, in order to secure the integrity of capitular property, a controlling power should exist, and that this power can no where be more advantageously placed than with the Church Estates Commissioners, a RIGHT OF APPEAL to the Privy Council, or to some other competent authority, being *reserved*.

Deanery, Wells, Oct. 1853.

R. JENKYNS, Dean.

ANSWERS from the Dean of BRISTOL, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

REVEREND SIR, Deanery, Bristol, 18th August 1853.

THE Commissioners have been pleased in their letter of the 10th instant to communicate to the deans certain suggestions made by different chapters, and to request from them their observations on certain specified points.

I must be permitted to include in my answer as to these points some observations on the suggestions of the chapters.

I agree in thinking that the members of the chapters should have fixed incomes assigned to them.

I assume that the principal object with all parties is to obtain from the capitular property, either as it present exists or may be converted into property of a different description, the greatest possible amount of income.

I feel convinced that it will be very soon found, if it is not already discovered, that the greatest possible profit cannot be derived from capitular property so long as the members of the chapters have to derive from it, as best they can, a specified average income. The time will certainly come when fixed incomes will be assigned to them, and surely it will be better for all interests that the arrangement be now made than that fresh legislation should be invited at no distant period by the incompleteness of the present plan.

Next, as to the management of the property, I believe that the capitular estates would e more efficiently managed, or its property be more profitably converted into other property, by a local than by a central board, and I should recommend that the chapters, without any addition whatever, form the several boards for the management of the estates.

I am aware that few persons have any confidence whatever, and I confess I have none, in the proper management permanently of any matter whatever by a board the members of which shall have no personal interest in the result of the management, or shall not be induced to feel themselves responsible for the just discharge of a positive duty by the receipt of a salary, and it may be questioned therefore whether it would be wise to commit the management of the capitular estates to chapters the members of which have fixed incomes.

Undoubtedly to secure to the members fixed incomes would be to remove from them all personal interest in the value of the estates, but I should trust that the receipt of that income might be felt to constitute a claim, if no higher motive intervened, for their giving their best services in the management of the property for the best interests of the public.

But of this I feel very perfectly persuaded that if the members of the chapters could not be trusted to do this duty, the public would not mend the matter by joining to them any number of unsalaried or volunteer members, whether ecclesiastic or lay, dignitaries or simple. I believe the presence of volunteer and in fact irresponsible members would only detract from the sense of responsibility in the members of the chapters.

I believe, moreover, the irresponsible would never be efficient members of the board. I should therefore exclude altogether any other persons than members of the chapter from the board of management in the design and hope of increasing the sense of responsibility in those members.

I would not, however, give the whole control of the management of the estates to the chapters. Carelessness may creep in, favouritism may creep in, concessions may be made under the pressure of local interests, &c. &c.

I should therefore provide that the chapter be not empowered to conclude any transaction without having first made report of their intention and reasons to some central authority and received its sanction.

I should provide also that not less than once a year the chapter should report very fully to that central authority the condition of the capitular estates and sources of income, the arrears, unfilled copies in the manors, the causes of the arrears and of the unfilled copies, &c. &c.

I think that it would be very highly expedient to renew the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., but with considerable modification of its terms both as respects the supposed interest of the leaseholders and the application of the funds raised under that Act.

Whatever be the boards other than that of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to which the management of the capitular estates shall eventually be assigned, I think they ought not to have the power of concluding any sale, purchase, enfranchisement, or exchange of property without the sanction of some central authority.

As to the central authority I cannot divine any reason why it should not be the board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners. To substitute any other for it would be for some time to substitute inexperience for experience, and permanently to entail an additional and great burden upon the capitular funds.

So again if it be necessary that the capitular property should be vested for a time in some body other than the chapters I do not know why there should be any doubt as to the propriety of making the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that body.

So far as to the management of the capitular property. Next as to the application or distribution of the funds which may arise after the payment of the fixed incomes and the suspended canonries share.

I should be extremely glad that the application of such funds should be taken primarily from the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. I believe that the interests both of the public and of the cathedrals would be better met by placing the distribution or use of those funds in a local body. I should make the chapter the nucleus of that body, giving the dean the right to convene it, the presidentship, and the casting vote, but to

the chapter I should join the bishop, the archdeacons, and the chancellor whether cleric or layman.

To an unpaid committee for the distribution of funds the same objection does not apply as to one for management. A committee, paid or unpaid, for any distribution of benefits is, I believe, as proverbial for alacrity as an unpaid committee for business is for negligence.

I think it highly expedient also that laymen should be chosen to the board which should have the application of the funds of the cathedral, but I trust most sincerely that if the commissioners recommend any such measures they will not limit their recommendation to "two or three laymen."

I believe that if the lay element were introduced into such diocesan boards in such strength as should induce the laity to trust that the general interests of the diocese would be impartially considered a very great good would be secured. But I much fear that any such advice as that "two or three laymen" only should be joined to the board would only be looked upon as an evasion of the principle which the Commissioners would affirm that they were recommending, and a mockery.

I should hope that it may be advised that not less than five laymen (exclusive of the chancellor of the diocese) should be added to the diocesan board, and that the nomination shall rest with the Crown.

If such a board should be constituted I would recommend that "no fixed or regular allowance should be made for the fabric, the choir, the schools, and other parts of the cathedral establishment."

I should, speaking as a dean naturally interested in these matters peculiar to the cathedral, leave them with the utmost confidence in the hands of such a board. It would, of course, be the peculiar business of the chapter to prepare reports, estimates, &c. on such subjects for the consideration of the board.

I the more earnestly desire the presence of a just proportion of laymen in such a board, because while I feel that the interests or wants of the cathedral establishments would be liberally dealt with, I feel also assured of the willing concurrence of the public in the measures which might be adopted by the board.

I believe, also, that in such case of an adequate representation of the laity of the diocese chosen by some lay authority (but in that case only) "there would be called forth a larger amount of sympathy and liberality from local sources and in the body of the church at large than has hitherto been produced."

I should provide, however, that the board should have liberty to consider the interests of those parishes from which income is derived, though not in the diocese.

I should provide, moreover, as I suggested in a former communication to the Commissioners, that the board be empowered to mortgage the income of the cathedral for certain specified purposes under certain conditions.

I should provide, further, that the resolutions of the board, so far as they refer to the use of the capitular funds, be not acted on for six weeks after the date of their passing; that they be within two days reported to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; that if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners object to any of them, an appeal shall lie to the Crown in Council, and that the directions as well as decision of the Crown in Council in the matter in dispute shall be binding.

I have not referred to any "rights" supposed "just" of the chapters, nor to any "jealousy of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners," reference to which rights and jealousies, I am informed by the Commissioners, in some measure guided the suggestions of the chapters on which they invite observation.

I feel that the aim of the chapters ought to be to render the capitular establishments of the greatest possible service to the public interests, and have written under the impression of that feeling only. I entertain no jealousy of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and have never seen reason why any person should do so.

I beg you to communicate this letter to the Commissioners.

I am, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GILBERT ELLIOT.

Rev. R. Jones.

REMARKS by the Very Reverend the DEAN of CARLISLE, on the Circular issued by the Cathedral Commission, dated 10th August 1853.

SIR, Deanery, Carlisle, 14th October 1853.

I HOPE to lay the circular issued by the Cathedral Commission on the 10th August last before the November meeting of the chapter of Carlisle.

There has been no formal meeting of the chapter since I received the circular, and there will be none before the 23d November; meanwhile, in accordance with what you stated in your last note, I beg to forward certain observations of my own on the matters submitted to

us in the above-named circular. I cannot help thinking that the matters on which opinions are invited by the Commissioners are scarcely such as can be well treated of in a joint document prepared by the chapter assembled in their corporate capacity. Should the chapter of Carlisle wish to express a corporate opinion on the subject thus brought before it by the circular, I shall forward such opinion with as little delay as possible. Meanwhile I submit the enclosed remarks on my own individual responsibility.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
A. C. TAIT.

To the Secretary
of the Cathedral Commission.

I. "As to the expediency of associating some lay members of the church with the "chapter of each cathedral, and giving to such laymen authority in the management "of the corporate property."

I can hardly express any decided opinion upon this point till I am better informed, both as to the general arguments in favour of such a change, and the details of the plan by which it is proposed to be carried out.

The change is, I presume, intended to give the public more confidence in the body which administers the cathedral property. I suppose it is also intended to meet in some degree the objection so strongly felt and urged by Lord Blandford, that spiritual persons are not fitly employed in such secular business as the management of their property implies.

I am not prepared to say that, as a compromise to avert more sweeping changes, which would divest the chapter of the management of their property altogether, the proposal of this change may not be a prudent suggestion. Perhaps public opinion, and Parliament as representing it, may acquiesce in such an arrangement, whereas otherwise, without such an arrangement, Lord Blandford's plan might be insisted on, whereby all the real property of the chapters was proposed to be vested in the Church Estates Commissioners.

Lord Blandford's great principle appeared to be, that spiritual persons ought not to be required to give their attention to such secular business as the management of the cathedral estates implies. Certainly the proposed association of laymen in the chapter does not carry out this principle. The clerical members of the chapters are, by the suggestion, still supposed to have a voice in the management of their property, and will constitute the majority of the administering board; and therefore they will be required as much as ever to look to the details of the management of the property. Indeed, besides being the majority, the clerical members will, I presume, be the only members of the board who receive salaries in connexion with their seats at it, and experience, I believe, shows that generally, though there may be many exceptions, unpaid managers of trust property are not to be depended on for long continued attention to its administration. Probably, therefore, after all, the principal part of any work which the management of the property implies will fall on the clerical members of the board, and thus Lord Blandford's principle will not be carried out by the suggested change. But to this it may be answered, that Lord Blandford's principle was not carried out fully even by his own bill. He left in the hands of the chapters the management of all the personal as opposed to the real property of their church. He did not wish to deprive them of all control over their property, but only of their control over part of it, and therefore such a compromise as is now proposed may meet his views and the views of others who think with him in this matter. I should, however, urge strongly that the importance of the principle on which such provisions of Lord Blandford's bill as I have now alluded to were based, has been much exaggerated. The head and fellows of a college in either of the universities, employing a good agent, are not secularised nor hindered in the performance of very important and laborious duties by that degree of attention to business which the management of their estates implies, neither is a private clergyman's clerical character injured by his having some property of his own to look after. Perhaps, then, those who are supposed to feel strongly on this principle, not wishing to strain their principle by carrying it out fully, and also not feeling very confident that public opinion is on their side as to the importance of the principle, might be disposed to acquiesce in the compromise now proposed.

But it is of more importance to inquire how far the proposed change would be likely to give the public more confidence than it at present feels in the administration of chapter property. It is undeniable that an opinion very extensively prevails, even amongst the best friends of the church, that such property is, under the present system, administered rather so as to promote the private interests of the members of the several chapters than to make it produce the greatest amount of public good to the church and nation. For my own part, I believe that this unfortunate impression arises, not from the fact of the deans and canons being the sole administrators of the cathedral funds, but from the fact of their being known to be in most cases, as it were, each year the residuary legatees of such funds, dividing amongst themselves each year all the income which is not applied to

public purposes, and therefore having a private pecuniary interest in making the sums laid out on public purposes as small as possible. It was, I presume, from a strong feeling of the invidious and unpleasant position in which such an arrangement places the members of a chapter, that a majority of our own body at Carlisle last year determined to draw a distinct line between the funds which, on the calculation of an average, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had satisfied themselves were usually spent by us on public purposes, and those funds which by a like calculation represented the annual dividend, resolving in future as much as possible to keep the public and private funds quite distinct. I consider such a separation between the private allowances of the dean and canons and the public funds of which they consider themselves simply as trustees without a beneficial interest, as of the deepest importance.

Now the first of the suggestions which are reported in the circular of August 10th as having been made to the Commissioners by different chapters, is as follows:

"That the dean and canons and all members of the cathedral body should receive fixed "annual incomes, with due provision against depreciation."

I am decidedly of opinion that this suggestion as to fixed incomes ought to be adopted.* But let it once be distinctly known that such fixed incomes are assigned to the members of the chapters, and that they have no personal interest in that portion of the chapter funds which is available for public purposes, and I believe they will immediately be relieved from the weight of odium which at present so greatly impedes their usefulness. The church and the nation will soon come to have as much confidence in the dean and canons acting as trustees of the cathedral property as they will be likely to have in any other body of trustees.

It may, however, still be urged that the association of certain laymen in the management of the capitular property of each cathedral will tend to give still greater confidence to the church and nation, and that it will extend and strengthen, amongst both the laity and the clergy, the interest felt in capitular matters, making the cathedral more really what it ought to be, the centre of the diocese. With respect to this view of the matter, I have only to suggest a question, which seems to me very important to be answered.

By whom are these lay members of the chapters to be appointed?

(*a*) By the dean and chapter?

Then there will be a danger of the church generally, and the public, feeling no better satisfied than with the dean and canons alone. If the dean and chapter are merely to request three of their friends to meet them twice a year in the chapter house, I doubt whether the laity will be any better represented in the matter than they are now by the chapter clerk.

(*b*) By the bishop of the diocese?

I think this would reasonably be objected to. The bishop has already a legitimate power as visitor, which he may beneficially exercise; but I do not think it desirable that the bishop should otherwise interfere with the independence of the chapter.

The chapters seem to me to hold a very valuable position in the economy of the Church of England between the bishops and the parochial clergy; I should be very jealous of any measure which was to destroy the independence of the chapters.

The tendency of late changes in the church has certainly been, by greatly multiplying the number of poorly-endowed clergy, and cutting down the emoluments of the more wealthy, to widen the gap which separates the prelate from his inferiors; there is a growing soreness on this subject, which continually manifests itself. If the episcopal form of government establishes a monarchy in each diocese, the cathedral corporations in some respects fill the place occupied by the aristocracy in every well-ordered civil monarchy; and I think the Commissioners ought to be very cautious of recommending any scheme by which the independence of these corporations will be endangered. It was, I think, a dangerous part of Lord Blandford's Bill of 1852, that he proposed to make the bishop the acting head of each chapter. The bishops have enough to do in their own sphere of duty. Objections, therefore, which thus suggest themselves against the bishop of the diocese nominating these laymen to assist in the administration of the chapter funds, apply with equal or greater force to No. 3. of the suggestions reported in the circular, whereby it is proposed that the bishop shall himself sit on the board.

(*c*) Are, then, these lay members of the board to be nominated by the Crown?

I think this would naturally excite some jealousy in the church, and yet this is probably the only one of the three modes of nomination which would satisfy the House of Commons.

Perhaps some plan might be devised for combining several modes of nomination, and, therefore, free from the objections which lie against each taken by itself. But still, I confess I do not see any satisfactory solution of the difficulties which beset the scheme.

It is further to be remembered, that if gentlemen living in the neighbourhood of each cathedral are to be selected, it will be difficult to exclude persons who, from being themselves lessees or having some connexions lessees of the church estates, will have a private pecuniary interest quite different from that of the church.

* Such fixed incomes ought, of course, to be guarded, as they have been in the arrangement lately made between the chapter of Carlisle and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, against the danger of depreciation by the probable change in the value of money; otherwise fixed money payments may soon leave the members of chapters completely impoverished.

II. "The expediency of renewing the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104, "which enable the chapters to enfranchise their leasehold and copyhold estates, and "to purchase existing leases."

There can, I think, be no question as to the desirableness of renewing these powers, but I conceive the obligation ought to be removed under which the Church Estates Commissioners hold themselves to lie at present, to apply to their common fund (for parochial purposes) all additions to the value of the property of any cathedral which arise from the operation of this Act. It ought, I think, to be distinctly laid down, that the first use of the increased value of the property of each cathedral should be to provide for the improved usefulness of the cathedral establishment, as well by giving higher salaries, where they are required, to the subordinate officers of the cathedral as in other ways; that thus adequate fabric funds may in all cases be provided; the grammar schools may be made thoroughly efficient, exhibitions may be given to grammar school boys, and other schools may be founded and endowed in connexion with the cathedral; that proper residences may be built for the minor canons, and adequate funds secured for a more efficient maintenance of the choir, with retiring pensions for superannuated singing-men; that all vergers and other servants of the church may be so paid as to enable the cathedrals to be thrown open without any fees being taken from the public; that provision may be made, where necessary, for giving the almsmen of each cathedral residences and sufficient maintenance; that adequate funds may be secured for a good cathedral library open to the diocese. Such purposes were most of them contemplated in the original foundation of the cathedrals, and the first application of the improved property ought to be to carry out such purposes. The surplus property which remains after these ends are obtained may well be applied to general parochial purposes. I think, also, it is of much importance, as is put forward in the several suggestions of chapters reported in this circular, that the first application of any available surplus thus remaining after all the cathedral purposes have been thoroughly attended to, should be to the wants of the diocese of which the cathedral is the centre, or of the localities where it has estates. Much discontent, both amongst laity and clergy, is certainly caused by the principle of a general fund dispersing the surplus cathedral revenues through the whole kingdom without reference to the locality whence they are derived; and it is especially of great importance that, if possible, care should be taken adequately to endow out of this surplus the incumbencies of all parishes from which the cathedral receives tithes.

III. "The control under which it would be desirable that such transactions should be "placed, whether of Her Majesty in Council or of a Committee of Council appointed "for this special purpose, or of the Estates Commissioners as at present, or of some "other body."

I can see no reason why the Church Estates Commissioners should not be the central authority. Their experience and high position, and the fact of two out of the three Commissioners being paid for their laborious duties, seem naturally to point out the wisdom of using the existing machinery, which seems well suited for its purpose.

N.B.—Before concluding this memorandum, I wish to record my decided opinion that no scheme for the improvement of the cathedrals is likely to be satisfactory which does not give marked prominence to their educational capabilities. There ought, in my opinion, to be a thoroughly good grammar school, middle school, and lower school attached to every cathedral. That the cathedrals should each have thoroughly good schools, sufficiently endowed, is in full accordance with the original idea of their institution. This, at least, is certainly true of cathedrals of the new foundation, and there is no other peculiar point in their foundation so intelligibly useful in the present day as this.

The opinion is daily gaining ground that, for purposes of public worship, some parochial connexion is required between the officiating clergyman and the worshippers, such as did not enter into the idea of the founders of our cathedrals, so that, in improving the usefulness of our cathedrals as places of worship, it may be found necessary to depart from the originally recognised system of these collegiate corporations. But in recommending the extending of their educational usefulness, the Commissioners would be carrying out what was a very important point in the original foundation Also, while thus promoting objects which the founders evidently had much at heart, but which unfortunate circumstances have tended in most instances for many years to impede, they would, at the same time, confer a great boon on the nation. Nothing, perhaps, is now more needed than thoroughly good schools for the upper, middle, and lower classes in the centre of every diocese, and no more fitting occupation can, I think, be found for a learned clergy residing at their cathedral than such superintendence of these educational institutions, as would still leave them abundant time for study and for works of general usefulness in the diocese or the cathedral town.

October 1853.

The Dean and Chapter of EXETER, in compliance with the Secretary's letter of the 10th August, beg to lay before Her Majesty's Commissioners their observations and suggestions on the points to which that letter refers.

The Chapter are not sorry to find that the attention of the Commissioners is engaged on improving the system of management of capitular property, as well as on a diocesan appli-

cation of some part of any surplus revenue. The Chapter are sensible that by prudent restrictions on the granting of beneficial leases, and especially by the abolition of life leases, the property may, without injustice to lessees, or diminution of income to lessors, be made more productive to the church; and, without attempting at present to go into any explanation in detail, they are satisfied that, by the application of general rules regulating the particular management by each chapter of its own estates, a system may be established for obtaining permanently from church property a revenue approaching much nearer to the full annual rental than is at present derived from it.

Surplus revenue, under the existing law, is confined to increase of income acquired under 5 & 6 Vict. chap. 108., the Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing Act, or by means of the powers of alienation and purchase granted by the Act of 1851;—But the Chapter are confident, that by an improved system of *permanent* management, an increased revenue may be obtained, equally available for church purposes.

Before, however, the Chapter proceed to the discussion of the main subject, they would endeavour to remove what appears to them to be rather an erroneous impression. It seems to be assumed and taken for granted, that the giving to canons fixed annual incomes, and the restricting all cathedral charges within certain limits, are necessary for ensuring any surplus for church purposes, and it is on that assumption that the suggestions contained in the secretary's letter, found the proposition, for establishing a diocesan authority, applicable both to the management of property, and to the distribution of a surplus for church objects in the diocese.

The Chapter of Exeter are, however, of opinion, that fixed canonical income is a question which can only be fairly considered, distinct from that of the administration of the estates.

To assume the necessity of fixed canonical income, and then to infer that canons with fixed incomes would be unfit to have the management of the capitular property, conveys an imputation which the chapter are sure was not intended. They confidently believe that in the guardianship of the fabric, the maintenance of the choir, and the sustaining all cathedral onera, as well as in the administration of the property, a chapter composed of canons, whether with fixed incomes or proportionate shares of the divisible revenues, would be found to be equally faithful to their trust and equally useful members of the governing board.

But were it otherwise, there are various ways in which, consistently with a limitation of canonical income, an interest in the improvement of the general revenues might be ensured. There might be a minimum, with a share in a certain proportion of the net revenue.

Having thus protested, *in limine*, against mixing up the question of fixed income with that of improved management, the Chapter proceed to the main subject proposed.

The special points for consideration suggested by the Commissioners are the following:—

1. The expediency of associating with the chapter, the bishop, the archdeacons, and certain lay members, with authority in the management of the capitular property.
2. The renewing or enlarging the powers of the Act of 1851.
3. The vesting a control in the Estates Commissioners or other central board.

The Chapter are aware that the present inquiry is of a general nature, and that the object is to devise some rules applicable to all capitular bodies and to cathedral endowments of all descriptions, but they feel that they will be best serving the ends of the inquiry, if in the remarks they are about to offer they look mainly to the nature of their own capitular estates, and to the results of their experience in the management of them.

The state of the property of the Chapter of Exeter, as has been fully explained in evidence given by their Chapter clerk under the Capitular Revenues Commission in 1849, as well as before the Committee of the House of Lords in 1851, will show, that this body has been for a long series of years, acting on a systematic plan of extinguishing their manor leases; in fact, the chapter have, with a very small exception, put an end to them, and they have taken advantage of every opportunity of converting life holdings into leases for years. Their property is at present, just in the state, in which, steady action and due encouragement would ensure to the body and to the church the full advantages of the system.

Looking to the manor leases alone, this course of management, which has now been in operation for forty years, has brought one half of the Chapter's landed estate, the copyholds for lives, into such a state, that the chapter's reversionary interest (they believe they are warranted in so saying) is fully doubled in value, and in due course the income of the body will ultimately be increased in a still larger proportion.

It will be obvious to the Commissioners that all this has not been effected without a considerable sacrifice by the existing members of the Chapter at the time. The possibility, however, of such a sacrifice, with the risk of ultimate loss to individual members, appears not to have occurred to the framers of recent bills for the management of episcopal and capitular estates, else it might have been expected that what had actually been accomplished by the voluntary arrangements of one or two chapters would be encouraged and sanctioned by some general enactment, giving increased facilities for effecting a purpose so much in harmony with the great object of improving church property. With such facilities, and with a provision for compensating existing members for the loss of income in the interval, the chapter has no doubt that a course so beneficial would be strictly maintained

and the whole of the benefit secured to the church; and they firmly believe, with the results of their long experience before them, that this object would be more fully secured by continuing the powers of management in the hands in which they are, than by any plan of administration by a central or diocesan board.

This improvement of their property by the Chapter of Exeter has, it is manifest, been effected without any assistance from the Acts of 5 & 6 Vict. chap. 108, and 14 & 15 Vict. chap. 104. Had the latter been passed when the Chapter commenced their system of improvement, it would have greatly facilitated their proceedings, and they cannot doubt but that, if renewed with enlarged powers, it would enable the capitular bodies, under the superintendence of the Estates Commissioners, to make all the necessary arrangements for the conversion of life holdings into leases for years, and further provide the means, by way of loan on mortgage, for the carrying out an efficient plan for reducing into actual possession such landed estates as may be best adapted for such kind of tenure.

And as bearing especially on this subject, the Chapter beg leave to observe, that, in regard to leases of tithe rent charges, the desire of the lessees to retain such leases being very much lessened, and the opinion of the Cathedral Revenues Commission being decidedly adverse to their continuance, such a mode of tenure of rentcharge may be deemed practically to be at an end.

In consequence of the non-renewal of such leases, a large portion of their tithe property is coming gradually into possession; and looking to the apparent object of the legislature, and the improvement of this sort of property for the benefit of the parishes whence the tithes accrue, and the advantage of the Church at large, the chapter would be glad if more extensive powers were conferred upon them for the purpose of ensuring that result.

Nor is it only with regard to the management of the corporate property as a source of augmented revenue, and for the improvement of the estates themselves, that the chapter deem the administration thereof to be best placed in the body to which they belong. They are persuaded, that, for all local disbursements, in all matters connected with the cathedral, as well as in the support of charities and church objects, the capitular body will be found to be the best and most economical administrators; while to be deprived of this administration, or, which would amount almost to the same thing, to share it with others, would undermine that authority which is essential to the well-being and character of all cathedral institutions.

In considering what improvements may be introduced into the mode of management, there should be kept in view—firstly, the special powers necessary to be exercised, and the mode of exercising them, during the transition period; secondly, the authorities and rules of administration for a state of permanent management. For the former purpose the control and superintendence of a central board is necessary; for the latter, the interference of such a board is required *sub modo* only. The chapter of Exeter, looking to the state of their corporate property, believe that the authority of a central board is most required in aiding and controlling those changes of tenure which must be assumed in the bringing the lands into the most beneficial state of permanent occupation for the Church, and that when this shall be effected, the *permanent* management will be a matter comparatively of little difficulty, by following out the system thus put into operation.

In the suggestions contained in the letter of the secretary, it is proposed that the surplus revenue of the body should form a fund in the first place applicable to diocesan church purposes; and that in order to constitute a board best suited to govern the distribution of such a fund, certain lay members, as well as the bishop and archdeacons, should be associated with the chapter, with the twofold object, both of providing an authority for estate management, and for the diocesan disposition of the surplus.

The chapter are very unwilling to dilate on what appears to them to be the obvious impracticability of this scheme, as a whole. They will not dwell on the undefined share which the laymen, whether paid or unpaid for their services, or the dignified ecclesiastics, are to have in determining the questions brought before them, nor on the different views, and possibly interests, which the parties may respectively have. With the utmost respect for the quarter from which the scheme emanates, they are persuaded that it would not work. For all practical purposes of administration and government, a chapter, meeting once at the least in the week, as the chapter of Exeter does, and as all other chapters may by an alteration of their statutes be enabled to do, is far better fitted and qualified than a mixed committee of different orders, many of whom would possibly live at a distance, and be occupied with other duties. But if any advantage can be derived from the scheme (and the chapter are far from denying the value of the additional authority which such a board might be thought to confer,) it can only be as regards the second function, and even as to that, they much doubt the propriety of the bishop or the archdeacons being members of it. The former is by the capitular constitution, as visitor, distinct from and independent of the chapter; the latter, or at least some of them, would probably be members of chapter. Much less can they think it expedient that either laymen or the bishop or archdeacons should be associated with the chapter in the management of the property. They think such a co-ordinate authority, if it acted at all, would complicate what ought to be, subject to general rules, most simple in its administration, and, in their opinion, would prove destructive of the object in view.

And this brings the chapter to the principal matter, the ordinary permanent management of the capitular estates. They assume that the problem to be solved is this: how

the greatest security can be obtained against any waste or misapplication of capitular endowments, with the least infringement upon the rights of property, and upon the privileges of those corporations, which have existed for so many centuries as the undisputed owners, and whose functions are so important to what may be called the *equilibrium* of a well-balanced national church.

In solving this problem, the chapter believe that the Estates Commissioners will furnish the best security against misapplication and waste. They further are of opinion, that, by the means of general rules, which shall emanate under authority of the legislature from such a central authority, and shall regulate all dealings with the property on fixed principles, and by suitable powers of inquiry vested in the Commissioners, all useful practical control by a central board would be efficiently obtained.

The essential point is, that there be local administration, under local authority, and *that* local authority ought to be an essentially capitular authority. There would be vested in the central board the power to make general rules for management, and both the power and the means of seeing those rules efficiently carried out, while to the chapter would be left every power of ordinary management; and, in regard to expenditure, the range being defined for both parties, a full discretion would remain with the chapter for the application of the funds to objects within that rule.

Such a large discretion in ordinary management and expenditure, the chapter think not only necessary for the despatch of business, but indispensable for maintaining the fair and legitimate influence of the body.

The chapter cannot forget that they are dealing with endowments of their cathedral, handed down as its property for 800 years, and they feel it a solemn duty to endeavour to maintain the trust.

To any suggestion, therefore, for transferring the property of the chapter, or its entire management, which is substantially the same thing, to any central board, the chapter of Exeter feel it their duty to offer their decided opposition. They see in such a proposal nothing of practical utility, whilst it is obviously open to constitutional objections of the gravest nature; and they hope that by the labours of this Commission, measures may be devised for effecting all useful control, without a change so extensive, and one which the chapter believe would prove destructive of an essential part of the character of cathedral institutions.

In forwarding the above remarks, in reply to the specific questions propounded to them, the chapter of Exeter desire to repeat their earnest hope that in any and every suggestion which may be made, either for estate management or for surplus expenditure, the Commissioners will keep in view the maintenance of cathedral bodies in their full practical efficiency in all their duties in their cities and dioceses, believing, as the chapter do, that the capitular bodies constitute a very important link in the constitution of the church, and deeply and experimentally feeling, that with lower numbers or lower means the chapter of Exeter could not sustain the character which their own cathedral demands.

To sum up the foregoing observations:—

1. They are of opinion, for the reasons which they have given, that it cannot tend to any useful practical purpose to constitute a diocesan board, composed of lay members with the chapter, having authority in the management of the corporate property.
2. That it is expedient to renew the powers of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., and to enlarge those powers, as well for the effecting the transactions within the scope of the Act at present as for carrying out many other useful arrangements calculated to make the capitular estates more productive to the church.
3. That it is desirable that the control of such transactions, as well as of the general management of the corporate property, be vested in the Church Estates Commissioners, with an appeal, when differences arise, to the Queen in Council.

Answers from the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, respecting the Management of Captular Estates.

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield submit the following observations and suggestions to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with reference to the three points submitted for their consideration in a letter from the Secretary to the Commissioners, dated August 1853.

I.

We think that sufficient security, both in regard to the management and application of capitular endowments, will be found in continuing to the chapters, as now constituted, the exercise of their ancient rights, under reference, as proposed in answer III. to the Church Estates Commissioners.

In regard further to the parties proposed to be associated with the chapters, we consider:—

1. That the bishop as visitor already stands in an important and recognised relation to the chapter, with which his functions as a joint administrator of the chapter property would but ill accord.

2. That the introduction of archdeacons into the management of capitular property is superfluous where they are members of chapters, and likely to prove of but little practical utility where they are not.
3. That the association of laymen with the local body is unnecessary, since the central lay supervision suggested in the reply to the third enquiry is, it is thought, ample guarantee for the careful and effective management and right application of the corporate fund.

II.

We are of opinion that it is expedient to renew the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104, and in some particulars to enlarge those powers, with a view especially to enabling chapters, whose property, like our own, consists mainly in tithes, to run out their leases, which cannot be done without a guarantee from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of an income equal to the average of receipts from renewals.

III.

We think that such control, within defined limits and according to general rules fixed by the legislature, might be best confided to the Church Estates Commissioners, with an appeal if differences arise to the Queen in Council.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of NORWICH, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

SIR, Deanery, Norwich, 19th August 1853.

THE chapter of this cathedral have, with myself, given our best attention to the paper you have forwarded to me by desire of the Cathedral Commissioners, and to the propositions therein contained, and I have the honour to inform you that we decidedly and unanimously prefer that the Act of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104. should be renewed (but with some additional provisions), and should remain in force *under the three existing Commissioners* until the purposes contemplated in that Act shall have been fully carried out.

Presuming that some modification of the present system of church leases is deemed indispensable, we can imagine no other plan so well calculated to effect that object in the manner most in accordance with existing circumstances, and least at variance with the rights of the church and its members, and with the just and equitable claims of lessees, as the one now in progress under that Act. Its advantages are, that whilst it remedies all reasonable objections to the present system, it will provide future members of chapters with incomes equal to those they now enjoy, and like them derived from land which will be subject, as heretofore, to their own management, and will possess the further advantage of rising or falling with the times, whereby they will always participate in the prosperity or adversity of surrounding classes. These advantages, however, are contingent on the *entire* carrying out of the Act, and until all our property shall have become the subject of sale or purchase, and ourselves put in possession of freehold estates producing a rental equivalent to our present average incomes, we must remain still subject to great irregularity of income, to occasional collisions with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to a painful uncertainty as regards our general position,—evils, we think, greatly exceeding those which the Act was intended to remedy.

Should it be deemed advisable to re-enact the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104. we would venture to suggest the addition of two provisions; one, defining more clearly on just and equitable principles, open to the adoption of both parties, and not, as at present, left to the sole decision of the Commissioners, a scheme for the division of the purchase money of estates between deans and chapters, instead of the rightful owners, and the Commissioners; and a second, tending to expedite the final settlement of capitular property by granting the right of purchasing reversions to other persons besides lessees, after affording to the latter an equitable preference, with a reasonable time for making their decision. At present lessees, by refusing either to purchase or sell, may defeat for a protracted period every purpose of the Act.

As the Commissioners have done us the honour to submit for our consideration the substance of eight suggestions, of which we are compelled almost entirely to disapprove, we feel that it is but a proper mark of respect towards the suggesters to state as briefly as possible the reasons of our disapproval.

We object, then, to a fixed annual income, because in process of time it would inevitably assume the character of a modus, and, by remaining fixed whilst all other incomes were fluctuating, would become disproportionately large or small when compared with the incomes of the clergy and laity around; and if, in order to remedy this inconvenience, "due provision were to be made against depreciation," not only would it then cease to be a *fixed income*, but the necessary variations would lead to perpetual references to the Commissioners, and to frequent collisions on pecuniary questions between that body and the various dignitaries of the church.

But we chiefly object to a pecuniary payment because a misapplication of the funds provided for that purpose to secular objects by future statesmen would be easy, and perhaps in times of danger or difficulty not altogether improbable; whereas, on the other hand, the derivation of an income from land, managed of course by ourselves, (for who so

likely to manage land well as those most interested in its good management,) would present numerous obstacles to such desecration of ecclesiastical revenue.

And here in reference to a bill, happily postponed, with which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners cannot be unacquainted, and which provided that *from the moment of its passing the vested rights of deans and chapters in their own estates should altogether cease*, we cannot refrain from remarking that, as long as the laws of England shall be administered with the equity and in the integrity in which they have been transmitted to us, we shall consider that we cannot, without gross injustice, be deprived against our consent of the possession and management of those estates which at our appointment, were legally secured to us for the whole period of our incumbency. This is the first instance, we believe, in the history of modern legislation that a proposal has been made to Parliament to deprive existing possessors of their inalienable rights; nothing indeed could more clearly show the sacred jealousy with which Parliament protects existing rights than the Act of the present session, which subjects those who might subsequently be appointed to offices in cathedrals to any regulations which the Cathedral Commission may recommend.

To the plan of a diocesan board, and to its constitution and duties, as defined in suggestions 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, we entertain insuperable objections. We believe that no beneficial effects would result from it, whilst its adoption would lead to frequent bickerings, much confusion, and great delay.

Judging from the grievous injury to religion, through weakening the influence of the church and her ministers, which is now resulting from the disrespectful manner in which the private affairs and pecuniary transactions of prelates and other dignitaries are discussed in public journals, we consider that it should be the anxious desire of every true churchman to bring the present agitation on ecclesiastical subjects to an early close by a satisfactory and final arrangement. But a mixed board of ecclesiastics and laymen sitting continually in each diocese to discuss the public proceedings and private affairs of the dean and chapter, their duties, incomes, and expenditure, could only tend to keep agitation alive, whilst the proposed publication of accounts would so awaken discussion and invite attacks year after year that at length the deluded and unwary multitude would be led by continued misrepresentations to regard the brightest ornaments of our church with suspicion, if not hostility.

As regards the constitution of the proposed board, we are of opinion that that delicacy of feeling by which real gentlemen are always distinguished, would prevent the leading laity of the diocese from belonging to a committee in which they must sit in judgment on the incomes, conduct, and affairs of the dignitaries of their own church, and that the only parties really desirous of acting on such commissions would be those opposed either to the church generally, to its cathedral establishments, or to individual members thereof.

As regards the bishop, we think that his Lordship would be too much occupied by the affairs of his diocese, and in attending to the farm of 500 acres which it is proposed to assign to him, to be enabled ever to give his attention to the business of the board.

The archdeacons also have much important business elsewhere, and they are not in this diocese members of the chapter; and as none of the above parties would be personally interested in the good management of our affairs it is probable that they would soon cease to take any active part, and their occasional interference would be only a clog to the action of the dean and canons.

We conclude that all members of cathedral bodies will unite in desiring that the future incomes of deans and chapters, whatever the amount, *may be derived from land subject to their own management.* We consider the objection that the care of our estates, reduced as they would be in number, and simplified as to tenure, would withdraw our attention too much from higher duties, to be undeserving of serious answer; we would assert, on the contrary, that the communication with different tenants would bring us usefully in contact with the various classes of society, and by showing us their grievances, necessities, and defects would enable us the better to remedy and relieve them, whilst our possession of land in various parishes would give us an interest in the inhabitants, enlist our sympathies in their favour, and to a certain extent authorize our interference in promoting their welfare.

The only two recommendations of which we can conscientiously approve are comprised in the second and seventh suggestions.

We should rejoice to see "adequate and regular allowances made for the fabric, choir, and other parts of the cathedral." But this is a subject of which a wider view is required to be taken than probably has yet been presented to the Commissioners by any chapter. We will, therefore, only remark that a far larger sum is required for the proper sustentation of cathedrals than is usually at the disposal of any chapter; that an uniform and scientific system of restoration should be applied to them all, and that it is very desirable that all extensive works should be conducted under the advice or inspection of parties thoroughly conversant with ecclesiastical architecture.

With respect to the application of the surplus, we think that livings in connexion with the respective cathedrals are entitled to a decided preference over all others; and that of these, consideration is first due to those country parishes from which the revenues arise in the shape of appropriated tithes (as has been recently done by us in some cases of sales of reversions); and then to the many large and miserably endowed parishes in the city and suburbs which are affiliations of the cathedral, and therefore fully entitled to

participate in the distribution of her surplus revenues. And hence we have always regarded the practice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in refusing assistance to parishes whose population does not exceed 2,000 (which no country parishes ever do) as injurious, not to say unjust, towards capitular livings so excluded. After full provision for spiritual purposes shall have been made in our own parishes, it seems to us not to be of much importance whether the residue is applied specially to the diocese in which the cathedral is locally situated, or put into the common fund of ecclesiastical endowment. This, however, is a question which may very properly be left to the decision *of a central commission in London, to which, in decided preference to local boards,* we think that the carrying out of the whole measure ought to be intrusted.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. PELLEW, Dean,
For self and Chapter.

The Rev. Richard Jones.

ANSWERS from the Very Reverend the Dean of PETERBOROUGH respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

Tanworth Vicarage, Hockley Heath, 30th August 1853.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE only *this day* received from Peterborough a copy of certain questions from the Cathedral Commission, dated 10th August 1853, to which I reply with diffidence, as being the first so transmitted to me, and yet with a certain degree of confidence, as embracing subjects on which I have often and maturely deliberated.

Three points are submitted:—

1st. The admission of a *lay element* in the management of cathedral property.
2nd. The continuance of certain fines on renewal of leases.
3rd. The nature of the central and controlling body.

As to the 1st. I am clearly in favour of a considerable and efficient lay element, only provided that care be taken to make choice of bonâ fide attached members of the Church, not enjoying any *official* employment to make them dependent on the ministry, nor any life-long membership, to make them independent of their own conduct and temper, as exhibited in their official duties.

As to No. 2. I should say let it depend entirely on past experience. If the Act of Parliament for their abolition *has* been beneficial, let it be renewed; *if not,—not.*

As to No. 3. The only proviso seems to be, that the central controlling body should be independent, to a certain degree, of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Estate Commissioners, whose fancied or real encroachments it is intended to resist, and whose power it is intended to limit or control. I submit this suggestion with entire deference to those two important bodies, and merely on a general and (seemingly) obvious principle.

These replies include, I believe, all the points with which I am concerned; and you will excuse me, as a *very young dean*, if I have either answered you informally, or if I am travelling beyond my mark in asking to be favoured with a copy of any other questions which may, since the death of my late lamented predecessor on the 30th April, have been intended for the deans generally. I allude particularly to some questions about HONORARY lay clerks and choristers, on which I should be glad to give an opinion, if not impertinent, but copies only of which have been shown me by the precentor and organist.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
AUGUSTUS PAGE SAUNDERS, D.D.,
Dean of Peterborough.

Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of ROCHESTER, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

Rochester, 23d August 1853.

THE Dean and Chapter of Rochester, having considered the facts and suggestions communicated to them by Her Majesty's Commissioners with reference to the management of capitular property, beg leave to state respecting the three points particularly mentioned;

1 That they think it would be inexpedient to associate some lay members of the church with the chapter of each cathedral, and to give to such laymen authority in the management of the corporate property.

Cathedral chapters, like other proprietors of considerable estates, will have recourse, it may be presumed, to the advice and assistance of laymen in the management of their property; and with such assistance will be as competent as other proprietors to manage their property in a way beneficial not only to their tenants and themselves but to the com-

munity at large. But the present system of letting estates upon long leases with fines might with advantage be gradually altered; the reserved rents increased, the fines proportionably diminished, or ultimately done away, and the property restored to its just value.

A considerable surplus might thus be gradually created, which might, with great benefit to the country and to the church, be applied in aid of the parochial system, after due provision made not only for the support of the deans and canons, and for the fabric, schools, choir, and all the various purposes of the cathedral establishment, but also for such charitable purposes connected with their property, contributions to churches, schools, and the like, as are now sometimes neglected between the lessors and lessees of cathedral property, but which ought to be immediately attended to by the chapters as proprietors.

The fact of the application of any such surplus income being vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners requires, it is obvious, a general supervision and control of the cathedral property by those Commissioners, or some other similar body:—whose claims upon the capitular revenues might, however, be better defined than heretofore, with some appeal allowed to the bishop, or to some higher board, in case of any difference between the chapters and the Commissioners. But, subject to such supervision and control, the management of the property, they are of opinion, should remain with the chapters as at present.

In the application, moreover, of any surplus income to diocesan or parochial purposes they desire to express a strong opinion that the greatest weight should first be allowed to the claims of parishes connected by the ties of property, patronage, or immediate neighbourhood with the several cathedrals. This seems to be imperatively required by justice and policy.

2. They think that it may be expedient to renew the powers given by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., which enables chapters to enfranchise leasehold and copyhold estates, and to purchase existing leases, but that any Act of this kind should by no means be compulsory, but only permissive as at present.

3. And they think that such transactions should require, as at present, the consent of the Estates Commissioners.

To these observations upon the three points specifically set before them the dean and chapter desire to add that they have understood, and not without regret, that Her Majesty's Commissioners have addressed certain questions to the precentors and organists of the several cathedrals respecting the strength of the choir, and certain suggestions for adding to it. They trust that the Commissioners will communicate to the dean and chapter any answers they may receive on such subjects which may affect this cathedral.

Signed on behalf of the Dean and Chapter,

GEORGE ESSELL,
Chapter Clerk.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of SALISBURY, respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

SIR, Deanery, Salisbury, January 16th, 1854.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Chapter of Salisbury, to transmit the following reply to the queries addressed to me in your letter dated August 10th 1853.

I. In the management of our capitular property, we are accustomed to act under the legal advice of our Chapter Clerk, and with the professional aid of our land surveyor. No business of any importance, connected with this department, is ever transacted without consulting them; their experience and special qualifications rendering them, in our judgment, the fittest and safest coadjutors in such matters.

So far, therefore, as relates to the management of our capitular property, it does not appear to us that any practical benefit would result from the proposal to associate "lay members of the Church" with the Chapter.

Whether or not it might be advisable, on grounds of general expediency, to adopt such a measure, is a question upon which this Chapter respectfully declines to express any opinion.

II. With reference to the property which still remains vested in our body, two things seem to be indispensable to the increased efficiency of our cathedral establishment:

1st. That facilities should be granted by some legislative measure for enabling us so to improve our property, as to obtain from it a surplus beyond its present receipts.

2nd. That power should be given us to apply any such surplus to the several educational and ecclesiastical objects enumerated in the suggestions already submitted by this Chapter to the Cathedral Commissioners.

The Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104, provides *facilities* for creating the desired surplus, but denies us the *power* of dealing with it in the manner proposed.

We are prepared, therefore, to recommend the renewal of the powers given by the said Act, but with this avowed object—that the surplus, which we confidently expect will accrue from an improved and unfettered system of management, shall *not*, as the existing Act prescribes, be merged in the general fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, but shall, under due supervision, be dedicated to the various purposes referred to above.

III. Of the three controlling authorities specified in the last of the queries, we are disposed to give the preference to the second; namely, to "a committee of Council appointed for this special purpose."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
H. P. Hamilton.

The Rev. R. Jones.

Answers from the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

Sir,

The letter signed by you on behalf the of Cathedral Commissioners, requesting information relative to the opinions of the chapter of St. Asaph on the subjects contained therein, and any suggestions the dean and chapter may desire to offer, has been laid before them at their recent capitular meeting.

I am instructed to reply to that letter, from certain heads or minutes which were, after considering the several points then agreed upon, to the following effect:—

The chapter assumes that it is the desire of the Cathedral Commissioners in their inquiries to elicit the sentiments of the chapter thereon, first, as the subjects would affect the interests of their own particular chapter, and secondly, as bearing upon cathedral establishments in general.

In order to render the first point intelligible, it may be necessary to state the nature of the endowments of the cathedral of St. Asaph.

The property of the cathedral of St. Asaph, independent of the separate estates of some of the members of the chapter, all of which, with one exception, have fallen under the control of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, consists of three impropriations of tithe rentcharges of portions of parishes. One of these, Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, is appropriated for specific purposes by two Acts of Parliament.

By the first Act it was granted to the restoration and reparation of the fabric, to the cathedral establishment of minor canons, choir, and other officers. By a second Act powers were granted to borrow monies upon interest and life annuities, to defray some extraordinary expenses in the cathedral fabric, for which the annual income was insufficient.

This estate is not in lease.

It is obviously indispensable that the supervision and direction of the several repairs should fall under the personal inspection of the resident members of the body, who have frequent opportunities of exercising such superintendence, and not under any distant body who could only be made acquainted with the subject by the reports of others, the timely repairs of minute injuries to the fabric often superseding the necessity of an expensive outlay. I am therefore instructed to state, that, in the opinion of the dean and chapter, it does not seem expedient that these funds should be under any other control than that of the dean and chapter. The revenues, unlike those arising from estates in land, &c., are obviously incapable of improvement under any management, but the necessary expenditure on the fabric, &c. might possibly absorb an increased income.

The management, as now exercised, is simple. It consists in collecting the rentcharges, &c. by their receiver, and after paying the parochial and other taxes and the costs of the collection, bringing the balance to the chapter account, which is disbursed under the orders of the dean and chapter, in the manner and for the purposes provided by the Acts of Parliament; the accounts of these disbursements are submitted to and audited at the annual meeting of the chapter. If any disbursement of an extraordinary amount are required, the instructions of a chapter are usually obtained by the dean when practicable. A specimen of the objects to which the expenditure is applied may be seen in the schedule for the last seven years recently sent to the Cathedral Commission.

The other two impropriations with endowed vicarages (Llansilin and Rhuddlan) are on lease for years, and are renewed septennially. The fine is settled by the dean and chapter, and communicated to the bishop and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for their concurrence with it.

Upon the terms being accepted by the lessee and the fine paid by him, it is divided into twenty shares, of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have six shares in right of the bishop as bishop and archdeacon, and nine shares for the now suspended prebends and canonries, and the dean and the four remaining canons one share each.

Hence the chapter would submit, from this mode of renewal, controlled as it already is by the bishop and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, any further superintendence or admission of laymen would be manifestly unnecessary and embarrassing, without being compensated for by any assistance which their casual attendance could possibly afford to the counsels of the dean and chapter.

With reference to the eight suggestions made from various quarters which are sent for the consideration of the dean and chapter of St. Asaph, I would briefly send (under the number of each proposition) the result of such consideration.

Suggestion 1. This is already prospectively provided for. The whole income of the chapter's *divisible* property would not amount to the stipends allotted to the dean and four canons by the Act providing for the cathedrals in Wales. But it appears that it would be

an arrangement more satisfactory if the separate estates of the now suspended canonries and prebends, when they fall into hand, or such portion as would amount to their stipends, should be vested in the dean and chapter, or at least should be the guarantees of their permanent receipt of the proposed stipends without nominal depreciation. Experience, however, shows that any fixed money payments, after the lapse of years, becomes manifestly inadequate and thus virtually depreciated. For an example of this one need not look beyond the reserved rents on church leases.

Suggestion 2. The cathedral of St. Asaph has a sufficiency in their fabric fund, if it be not disturbed, for all ordinary repairs, and even for very gradual restorations. In the event of any extraordinary emergency, such as is contemplated in the preamble to their first Act of Parliament, recourse must be had to those powers of borrowing granted by the second Act, which of recent years have been rarely executed.

Suggestion 3. At present, as before stated, no lease is granted without the concurrence of the bishop, the dean and chapter, and Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and any further safeguards would, as far as regards the dean and chapter of St. Asaph, be rather obstructive than useful; it is already provided that the archdeacons should be members of the chapter when reconstructed; from the experience the chapter have enjoyed of the benefit derived from the assistance of the bishops, who used to sit in chapter and take an active part in the management and the distribution of the income, there cannot be raised by them any practical objection to the bishop being a member of such a board, if otherwise deemed expedient that a diocesan board should supersede a chapter; but by a former commission the bishop was relieved from these duties and from his seat in the chapter, and certainly if the reasons for that removal were valid (probably the interference with his visitorial functions), they would equally apply to his being a member of such a board.

Suggestion 4. As in the case of the cathedral of St. Asaph, no benefit is anticipated from the construction of such a board, and as the feeling of the chapter would lead it strongly to dissent from the enfranchisement (as it is styled) of the property of the church, and all tendencies thereto, it cannot advise that the same powers now possessed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be extended to any other body, although, perhaps, under some control, they might be more beneficially exercised by a local board.

Suggestion 5. The chapter of St. Asaph is not competent to give an opinion upon this point, as it is not aware of any case in which such a central body would be necessary or expedient in the management of these affairs; but, possibly, this suggestion may not be correctly understood.

Suggestion 6. It is presumed that without some such a stipulation no local board, even with the assistance of laymen, would be admitted to the disposition of church property.

Whether, however, good would arise in substituting some other body in place of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who now exercise a central control, is a question upon which the chapter of St. Asaph has no means of forming an opinion. But while the Ecclesiastical Commissioners enjoy their present powers, there seems no reason for a new concurrent jurisdiction any more than for changing the chapter into a diocesan board, such as that contemplated in the third suggestion.

Suggestion 7. The chapter considers that there is much in this proposition, especially if it could be extended to the contributions already paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which would be desirable.

The chapter of St. Asaph has upon other occasions ventured to protest against the alienation of the ecclesiastical property in the North Wales dioceses to purposes apart from these dioceses, and they think that this proposition, not as relates to their cathedral property, of which they cannot anticipate any surplus, but of the other ecclesiastical property in the diocese, namely, the separate estates of the prebendaries, &c., and of the sinecure rectories, taken from a poor population to be re-distributed in wealthier districts in England is well worthy of adoption; and the more so as little regard appears to be paid in practice to a regulation alleged to have been made, namely, that the amount of grants towards endowments should not only be in proportion to the population, but also to the extent and acreage of parishes or districts for which the applications are made. This complex consideration, very important to the extensive parishes in Wales, which, it appears, is difficult to be carried out by a body at a distance, might possibly be managed by a local board.

Suggestion 8. It is scarcely expedient that a diocesan meeting should be assembled for this purpose, and if there is to be an efficient central controlling power it is less necessary; but there is no principle so obvious or so important, and which the chapter is fully desirous to concede as that, where there is a responsibility and a discretion in any parties of distributing public money, there should be a clear statement delivered in of such distribution.

The dean and chapter of St. Asaph, in submitting this reply to the circular of the Cathedral Commissioners, would add, that they have confined themselves for the most part to the manner in which the cathedral of St. Asaph would be affected by the propositions sent for their consideration. At the same time they trust that it is not foreign to the object of the circular to express most respectfully their strong dissent from any transfer of ecclesiastical property, and especially of impropriations, into lay hands under the specious term of enfranchisement.

If it were a question of enabling increased endowments to be made from those impropriations to the parishes from whence the revenues are derived, they would gladly avail themselves of any facility offered for such a purpose.

They cannot, however, avoid pointing out the great preference and the more independent position of an income derived from property that rests upon a title, which may be presumed,

in most cases, to have existed from a period beyond all legal memory, and far more ancient even than that to the estate of the first nobles of the land, to becoming stipendiaries, on the precariousness of a so-called *fixed* income, without any fixed or real estates to guarantee it, or under any emergencies to fall back upon.

Signed (by direction of the chapter) C. S. LUXMOORE,
Dean.

The Deanery House, St. Asaph,
1st September 1853.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of WESTMINSTER respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

THE Dean and Chapter of Westminster have given their best consideration to the subject matter submitted to them by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, in their letter of the 10th August 1853, addressed to the Dean of Westminster.

They fully appreciate the kindness which induced Her Majesty's Commissioners to consult the chapter on the important points to which that letter refers.

They desire in the first place to declare that they are not sensible of any reason why they should be deprived of the management of the collegiate property; that they have endeavoured to fulfil their trust faithfully and beneficially for the college, having in some instances converted lifehold into leasehold tenure, and in some considerably increased the reserved rents, and in others sacrificed immediate personal profit for the future improvement of the estates. They, therefore, respectfully protest against anything that can be liable to a construction that they are incompetent to manage the property or unworthy of the trust vested in them by ancient and legal right.

With respect to the particular points of inquiry, they desire to communicate in reply:—

I. That they are of opinion that it is not expedient "to associate some lay members of "the church with the chapter of each cathedral, giving such laymen authority in the "management of the corporate property."

1st. Because of the difficulty of obtaining the assistance of disinterested laymen equal and willing to discharge the duty and to bear the responsibility.

2d. Because, if such difficulty were overcome in the first commencement, they are apprehensive that, after the novelty of the plan shall have passed away, such laymen would soon cease to feel sufficient interest to give their constant attention, and that the transaction of business would thereby be impeded.

3d. Because that except such laymen outnumbered the members of the chapter, and except they should themselves be of one mind, they could not command the adoption of a new system of their own, and that, if unable to do so, they would soon release themselves from their unpleasant position and responsibility.

4th. Because, if uniformity of system is as important as some represent it would rather be hindered than promoted by the infusion of laymen into the managing body, selected on account of their general habits of business and having each their own decided opinions on the principle of managing estates.

5th. Because, if the application of a surplus, to be obtained by their management, were to form the inducement to act, frequent collisions of interest in the rivalry of claims would arise, and cabals for acquiring influence at the board would ensue.

6th. Because the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales have been authorized by the legislature to contract liabilities upon the calculation of being released, by the receipt of gradually increasing revenues from suspended canonries, suppressed prebends, and portions of certain deaneries and canonries assigned to them in prospect by the legislature. And it appears unjust to allow their solvency to depend upon the administration of the estates by persons wholly uninterested in their present produce, selected for the purpose of experimentalising systems of management, and authorized to dispose of a surplus (if acquired) in relieving local and diocesan wants.

7th. Because, while acknowledging and desiring to see recognised the priority of local, that is, parochial claims arising from property, they are of opinion that diocesan objects, however excellent, have not an equal claim to preferential consideration, but that, in respect to such objects, the Church of England should be considered as a whole, and that all dioceses should be dealt with according to a general system, irrespective of the sources whence the revenues are derived.

II. They are of opinion that it is expedient to renew the permissive powers given by the 14th & 15th Vict. c. 104., provided that no clauses of a compulsory character are introduced.

III. Regarding the third point of inquiry as an invitation to them to offer suggestions of a general character upon the subject submitted to their consideration, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster respectfully submit:

1st. That, in their opinion, it would be desirable that a committee of council should be constituted, for the purpose of hearing and deciding, as a court of appeal, upon all points of difference arising from time to time between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England or the Church Estates Commissioners and the several chapters.

2d. That, if uniformity of system is as important as some suppose, such an end will be best attained by the assistance of the Church Estates Commissioners; that the several chapters, and their officers, will be found to be the most experienced and efficient managers of the estates, and that it requires only a friendly spirit on the part of the Commissioners to inspire confidence, and bring such bodies into cordial co-operation with them; that, in order to effect this, the Commissioners must be prepared to allow a liberal application of chapter funds to objects of charity, piety, and benevolence connected with the chapter as a cathedral body by property, position, dependence, and patronage, while the chapter, on the other hand, must be ready to confer with the Church Estates Commissioners as well in matters relating to income as of expenditure, and concede to them the advantages of each increase as shall be obtained through their interference, provided they protect the chapter from any loss ensuing from the adoption of their recommendation.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are, therefore, of opinion, that, if any change is deemed necessary, it should be such as would bring the Church Estates Commissioners and the chapter into more constant and cordial communication on all subjects relative to revenue and expenditure, that thereby the estates of the capitular bodies would be managed upon a more uniform system (if such is desirable), and possibly be made more productive, that the ancient rights of property would be less harshly encroached upon, the influence and importance of the cathedral clergy would be upheld, and the voice of complaint find an appeal in a board uninfluenced by any but public considerations.

J. THYNNE, Sub-dean,
In behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

ANSWER from the Dean and Chapter of WINDSOR respecting the Management of Capitular Estates.

REVEREND SIR, Chapter Room, Windsor Castle, 5th November 1853.

IN reference to your letter of the 10th of August last to the Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor, I have to inform you that it was laid before a chapter of the dean and canons on the 30th of September, and referred for further consideration to the general chapter held on the 3rd instant.

I am now requested by the chapter to inform you, that as they are differently constituted to any other capitular body in the kingdom, are wholly exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and immediately under that of the Queen as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and in their collegiate capacity belong to the *King's Free Chapel of Saint George within Her Majesty's castle of Windsor, they do not feel themselves at liberty to offer any suggestion to the Cathedral Commissioners, or in any way to interfere in a matter which may materially alter Her Majesty's jurisdiction within Her castle, and the constitution of the collegiate body established therein.

*founder.

I am, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL, L. T.

The Rev. Richard Jones,
Secretary to
The Cathedral Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

Remarks of the Dean and Chapter of Ely respecting the Revenues of their Church and the Management of Capitular Property.

Notes on the First Schedule.

Income.

The income of the chapter is distributed into two accounts; one of them is called the Onus, and the other the Church, account. The first consists of certain provision rents designed for the maintenance of hospitality, the fines upon the renewal of leases, dividends on funded property derived from the sale of lands under Acts of Parliament and some estates at rackrent, which have always been treated as divisible amongst the dean and canons; the second still includes the rest of the reserved rents, the produce of the manors (which is considerable), woods, money in the funds, and grants from the Onus account, whether in portions of tithes, rackrents, or money which have been permanently transferred to this account: this is applied to the payment of stipends and salaries, the support of the school and of the choir, the repairs of the cathedral, and the general expenses of the establishment. When the latter account has been found insufficient for its objects, as has been very generally the case of late years, the deficiency has been from time to time supplied by special grants from the former.

The average income of the chapter during the last seven years was about 11,800*l.* per annum, of which about 7,700*l.* belonged to the Onus, and 4,100*l.* to the Church account. The average sum distributed in dividends (independent of stipends and some small allowances) to the dean and canons, during the same period, was about 6,700*l.*, or about 1,000*l.* less than the Onus account. Some part of this deficiency was referrible to expenses and outgoings properly chargeable to the Onus account; the principal part of it, however, was caused by contributions to the Church account, chiefly rendered necessary by the works in the cathedral.

The chapter have no leases on lives. Their leases of lands and tithes are for twenty-one, and of houses for forty years. They have no quarries, and their woods are of small extent and value. The only tithe rentcharges in hand are a portion of that of the parishes of Ely, reserved, since 1841, as a better provision for their spiritual charge. There are only two farms at rackrent, which were purchased by money derived from railway compensations and the enfranchisement of copyholds. They have no trust estates, those belonging to the lay clerks being managed by themselves.

Notes on the Second Schedule.

Expenditure.

The sums included in this account, under the head of repairs of the fabric, are independent of those provided by the Special Fund for the new choir, which has met an additional expenditure of 8,600*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, making a total, during seven years, of 17,136*l.*, 4*s.* 10*d.*; this does not include very considerable sums spent upon painted windows and special objects. Nearly 4,300*l.* of this Special Fund was given by various friends of the church, including 500*l.* by the bishop of the diocese; the rest was supplied from the current funds of the church, by large gifts from the Onus account, at the cost of the dividends, and by the personal contributions of members of the chapter.

Nearly all the payments made to vicars are paid by the lessees of the rectories, and are not included in this account.

The payments for interest are for sums borrowed to pay the expenses of tithe commutations and inclosures.

Observations from the Dean and Chapter of Ely on the Management of Chapter Property.

The dean and chapter of Ely beg leave very respectfully to submit to Her Majesty's Commissioners, in connexion with the preceding statement of the income and expenditure of their corporate property, the following observations respecting its future destination and management with a view to provide for the general welfare of the church, without the sacrifice of their just rights and means of usefulness.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the provisions of the Acts of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104., and by a bill now before Parliament, will acquire, not merely a great interest in the produce, but likewise a great influence over the management, of the chapter estates. By the first they will succeed to the proceeds of two stalls, one of which

is now vacant, unless they should be appropriated, as has been proposed, to the endowment of two professorships of theology in the university of Cambridge, or in some other manner; by the second they possess not merely the absolute control of all enfranchisements and purchases of their leasehold property, but also claim for themselves whatever increase of value may be realized upon such transactions; and by the third they propose to remove from the control of the Copyhold Commissioners the enfranchisement of chapter copyholds, and they make a similar claim to a share of their produce.

It is obvious that the possession of these various powers will very materially limit those which have been hitherto exclusively exercised by the chapter. The Capitular accounts will be subject to inspection; their expenditure, when it affects or is likely to affect the pecuniary interest of the Commissioners, will be subject to control, and their power of granting leases, under circumstances which the law has hitherto fully recognized, will be subject to question at least, if not to interference. A very painful feeling can hardly fail to result from this perpetual supervision and occasional interference, but still more so from the want of sympathy, between one body and the other, in the objects which they may be desirous to promote; and whilst the first of them may be disposed to devote a considerable portion of their funds to the improvement of their cathedral, the more effective maintenance of their services, the promotion of schools and other purposes connected with their own neighbourhood and diocese, the second may think themselves bound to take a much wider view, and to regard the wants of the church in other places as paramount to all other considerations.

It appears to us therefore that it must follow as an inevitable consequence of this collision of interests and authority that the property of the chapter will at no distant period be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the dean and canons be compelled to accept stipends payable from the general fund, and not from the produce of their own estates.

We believe we are expressing the opinion of the great majority of the clergy when we state that the general transfer of the property of the Chapters to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would be regarded with great suspicion and alarm. It would amount in fact to its virtual transfer from the Church to the State, and to the removal of those checks which the law and custom have hitherto imposed upon its application and management. The rapid and somewhat improvident distribution of the funds of the Commissioners which were provided by the Act of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., and the subsequent embarrassment which it has produced, should operate as a warning against exposing the remaining disposable funds of the church to a similar fate; they would almost inevitably be dissipated upon the first popular cry for church extension which was strongly urged upon Parliament, and which the Government of the day might neither have the strength nor the disposition to resist.

There are many other reasons which may be urged against the threatened absorption of the funds of the church by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. They constitute a body acting entirely through their agents, having no staff of Assistant Commissioners in a position co-ordinate with their own, as in the case of the Tithe Commissioners, who can verify and examine with their own eyes the statements and acts of their surveyors, their architects, and other subordinate officers; they are compelled to trust entirely to the reports made to them, and can very rarely subject them to any scrutiny by which their correctness can be tested. If an architect builds a parsonage house or a palace, or repairs a cathedral, there is no adequate check upon unnecessary expenditure or bad taste: and it is contrary to all experience that a central body in London, whose officers act without a constant and vigilant superintendence and control, should be able to administer economically and effectively a very extensive property situated in almost every part of the kingdom, held under very various tenures and presenting many claims for special consideration in dealing with them. Such a system of administration would not only give rise sooner or later to the most serious complaints amongst those who were affected by it, but would be wanting in those safeguards against serious fraud and malversation which alone could render it permanently satisfactory to the church and to the public.

The great cost of the official machinery of this Commission, which bears a very large proportion to the income which they realize from the property intrusted to them, has already excited no small degree of public observation, and it is understood that these expenses, large as they are, do not include the fees paid by purchasers to surveyors and solicitors in the enfranchisement and purchase of leasehold and copyhold property which has only recently began, or the commission to architects for the work which they superintend.

Whilst we venture to express thus strongly our objections to the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission as an administering body, we are of opinion that its operations might be eminently useful to the church and to the public if they were confined to the control and superintendence of a series of Diocesan Boards, to whose administration the capitular and episcopal property in each diocese should be intrusted. With a view to such a change in the character and constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission we should propose that the dean and canons, as well as the bishop in each diocese, should have fixed annual incomes; that adequate and fixed allowances (except for the purpose of meeting extraordinary contingencies) should be made for the maintenance of the fabric of the cathedral, to the support of the cathedral school, to the minor canons, and other officers, and to all other recognized objects connected with it; that the bishop, dean, canons, archdeacons, and two or three influential laymen should form such a Diocesan

Board, who should administer the diocesan funds for the following objects: first, to pay all the stipends and allowances charged upon them: secondly, to pay to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners such sums as were due to them under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., and not already appropriated to objects within the limits of the diocese, so as to enable them to answer the engagements into which they have entered: the remaining sum, if any, to form a fund applicable for diocesan purposes only, whether for building or endowing churches, increasing poor benefices, building parsonage houses, or any other objects which the interests of the church and diocese should require; it being further understood that such Boards should possess the same power of enfranchising or purchasing leases which is now possessed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but subject in every case to their sanction and control.

The effect of these arrangements would be to change the Ecclesiastical Commission from a *central administering* into a *central controlling* body. They would retain the distribution of the funds which were assigned to them by the Act for their establishment as far as they are required for the fulfilment of the engagements into which they have already entered, comprehending as is well known, the greatest part of all the funds which were rendered available for such purposes by virtue of it; but whatever additional funds could be raised by the enfranchisement of leaseholds, and by a more provident administration of the chapter estates, would remain at the disposal of the proposed Diocesan Boards. There would appear to be no better guarantee for economical and effective management of church property than would be provided by such a central controlling board of commissioners, combined with a local administration conducted by persons who would have a sacred official interest in making the estates intrusted to them as productive as possible.

It is further highly probable that such a plan would be the means of calling forth a much larger amount of sympathy and liberality in the public than has been produced by the operation of the recent Acts; for the publication of the annual diocesan accounts would enable all to ascertain the exact application of the capitular funds, and any deficiency in them for the attainment of important objects would be met by willing contributions from the members of the church.

It may be objected that the adoption of such a plan would not secure to the vast populations of the metropolis and the manufacturing and mining districts their due proportion of the funds which would thus become available. But it should be observed in reply, that at least three fourths of the produce of the estates which were severed or proposed to be severed from the Chapter, by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. have been already assigned to those districts; that it is not intended to interfere with the destination thus given to them; and that it is precisely in those localities, where wealth has increased at least as rapidly as the population, that private zeal and liberality have been and are likely to be most actively called forth to meet the more pressing demands for building and endowing new churches.

We trust that in making the preceding observations and suggestions we shall not be considered as impugning in the remotest degree the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. No one who is acquainted with the public and private characters of the three eminent persons, to whom the administration of the estates of the commission is intrusted, can doubt their zeal for the interests of the church, or their great experience and ability as statesmen and men of business. But it is to the system that we object, and not to those by whom it is managed. The machinery placed at their disposal is altogether inadequate for its object; and if it should be extended so as to meet all its requirements by the appointment of assistant commissioners and additional agents, the expenses which would thus be incurred would absorb a great part of the funds which they were required to protect; whilst on the other hand the scheme which we have ventured to recommend would give to the machinery already existing in each diocese that salutary superintendence and control which, combined with the additional powers which it is proposed to give to it, could hardly fail to secure the effective and economical administration both of episcopal and capitular estates.

In proposing that the existing as well as future members of chapters, as well as bishops, should have fixed incomes, it should of course be understood that such stipends should be assigned to the former as not only would secure to them the average income which they now receive or are entitled to receive, but that provision should be made for such periodical revisions of them, under the authority of the Ecclesiastical Commission, as the great changes in the value of money which appear to be imminent may render just and reasonable. Without some such protection against contingencies of this nature it could hardly be expected that the persons in question would abandon the position which they now occupy, and accept as a compensation for the rights which the law now secures to them an income which may admit of rapid and unmistakeable depreciation with reference to the produce of the estates from which it is paid.

Signed on behalf of the chapter of Ely,
GEORGE PEACOCK, Dean.

Answers from Vicars Choral and Minor Canons.

The following Circular was addressed to the Senior Minor Canons of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales.

Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street,
Whitehall, London, May 1853.

Reverend Sir,

I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches to request that you will furnish them with copies of any deeds of foundation or endowment relating to the corporation of minor canons of the cathedral church of , or to inform them of any printed work in which they may be found.

Her Majesty's Commissioners also request answers to the following questions at your earliest convenience.

If there is no corporation, pray answer the questions respecting property.

1. What is the date of the foundation?
2. Of how many members does the corporation consist?
3. What property belongs to it?

It will be convenient to the Commissioners if you will have the kindness to fill up the accompanying schedule.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

The Senior Minor Canon of
the Cathedral Church of

R^D JONES,
Secretary.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rackrent							
Fines on leases for years							
Fines on leases for lives							
Dividends on public or other securities							
Income from other sources							
Total annual income from the corporate property							
Outgoings, rates, and taxes							
Dividend to each of the members							

ANSWERS.

MINOR CANONS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

The RETURN of the Rev. JOHN METCALFE, Senior Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

To the first question, "What is the date of the foundation?" and to the second, "Of how many members does the corporation consist?" the minor canons are not a corporate body.

To the third question, "What property belongs to it?" together with the note, "If there is no corporation pray answer the questions respecting property," I beg to submit the following answer:

By a Royal Charter bearing date April 8, 1541, the dean and chapter of Canterbury were created a body corporate to be governed by certain statutes thereafter to be given. They were endowed by dotation charter (dated May 6) with estates and advowsons to enable them to carry their statutes into effect. Four years afterwards the King made a new arrangement with the dean and chapter (by deed bearing date November 23, 37th of Henry VIII.) because the property given by the dotation charter did not produce its estimated value, "and by reason thereof the said dean and chapter are not able to perform and fulfil all those things appointed and assigned to be done, performed, and fulfilled by them yearly by the ordinances and statutes of the foundation of the said cathedral and metropolitan church to them prescribed and delivered." The King released the dean and chapter from maintaining twenty-four students at Oxford and Cambridge, and made such a settlement of property as would enable them to give to every member of the cathedral what he intended.

The statutes of King Henry were corrected, explained, and confirmed by King Charles the First; and the statutes so corrected, explained, and confirmed were the statutes to which the dean and other members of the cathedral were used to be sworn in the 6th year of Queen Anne.

By these charters and statutes the dean and chapter hold in trust for the minor canons property of three kinds:

1st, A right to the refusal of benefices.

2dly, A right to participate in the revenues and estates held for this and other purposes.

3dly, Houses for the use of the minor canons.

By the statutes of Henry there were to be twelve minor canons, which by King Charles's statutes were changed to six minor canons and six deputies. We each of us hold the offices of minor canon and deputy.

By King Henry's statutes we were entitled to hold one benefice not more than twenty-four miles distant from Canterbury together with our minor canonries; and in addition to this, by King Charles's explanation, no benefice whatever belonging to the church was to be given to a stranger unless it had been first offered to the minor canons and refused by them. This right, however, the minor canons ceased to enjoy; and I append to this return a printed paper containing the reasons, officially drawn by the dean and chapter, for their disposing of the benefices more than twenty-four miles from Canterbury without offering them to the minor canons, and those of the minor canons by which they urged their claim to the refusal of all the benefices belonging to the cathedral.

Their right to the refusal of all those benefices within twenty-four miles of Canterbury has never been denied till the last June audit, when it was the pleasure of the dean and chapter to take away this right also. The vicarage of Milton became vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Bennett, when, instead of the auditor's usual communication desiring each minor canon to signify his refusal or willingness to accept the vacant benefice, one was received, a copy of which is appended (No. 2.); the presentation was taken as an option by a late canon, the Rev. F. Dawson, and the vicarage was given to his friend, the Rev. C. S. Caffin, a stranger to this church.

The reason assigned by the dean and chapter for taking from us this privilege is remarkable on several accounts, but chiefly from being contrary to their own practice. The act on which they profess to ground their conduct received the royal assent August 14, 1838, and more than a year afterwards, pursuant of this right which they have now taken away, they presented the Rev. F. Rouch to the vicarage of Hastow. Again in 1842 the Rev. J. Stratton was collated to the vicarage of Goodnestone by the late archbishop Howley, both of them being then and still continuing minor canons of this cathedral.

Again, it is a remarkable circumstance that the right of presenting the benefices beyond twenty-four miles from Canterbury to whom they please is preserved to them so long as any of the then members should continue to be members of the chapter by s. 75 of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., which section is entitled in the margin "Saving of existing interests," and by means of this they take from us our existing interests and convert them to their own use, though they have never before enjoyed them.

Two of the minor canons benefices (one now held by a retired minor canon), well fitted for minor canons to retire upon, are likely, from the ages of the present incumbents, to become vacant in a few years. According to the precedent now established by the dean and chapter, an individual member of the body may take the benefice from those who have hitherto enjoyed the right of refusal, and bestow it on a private friend unconnected with the church.

The second kind of property to which we consider ourselves in equity entitled is that proportion of the revenues of the cathedral intended for us by our founder.

The very great disparity of the part now given to the minor canon compared with that which the canon receives has probably been long and continually accumulating, notwithstanding some occasional checks. I beg, however, to be allowed to report an instance which has occurred in my own knowledge.

It was an ancient practice of the cathedral to allot a certain number of acres of underwood growing in the woods of the church annually to the clerical members of the cathedral. The wood was divided, as is usual in this country, into pieces containing an acre each. These were numbered and a value set upon them, by which the dean and canons were enabled to select the best acres for themselves. After the dean had chosen four, each canon two, and other officers made their selections, six acres came to the minor canons, who divided them by lot. The acres thus obtained became the sole property of each individual, to be disposed of as he thought best. By this means a check was put upon the surveyor, for if he had valued it much below its worth we should have found him out, as it was so important a part of our income, sometimes producing more than one sixth part of our stipend.

In 1836 the dean and chapter requested each of the minor canons to sell them his acre of wood. In 1837 they resolved to take them from us, not offering us the average amount which we had received during the last seven or ten years, but giving us such a price as their surveyor might think fit. Notwithstanding our objections to this change it was the pleasure of the dean and chapter to enforce it. The anticipated result took place: the value set upon the acre of wood gradually diminished till it was less than one third of the real value. Representations and complaints were made in vain, till, fortunately for our interests, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners observed the very inadequate sum allotted for the wood acres belonging to the suspended stalls, and expressed their dissatisfaction. The result has been that the wood has been sold by auction according to the general custom of the country, and of the two years we have received, the first was nearly and the second more than three times the sum awarded us for our acres two years before.

The third kind of property to which the charters and statutes entitle us is houses for our residence. These we enjoy, and they are in a good state of repair.

JOHN METCALFE.

——	1846.			1847.			1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stipends - - -	480	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0
Lent sermons - -	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
Wood acres - -	36	10	0	39	1	0	17	18	0	30	12	0	50	12	6	58	4	0	19	13	0
Total annual income from the corporate property -	526	10	0	531	1	0	509	18	0	522	12	0	542	12	6	550	4	0	511	13	0
Outgoings, rates, and taxes -	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0
Dividend to each of the members - -	85	15	0	86	3	6	82	13	0	84	15	4	88	8	9	89	7	4	82	18	10

A part only of the wood money for 1852 has been received. Two new minor canons were appointed during the year 1852, with the stipend of 150*l.* instead of 80*l.*, but this is not calculated in the above.

JOHN METCALFE.

(No. 2.) COPY of the Auditor's Note.

DEAR SIR, Precincts, 24 June, 1852.

I AM desired by the dean and chapter to communicate to the several minor canons, that having taken into consideration the vacant living of Middleton, near Sittingbourne, they find the required residence is incompatible with the duties of a minor canon.

By the Act of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 39, &c., it is provided, every minor canon that shall take any benefices after the passing of that Act shall not be absent from the same for more than five months in the year.

Yours truly,

Rev. J. Metcalfe. (Signed) DANIEL FINCH.

THE VICARS CHORAL OF YORK MINSTER.

1. What is the date of the foundation?

The college of vicars choral of York bears the title of "The Sub-chanter and Keeper of the house or college of the Bedern and his brethren, the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral and metropolitical Church of Saint Peter in York," and was founded in 1256 by a joint charter of Archbishop Walter de Grey and the Dean and Chapter. This foundation was confirmed by royal charters of Henry III. and Henry V. The following are copies of these charters:

I.—Of the dean and chapter.

"Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit decanus et capitulum B^ti^ Pet. Ebor. salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos concessisse et de assensu omnium vicariorum nostrorum in ecclesia nostra B^ti^ Pet. degentium ordinasse. Quod de cætero succentor vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit liberam habeat administrationem de omnibus terris possessionibus tenementis redditibus et bonis ipsorum vicariorum habitis et habendis tam in agendo quam in defendendo et de omnibus rebus quæ ad ipsos vicarios pertinent. Ita quod tenementa ipsor. vicarior. sint libera tenementa ejusdem succentoris vicarii ad lucrandum et perdendum in cujuscunque curia fuerit quandiu in dicta administratione rite extiterit. Ita scilicet quod idem succentor vicarius rationabiliter de sua administratione reddat ratiocinia sicut antea fieri consueverit. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus."

(L.S.)

II.—Of the archbishop and the dean and chapter.

"Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit W. miseratione divina Ebor. archiepiscopus Angliæ primas decanus et capitulum Ebor. salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos concessisse et ad petitionem omnium vicarior. nostror. in ecclesia nostra degentium ordinasse, quod Alanus Salvator vices succentoris in dicta ecclesia nostra gerens in sibi pro tempore in illo officio succedentes custodiam et liberam habeant administrationem de omnibus terris possessionibus tenementis redditibus et bonis in mobilibus ipsis vicariis concessis concedendis et quomodo libet deputatis vel etiam deputandis. Ita quod ipse Alanus et successores sui rite constituti agant defendant et respondeant in quibuscunque curiis pro terris possessionibus tenementis redditibus et bonis prædictis sicut custos eorum perpetuus. Et ut præmissa perpetuæ firmitatis robur optineat sigilla nostra apposuimus huic scripto."

(L.S.) Archiepiscopi. (L.S.) Decani et capituli.

III.—Of Henry the Third.

"Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus instrumentum quod Walterus Eboracensis archiepiscopus Angliæ primas et decanus et capitulum Ebor. fecerunt Alano Salvatori vices succentoris in ecclesia Ebor. gerenti et vicariis ejusdem ecclesiæ in hæc verba (*omnibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit W. miseratione, &c. apposuimus huic scripto.) Nos autem concessionem et ordinationem prædictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus, sicut instrumentum prædictum rationabiliter testatur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud West^m^ quinto decimo die Octobris anno regni nostri quinquagesimo tertio."

(L.S.)

IV.—Of Henry the Fifth.

"Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ hæres et Regens regni Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ omnibus at quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum triginta et sex vicarii canonicorum in Choro ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Beati Petri Ebor. ad honorem Dei et divini cultus incrementum ad nominationem sive præsentationem eorundem canonicorum suis temporibus successivis per decanum et capitulum fuerint admissi et in stallis positi eorundem qui quandam habitationem juxta cœmetrium ecclesiæ prædict. ex assignatione decani et capituli prædictæ ecclesiæ obtinent. Ac decanus et capitulum Beati Petri Ebor. nuper per scriptum suum concessissent dictis vicariis quod extunc succentor vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit liberam haberet administrationem de omnibus terris et possessionibus tenementis redditibus et bonis ipsorum vicariorum tunc habitis et extunc habendis tam in agendo quam in defendendo et de omnibus rebus quæ ad dictos vicarios pertinent. Ita quod tenementa dictorum vicariorum sint libera tenementa ejusdem succentoris ad lucrandum et perdendum in cujuscunque curia fuerit quandiu in dicta administratione rite extiterit. Ita scilicet quod idem succentor vicarius aut alius loco ipsius singulis annis dictis vicariis rationabiliter de sua administratione ratiocinia et proventus inter vicarios distribuat sicut antea fieri consuevit. Ac Walterus Ebor. archiepiscopus Angliæ prim. et decanus et capitulum Ebor. nuper ad petitionem vicariorum prædictorum concessissent et ordinassent quod Alanus Salvator vices succentoris in ecclesia prædicta gerens et sibi pro tempore in illo officio succedentes custodiam et liberam

haberent administrationem de omnibus terris possessionibus tenementis et redditibus et bonis immobilibus ipsis vicariis tunc concessis et extunc concedendis et quomodo libet deputatis vel etiam extunc deputandis. Ita quod ipse Alanus et successores sui recte constituti agant defendant et respondeant in quibuscunque curiis pro terris et possessionibus tenementis redditibus et pro bonis prædictis sicut custos eorum perpetuus. Quas quidem concessionem et ordinationem Dominus Henricus quondam Rex Angliæ progenitor noster postmodum ratas habens et gratas eas pro se et heredibus suis quantum in ipso fuit per literas suas patentes concessit et confirmavit prout in literis predictis plenius continetur ac iidem vicarii pretextu scripti concessionis ordinationis et confirmationis prædictarum diversa terras tenementa servicia cum pertinentibus ac advocationes ecclesiarum et cantariarum ac diversas libertates videlicet aliqua per nomen custodis domus vicariorum ecclesiæ Beati Petri Ebor. et aliqua per nomen custodis domuum vicariorum aliqua per nomen vicariorum ecclesiæ Beati Petri Ebor. aliqua per nomen collegii triginti et sex vicariorum in ecclesiæ cathedrali Beati Petri Ebor. et aliqua per nomen custodis habitationis vicariorum ecclesiæ Beati Petri Ebor. vocatæ le Bederne licentiis regiis super hiis obtentis adquisivissent habenda sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum. Nos vero honestam conversationem ac devotionem ipsorum vicariorum qui ecclesiæ prædictæ sub canonicis in stallis canonicorum ut præmittitur positi vice ac nomine eorundem canonicorum in eadem ecclesia laudabiliter serviunt in divinis merito commendantes. Volumus et concedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est quod iidem triginta et sex vicarii et eorum successores vicarii in choro ecclesiæ cathedralis Beati Petri Ebor. prædictæ ut prædicitur positi et Deo servientes ex nunc sint et fiant et de cætero nuncupentur collegium vicariorum per decanum et capitulum ecclesiæ cathedralis Ebor. in quodam loco vulgariter vocato Bederne insimul collectorum a collegio principali ecclesiæ cathedralis prædictæ dependens et decano et capitulo solum et in solidum subditum in omnibus et subjectum suis temporibus successivis in perpetuum quos etiam in collegium ut prædicitur erigimus et realiter facimus per præsentes quorum unus per electionem ipsorum vicariorum faciendus quotiens indiguerint et eis videbitur expedire et capitulo prædicto pro assensu dicti capituli de electo prædicto habendus præsentandus juxta et secundum statuta ordinationes et consuetudines dictæ ecclesiæ in hac parte hactenus observata absque licentia regia vel assensu inde aliqualiter petenda vel obtinenda faciendus sit custos collegii prædicti qui cæteris præferatur. Quodque idem custos et vicarii et successores sui habeant unam cistam communem et commune sigillum pro negotiis et agendis collegii prædicti servituris. Et quod sint personæ habiles et capaces sicut unum collegium ut prædicitur incorporatum at impetrandum recipiendum et adquirendum nomine custodis et vicariorum collegii prædicti a quibuscunque viris et personis tam laicis quam ecclesiasticis licentia regia primitus obtenta quæcunque terras tenementa redditus et possessiones cum pertinentibus licet terræ tenementa redditus et possessiones ejusmodi de nobis teneantur in liberum burgagium eisdem custodi et vicariis dicti collegii et successoribus suis in proprietate possidenda in perpetuum ac etiam ad persequendum eorum nomine omnimodas causas et actiones reales personales et mixtas cujuscunque generis fuerint vel naturæ et ad respondendum et defendendum in iisdem coram judicibus secularibus et ecclesiasticis quibuscunque. Et ut habilitas et capacitas ipsius custodis dicti collegii et vicariorum verius approbetur et debitum sorciatur effectum dilectum nobis Ricardum Ulleskelf capellanum unum de dictis vicariis custodem modernum ejusdem collegii volumus permanere quem etiam volumus cæteris præferri et statum ac officium custodis dicti collegii exercere quosque ipse vel alius vicarius ejusdem collegii per ipsos vicarios juxta consuetudinem dictæ ecclesiæ Ebor. antiquitus habitam et usitatam in hac parte eligatur et de consensu et auctoritate capituli approbetur. Ac insuper de uberiori gratia nostra volumus et concedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est ut salvo jure cujuscunque prædicti custos et vicarii omnia terras et tenementa redditus et possessiones cum pertinentibus at libertates per ipsos et prædecessores suos debite et legitime adquisita habeant et teneant sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum adeo libere plene et integre sicut ea habent et tenent aut predecessores sui ea ante hæc tempora habuerint et tenuerint juxta vim firmam et effectum donationum et concessionum eis inde quibuscunque nominibus confectarum in habilitate et incapacitate siqua in adquisitione terrarum tenementorum reddituum et possessionum ejusmodi inveniri seu adjudicari contigerit in futuro vel aliquo jure titulo seu forifscuī quæ nobis competit seu nobis vel hæredibus nostris aliqualiter in futuro competere poterit vel aliquo statuto vel ordinatione per nos vel progenitores nostros in contrarium edita non obstantibus quibuscunque.

Intentionis nostræ tamen non existit quin canonici prædictæ ecclesiæ et successores sui ad vicarias suas in eadem ecclesia cum vacaverint personas idoneas juxta antiqua statuta ordinationes et consuetudines ecclesiæ illius decano et capitulo (presente decano) et capitulo (decano absente) in stallis eorundem canonicorum per dictum decanum et capitulum et (decano absente) per capitulum ponendas possunt ad libitum præsentare seu nominare. Volumus etiam quod custos et vicarii prædicti positi et ponendi ab omni alienatione illicita terrarum tenementorum reddituum possessionum suorum hujusmodi totaliter abstineant et quod non liceat iisdem dictum collegium seu vicarios ibidem positos aut ponendos seu eorum terras et tenementa in aliquo onerare absque auctoritate ac consensu dictorum decani et capituli ipso decano præsente et ipso absente absque auctoritate et consensu capituli prælibati nec aliquid novi juris contra capitulum prædictum vel aliquem singularem canonicum ecclesiæ cathedralis Ebor. antedictæ hac occasione de novo usurpare vel aliqualiter attemptare. Sed quod iidem vicarii in choro dictæ

ecclesiæ cathedralis Ebor. ut præmittitur admissi et positi eisdem decano et capitulo ecclesiæ prædictæ ac eorum jurisdictioni correctioni et obedientiæ in omnibus licitis et canonicis subjaciant et fideliter obediant in perpetuum juxta antiqua consuetudines ordinationes et statuta ecclesiæ cathedralis Beati Petri prædictæ juribus libertatibus statutis et consuetudinibus dictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis Ebor. in omnibus semper salvis præsente concessione nostra in aliquo non obstante.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri facimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westm. vicesimo sexto die Maii anno regni nostri nono.

(L. S.) THORALBY,
Exhibit. et Registrat.
per me
EDWARD PLANKNEY.

Per ipsum Regem,
Exhibit^d in Visitac̃oe Regia,
Anno Dn. 1559,
THO. PERCY.

The vicars also possess a charter of King James I.

And one of Queen Elizabeth, restoring to them their rights in Nether Wallop, which had been taken from them.

Also the original deeds connected with the gift of the parsonage of Nether Wallop to their body.

Also the originals, or very early copies, in the sub-chanters book, of the deeds of gift of the different properties belonging to them.

2. Of how many members does the body consist?

Of five; the sub-chanter and four vicars choral.

3. What property belongs to it?

The property of the college of vicars choral of the cathedral church of York consists of:—

Leases on Three Lives.

1st. The parsonage of Nether Wallop, in the county of Southampton, with the lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments thereto belonging, at present leased to John Greated Harris, of Westminster, Esquire, and Edward Walter Blunt, of Kempshot Park, for three lives, at present aged 73, 51, and 34. Renewed, February 15th, 1833. Fine, 2,000*l.* Reserved rent, 30*l.*

2d. The rectory or parsonage of Water Fryston, in the county of York, with all houses, buildings, glebe lands, &c. thereto belonging; also certain closes of land in the fields of Water Fryston aforesaid, of which a terrier is at the end of the lease; now leased to James Richardson the younger, of York, gentleman, for three lives, at present aged 50, 44, and 20. Renewed, March 22d, 1845. Fine, 910*l.* Reserved rent, 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 13*s.* 4*d.* for a fat buck in August.

3d. The parsonage of Huntington, in the county of York, with Earswick and Towthorpe; also the tithe barn, garth, and premises, containing 0 A. 2 R. 24 P.; also a rent of 16*s.* paid out of foord closes in Earswick. Reserved rent, 17*l.* 14*s.*, and one brawn at Christmas.

4th. A house and garth containing 0A. 1R. 21P. Also 50A. 0R. 4P., contained in nine several closes, all situate in Huntington aforesaid. Reserved rent, 14*s.* 2*d.*

5th. A house, orchard, and garth, containing 0A. 1R. 35P. Also 8A. 2R. 27P. in three closes, all situate in Huntington aforesaid. Reserved rent, 16*s.*

6th. A house and garth in Huntington town street, containing 0A. 1R. 0P. Reserved rent, 6*s.*

These four last properties are held by Lord de Grey on a lease for three lives, at present aged 72, 71, and 19. Last renewed December 14th, 1844. Fine, 1,880*l.*

7th. A close of land at Huntington, situate at the west end of the church, containing 0A. 3R. 0P., leased to Ann Beilby of Mount House near York, for three lives, aged at present 72, 71, and 21. Last renewed, January 5th, 1847. Fine, 5*l.* Reserved rent, 1*s.*

8th. Two closes of land at Huntington, containing 6A. 1R. 13P., situate on the South Moor, leased to Silvester Reed of York, innkeeper, for three lives, aged at present 72, 71, and 23. Last renewal, January 26th, 1847. Fine, 126*l.* Reserved rent, 2*s.* 2*d.*

9th. A close of meadow land now divided into two, situate at Huntington, containing 6 acres, leased to Richard Forrest of York, clerk, for three lives, at present aged 57, 52, and 59. Last renewed January 24th, 1825. Fine, 39*l.* 10*s.* Reserved rent, 5*s.*

10th. A parcel of land at Huntington called "Ruffam Close," containing 2A. 1R. 6P. leased to James Wilson, farmer, for three lives, at present aged 79, 62, and 17. Last renewed, June 28th, 1849. Fine, 28*l.* 8*s.* Reserved rent, 1*s.*

11th. A parcel of land at Huntington called "Schoolhouse Close," containing 3A. 1R. 1P., leased to William Gray, Esquire, John Kirlew, merchant, both of York, and John Singleton, of Givendale, gentleman. Last renewal, June 28th, 1849, for three lives, aged 79, 62, and 17. Fine, 57*l.* 15*s.* Reserved rent, 1*s.* 2*d.*

12th. A house with several closes of old and new enclosed land at Huntington, leased to David Rowley of Thirkleby, in the county of York, for three lives, at present aged 79, 61, and 12. Last renewal, April 26th, 1849. Fine, 420*l.* Reserved rent, 16*s.* 4½*d.* and two hens.

13th. An allotment of 2A. 2R. 2P. on the north moor of Huntington, leased to Thomas Berson, of York, and Thomas Todd, of Heworth, for three lives, at present aged 28, 25, and 31. Last renewal, April 9th, 1838. Fine, 50*l.* Reserved rent, 1*s.*

14th. An allotment on the south moor of Huntingdon, containing 3A. 1R. 24P., leased to James Grayston of York, sharebroker, for three lives, at present aged 25, 24, and 22. Last renewal, April 9th, 1838. Fine, 170*l.* Reserved rent, 1*s.*

15th. An allotment of 5A. 0R. 7P. on the north moor of Huntingdon, leased to John Roper and Edmund Horsfall Roper, of York, brewers, for three lives, at present aged 38, 34, and 28. Last renewal, April 9th, 1838. Fine 190*l.* Reserved rent 1*s.*

16th. A house in Huntington known as "the Hammer and Pincers," with a blacksmith's shop and garth behind, containing 1R. 0P. leased to Robert Varey of Huntington, blacksmith, for three lives, aged 29, 25, and 23. Last renewal, April 9th, 1838. Fine, 390*l.* Reserved rent, 1*s.*

17th. Ing's land at Acaster Malbis in the county of York, containing 3 acres leased to Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. for three lives, aged now 74, 28, and 21. Last renewal, June 15th 1841. Fine, 30*l.* 6*s.* Reserved rent, 7*s.*

18th. A messuage with a mease at North Grimston in the county of York. Also an allotment on the inclosure there, containing 11A. 3R. 20P. leased to Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. and Lord Wenlock, for three lives, aged at present 64, 62, and 23. Last renewal, June 30th, 1842. Fine, 64*l.* Reserved rent, 15*s.*, and two hens.

19th. A tenement, layth, and 5 acres of land at Bubwith, in the county of York, leased to George Newstead, of Bubwith, Surgeon, for three lives, at present aged 51, 44, and 26. Last renewal, May 3d, 1843. Fine, 20*l.* Reserved rent, 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

20th. One carucate of land adjudged to consist of 67A. 1R. 29P. leased to William Sinclair, situate at Guisdale otherwise Grizzle Field, near Thirsk, held for three lives, at present aged 66, 20, and 16. Last renewal, November 8th, 1844. Fine, 150*l.* Reserved rent, 1*l.*

21st. Several lands or parcels of ground in Skirpenbeck in the county of York, leased to Henry Darley, of Aldby Park, Bossall, in the county of York, for three lives, at present aged 43, 41, and 40. Last renewal, May 11th, 1825. Fine, 285*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Reserved rent, 12*s.*

22d. A cottage, garth, and croft at Shipton in the county of York. Also 13A. 2R. 25P. of land on Shipton Common. Also 2R. 0P. in Shipton town fields, leased to Lord Downe, for three lives, at present aged 40, 37, and 39. Last renewal, February 24th, 1847. Reserved rent, 4*s.* 4*d.*

23d. A tenement with a toft and croft. Also a cottage on part of the said croft. Also an allotment of land in Mill Field, containing 6A. 2R. 0P. Also 29 acres on the common; all at Shipton in the county of York, leased to Lord Downe for three lives, at present aged 40, 76, and 37. Last renewal, February 24th, 1847. Reserved rent, 8*s.*

The fine paid on the two last leases was 361*l.* 16*s.*

24th. Two closes, now used as a garden, situate in Fishergate, near the cattle fair, in York; leased to Joseph Agar, of York, and others for three lives, two living and now aged 66, and 36. Last renewal, March 18th, 1830. Fine, 80*l.* 10*s.* Reserved rent, 1*l.*

25th. A close containing 0A. 1R. 2P., with the cottage erected thereon, at the east end of Spittle Crofts, near York; leased to Richard Hey Sharpe, architect, for three lives, now aged 66, 36, and 29. Last renewal, June 22d, 1842 Fine, 17*l.*. Reserved rent, 16*s.* 8*d.*

26th. All that parcel of land called "the Vicar's Leys" otherwise "the Vicar's Lease," situate near the city of York without Monk Bar, held in the following leases:—

1st. Three closes, containing 7A. 2R. 7P.; leased to John Robert Mills and John Brook of York, gentlemen, for three lives, aged 25, 26, and 13. Last renewal, January 28th, 1851. Fine, 54*l.* 9*s.*. Reserved rent, 2*l.* 8*s.*

2d. A parcel of land, containing 1A. 0R. 18P., with the house and outbuildings on it, at the east end of Vicar's Leys; leased to William Scawin of York for three lives, now aged 20, 14, and 11. Fine, 60*l.* Reserved rent, 18*s.*, and two hens. Last renewal, January 23d, 1851.

3d. A piece of ground, containing 0A. 1R. 24P., with the dwelling-house on it, also the piece of ground or foreshore between it and the river Foss, abutting on the York and Malton road; leased to John Hotham, of York, for three lives, now aged 59, 19, and 20. Last renewal, December 17th, 1839. Fine, 249*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Reserved rent, 3*s.*

4th. A close, containing 1A. 3R. 20P.; leased to Ann Harrison, of York, for three lives, aged 59, 59, and 37. Last renewal, May 16th, 1834. Fine, 13*l.* 9*s.* Reserved rent, 4*s.* 8*d.*

5th. A close, containing 2A. 1R. 8P.; leased to John Fardinando Brown, of York, for three lives, aged 59, 37, and 35. Last renewal, May 9th, 1827. Fine, 100*l.* Reserved rent, 14*s.* 9*d.* Last renewal, April 26th, 1849.

6th. A parcel of land containing 2A. 0R. 4P., adjoining the river Foss; leased to Robert Bardon of York, butcher, for three lives, aged 53, 13, and 9. Fine, 71*l.* Reserved rent, 6*s.* 8*d.*

7th. Three closes of land, containing 3A. 0R. 37P.; leased to William Richardson, of York, and others for three lives, at present aged 54, 28, and 22. Last renewed, May 16th, 1839. Fine, 34*l.*. Reserved rent, 17*s.* 3*d.*

26th A. An allotment of 80 acres of land, part of Earswick Moor, also the barn and stable erected by William Weddell, Esq.; also two closes of land containing about 5 acres, being part of an allotment from the South Moor of Huntington; leased to Gilbert Crompton on 17th October 1792, for three lives, two only are now living, aged 65 and 62. Fine, 44*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* Reserved rents, 2*l.* 5*s.* and 1*s.* 10*d.* A fine of 428*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* was paid on a renewal four years previous, viz., in 1788.

26th B. A close of land, containing about 5A. 0R. 18P., situate near the toll bar on the York and Malton road; leased (with other lands) to Richard Rowlay, for three lives, two only now living, aged 79 and 61.

Leases for twenty-one years.

27th. Land at Wallingfen in the county of York, containing 3A. 1R. 10P.; leased for twenty-one years from April 6th, 1853. Fine, 20*l.* Reserved rent, 3*s.*

28th. An allotment of land on Shipton Moor in the county of York, containing 5A. 2R. 36P.; leased for twenty-one years from July 15th, 1851. Fine, 26*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Reserved rent, 2*s.* 4*d.*

29th. A messuage and garth at Skelton in the parish of Howden, containing 1 acre; leased for twenty-one years from October 11th, 1850. Fine, 15*l.* 10*s.* Reserved rent, 2*s.*

30th. A house and garth at Huntington, occupied by Thomas Boggitt; also a piece of land abutting on the east on the town fields of Huntington, containing about 3 acres; leased for twenty-one years from January 20th, 1851. Fine, 26*l.* 15*s.* Reserved rent, 2*s.* 6*d.*

31st. A tenement, with a laith and two tofts, and 19A. 2R. 38P.; also two allotments of land, one of 24 perches, and the other of 5A. 3R. 22P., all at Warthill in the county of York; leased for twenty-one years from February 3d, 1850. Fine, 100*l.* Reserved rent, 10*s.*

32d. A close, called Ratcliffe Close, without Walmgate Bar, York; leased for twenty-one years from October 19th, 1849. Fine, 14*l.* Reserved rent, 7*s.* and ½ lb. of pepper.

33d A house and garth at Shipton in the county of York, near Maud Lane; leased for twenty-one years from July 15th, 1849. Fine, 19*l.* Reserved rent, 1*s.* 4*d.*

34th. An allotment of land on the north moor of Huntington, containing 6A. 2R. 25P.; leased for twenty-one years from June 21st, 1847. Fine, 33*l.* Reserved rent, 1*s.* 6*d.*

35th. A parcel of land on the south moor of Huntington, containing 5A. 1R. 21P.; leased for twenty-one years from March 1847. Fine, 34*l.* Reserved rent, 2*s.* 6*d.*

36th. An allotment of land at Bishopsoil in the county of York, containing 2A. 0R. 4P.; leased for twenty-one years from April 5th, 1844. Fine, 10*l.* 10*s.* Reserved rent, 2*s.*

37th. A close nigh the town of Selby in the county of York, containing 2 acres; leased for twenty-one years from April 2d, 1839. Fine, 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Reserved rent, 3*s.* 4*d.*

38th. A house, now two cottages and a garth behind the same; also two allotments of land, containing 3A. 1R. 8P. and 2A. 1R. 21P. on the north moor of Huntington; leased for twenty-one years from May 27th, 1838. Fine, 46*l.* 15*s.* Reserved rent, 2*s.* 6*d.*

39th. An allotment of the stinted part of the north moor of Huntington, containing 3A. 1R. 3P.; leased for twenty-one years from July 29th, 1852. Fine 12*l.* 15*s.* Reserved rent, 1*s.*

Leases for 40 Years. N.B.—Houses, except where otherwise specified.

Date of Lease.	Fine.	Reserved Rent.
40th. On Barker Hill in York.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June 26th, 1851	68 16 0	0 12 0
March 18th, 1843	21 0 0	0 14 8
41st. In Skeldergate, York.		
April 25th, 1851	10 0 0	0 2 4 (A piece of ground.)
42d. In Petergate, York.		
1st. September 23d, 1852	40 0 0	0 9 0
2d. May 24th, 1853	30 18 0	0 7 0
3d. August 2d, 1851	127 13 4	1 3 4
4th. July 3d, 1851	35 8 0	0 6 0
5th. April 2d, 1849	78 15 0	0 12 0
6th. November 9th, 1848	63 0 0	0 9 2
7th. October 10th, 1845	76 7 0	1 6 8
8th. December 29th, 1843	15 13 4	0 12 0
9th. March 20th, 1842	39 0 0	0 17 4 (Two houses.)
10th. June 20th, 1840	27 0 0	0 10 0 and two hens.
11th. November 9th, 1838	66 14 0	0 7 2
12th. March 24th, 1838	81 0 0	0 16 0 and two hens. (Two houses.)
13th. July 30th, 1837	30 10 6	0 12 0 and two hens.
14th. July 30th, 1837	70 0 0	1 6 8 0 12 0 0 3 4
15th. August 18th, 1830	36 5 0	0 16 8
16th. July 4th, 1829	21 5 0	0 16 8 and two hens.

Date of last Lease.	Fine.	Reserved Rent.
43d. In St. Andrewgate, York.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st. April 21st, 1852 -	67 10 0	0 6 6
2d. March 5th, 1852 - -	31 7 9	0 2 4
3d. September 5th, 1850 -	24 0 0	0 1 0
4th. May 29th, 1848 - -	24 0 0	0 2 0 and a hen.
5th. April 21st, 1842 - -	14 14 0	0 6 6 and one hen.
		0 1 0
6th. October 4th, 1841 -	16 5 0	0 9 4 (Two houses.)
7th. May 11th, 1821 - -	28 0 0	0 8 0 and two hens
8th. May 9th, 1818 - -	19 19 0	0 5 0
9th. April 24th, 1815 -	36 0 0	0 5 4
44th. In Great and Little Shambles, York.		
April 6th, 1853 - -	5 0 0	0 10 0 To be rebuilt.
November 1st, 1851 - -	38 13 4	0 13 4
March 23d, 1840 - -	30 0 0	0 14 0
December 15th, 1839 - -	36 13 4	1 6 8
February 16th, 1824 -	22 13 0	0 12 0 and two hens.
45th. In Davygate, York.		
October 24th, 1851 - -	300 0 0 Additional 300*l.* to be expended in rebuilding.	0 9 0
46th. In Goodramgate, York.		
March 18th, 1851 - -	90 0 0	1 10 4 Seven tenements, partly in Aldwark.
August 12th, 1850 - -	35 10 9	0 3 4 and two hens.
August 12th, 1850 - -	4 7 9	0 3 4 A piece of ground.
August 12th, 1849 - -	29 10 0	0 6 8
November 10th, 1848 -	17 0 0	0 5 6
November 10th, 1848 -	19 19 0	0 5 6
November 6th, 1846 -	65 0 0	1 1 0
December 11th, 1844 -	12 0 0	0 3 0
June 4th, 1843 - -	48 13 0	0 16 0 (Two houses.)
February 2d, 1843 - -	20 13 0	0 4 0
May 29th, 1841 - -	21 10 0	0 3 0 and a hen.
April 1st, 1841 - -	43 0 0	0 8 0
February 11th, 1841 - -	60 0 0	0 11 0
February 27th, 1829 - -	26 15 0	0 2 8
November 5th, 1840 - -	18 11 0	0 4 6
March 1st, 1841 - -	24 0 0	0 7 0 (Two houses.)
September 25th, 1840 -	31 0 0	0 9 0
September 27th, 1840	41 1 0	0 16 0
June 1st, 1840 - -	25 0 0	0 8 0
April 30th, 1840 - -	19 19 0	0 2 0
January 16th, 1840 - -	19 10 0	0 6 0
January 16th, 1840 - -	30 10 0	0 6 0 and a hen. (Four houses.)
October 11th, 1838 - -	17 10 0	0 6 6
October 10th, 1838 - -	32 0 0	0 16 0
May 2d, 1836 - - -	14 14 0	0 4 0
February 15th, 1834 - -	19 18 0	0 2 8
March 4th, 1826 - -	22 0 0	0 12 0

Date of Lease.	Fine.	Reserved Rent.
47th. In North Street, York.		
July 24th, 1851 - -	£ 49 4 0	£ 0 7 6 (Four houses.)
July 4th, 1849 - -	25 11 0	0 7 6 and one hen.
September 7th, 1836 - -	9 10 0	0 5 0 and two hens.
48th. In St. Martin's Lane, York.		
February 28th, 1846 -	2 5 0	0 1 0 A piece of land.
February 28th, 1840 -	80 0 0	0 19 10
49th. In Low Ousegate, York.		
April 18th, 1850 - -	30 0 0	0 6 8 and two hens.
50th. In Colliergate, York.		
May 1st, 1849 - - -	19 19 0	0 5 0
51st. The House or College of the Bedern.		
September 25th, 1852 - -	45 0 0	0 2 0
September 25th, 1852 - -	45 0 0	0 13 6
October 26th, 1852 -	20 0 0	0 2 0
November 10th, 1852 - -	43 16 0	0 12 0
October 11th, 1850 - -	34 0 0	0 11 0 (Two houses.)
April 3d, 1849 - - -	22 0 0	0 2 0
July 18th, 1847 - -	66 0 0	3 0 0
November 18th, 1846 -	70 0 0	0 2 0
February 2d, 1843 - -	10 0 0	0 2 6
September 28th, 1842 - -	10 0 0	0 2 0
October 9th, 1841 - -	49 0 0	0 12 8½ (Three houses.)
January 29th, 1841 - -	17 0 0	0 1 0
January 21st, 1841 - -	40 0 0	0 1 0
December 21st, 1839 - -	22 0 0	1 0 6
May 16th, 1839 - - -	49 15 0	1 10 0
December 12th, 1836 - -	13 0 0	0 12 4
June 1st, 1837 - - -	19 19 0	0 6 4
October 27th, 1836 - -	30 0 0	0 5 10½
March 25th, 1825 - -	63 0 0	0 4 0
August 24th, 1818 - -	28 6 8	3 0 0
May 15th, 1819 - -	18 15 0	0 10 0
July 5th, 1813 - - -	14 0 0	0 18 0
52d. In College Street, York.		
October 11th, 1851 - -	37 5 0	1 7 6
October 11th, 1850 - -	21 5 0	0 7 6
November 6th, 1847 - -	55 0 0	1 1 0 (Three houses.)
November 6th, 1846 - -	75 0 0	1 15 2 (Two houses.)
October 11th, 1840 - -	15 0 0	0 4 6
October 11th, 1837 - -	15 0 0	0 6 8
October 11th, 1836 - -	15 3 6	0 7 6
53d. In Micklegate, York.		
February 13th, 1852 - -	69 4 8	0 6 8 and two hens.
February 26th, 1840 - -	56 0 0	0 7 0 and two hens.

Date of Lease.	Fine.	Reserved Rent.
54th. In Monkgate, York.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 26th, 1852	55 0 0	0 7 0
April 1st, 1840	90 5 0	0 15 0 and two hens.
April 16th, 1830	5 16 0	0 2 0
February 16th, 1844	19 6 0	0 7 0
55th. In Aldwark, York.		
November 28th, 1844	17 0 0	0 2 0
March 20th, 1843	7 0 0	0 2 0
July 1st, 1843	30 18 0	0 6 8
April 20th, 1843	23 0 0	0 5 4 (Two houses.)
May 29th, 1842	70 0 0	1 6 8
September 7th, 1838	32 5 9	0 4 4
January 29th, 1839	9 10 0	0 5 0
February 8th, 1834	15 5 0	0 6 8 and two hens. (Now three houses.)
May 4th, 1823	7 4 0	0 4 0
56th. In Swinegate, alias Bennett's Rents, alias Little Stonegate, York.		
May 19th, 1851	29 6 8	0 6 8
March 24th, 1848	46 0 0	0 3 0
March 1st, 1840	16 10 0	0 4 0 and two hens.
May 26th, 1840	41 14 9	0 3 6
May 26th, 1839	7 1 0	0 2 0 and two hens.
May 1st, 1837	10 0 0	0 3 0
February 27th, 1836	44 14 0	0 5 0 and two hens.
December 15th, 1834	9 6 0	0 3 0
December 29th, 1817	9 3 4	0 5 0
57th. In Whipma-whapma-gate, alias Salvegate, alias Hungate.		
August 21st, 1851	100 0 0	2 1 4
58th. In Stonegate, York.		
July 30th, 1851	46 18 8	0 10 8
June 17th, 1848	50 0 0	0 2 6
March 2d, 1846	60 0 0	1 8 0
May 30th, 1842	59 7 0	0 15 6
59th. In St. Saviourgate.		
July 7th, 1843	54 0 0	0 9 0 and four hens.
60th. On Bishophill, near the Walls.		
October 25th, 1840	2 2 0	0 3 4 A piece of land.
61st. In Layerthorpe, York.		
July 27th, 1840	26 0 0	0 10 6 and 14 lbs. of candles.
62d. Walmgate Bar, York.		
December 22d, 1840	16 4 0	1 4 0

Date of Lease.	Fine.	Reserved Rent.
63d. In Feasegate, York.		
August 1st, 1840 - -	£ s. d. 45 0 0	£ s. d. 0 4 0
64th. On Barker Hill, York.		
November 10th, 1839 - -	31 0 0	0 5 0 and two hens.
65th. In Walmgate, York.		
March 1st, 1839 - - -	29 8 0	0 8 0
66th. North Street Postern, York.		
June 1st, 1837 - -	105 0 0	1 1 0 and two hens.
67th. In Skeldergate, York.		
May 12th, 1834 - -	425 0 0	0 15 0 two houses.
68th. In Middle Water Lane, York.		
June 9th, 1833 - - - -	18 0 0	1 1 0
69th. In Spen Lane, York.		
August 25th, 1831 - -	236 5 0	0 10 0
70th. In St. Sampson's, York.		
February 9th, 1821 - -	28 0 0	0 13 4 and a hen.
February 9th, 1820 - -	49 19 0	0 6 8
71st. In Scarbro' in the County of York.		
June 27th, 1851 - - -	24 0 0	0 1 8
June 27th, 1835 - -	100 0 0	0 2 4 (Three houses) and ½ lb. of pepper.

The revenue arising out of the reserved rents and fines on renewal of leases above described, and from other sources, is equally divided amongst the five Vicars Choral, as enjoined by their Charter.

The Subchanter receives, in addition to his share, a fee (entitled a seal fee) of six shillings, paid by the lessee upon affixing the corporate seal to each lease. He is also entitled to certain fees at every installation of a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of York.

SCHEDULE.

[As it is evident, from the nature of the Property, that Seven Years will not by any means give an Average of the Income of the Vicars Choral of York, the Receipts for Twenty Years are given, which include the Fines of nearly every Property the Vicars possess.]

	1852.	1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents of houses, &c. at rackrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines on leases for years	948 12 5	600 17 8	317 18 6	239 19 0	129 0 0	716 16 0	72 5 0	105 7 0	167 5 7	233 3 0
Fines on leases for lives	- - -	114 9 0	- - -	577 3 0	- - -	131 0 0	- - -	910 0 0	2,030 0 0	20 0 0
Income from other sources, such as reserved rents, preaching for prebendaries, &c.	247 19 1	251 19 1	298 3 9	256 15 5	259 19 5	261 14 9	263 4 9	271 5 9	264 17 9	264 17 9
Total annual income	1,196 11 6	967 5 9	616 2 3	1,073 17 5	388 19 5	1,109 10 9	335 9 9	1,286 12 9	2,462 3 4	518 0 9
Outgoings:—Rates, taxes, &c.	126 13 2	137 8 2	138 7 10	150 6 2	121 3 2	144 10 6	173 14 4	132 14 0	132 14 0	131 14 8
Net Income	1,069 18 4	829 17 7	477 14 5	923 11 3	267 16 3	965 0 3	161 15 5	1,153 18 9	2,329 9 4	386 6 1
To each Vicar	213 19 8	165 19 6	95 10 10½	184 14 3	53 11 3	193 0 0½	32 7 1	230 15 9	465 17 10¼	77 5 2½

(continued.)

	1842.	1841.	1840.	1839.	1838.	1837.	1836.	1835.	1834.	1833.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents of houses, &c. at rackrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines on leases for years	208 5 0	792 8 0	342 15 1	108 15 1	738 9 6	448 8 6	323 4 10	393 4 9	560 9 6	1,238 19 6
Fines on leases for lives	374 3 0	952 7 0	25 10 0	283 14 3	773 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 9 0	2,063 10 6
Income from other sources, such as reserved rents, preaching for prebendaries, &c.	264 17 9	268 10 7	299 8 0	296 5 9	296 5 9	280 10 8	280 10 5	290 10 8	291 11 8	290 17 0
Total annual income	874 5 9	2,013 5 7	667 13 1	688 15 1	1,807 15 3	728 19 2	603 15 3	683 15 5	865 10 2	3,593 7 0
Outgoings:—Rates, taxes, &c.	156 14 11	114 15 2	114 15 2	114 15 2	114 15 2	114 15 2	114 15 2	114 15 2	114 15 2	114 15 2
Net Income	690 10 10	1,898 10 5	552 7 11	573 19 11	1,693 0 1	614 4 0	489 0 1	569 0 3	750 15 0	3,478 11 10
To each Vicar	138 2 2	379 14 1	110 11 7	114 15 11¾	338 12 0	122 16 9½	97 16 0	113 16 0½	150 3 0	695 14 4¼

The average income of each vicar for 20 years is 198*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

N.B.—The vicars houses in the Bedern are unfit for residence.

EDWD. J. RAINES, B.D., Sub-chanter.

ST. PAUL, LONDON.

1. Date of foundation?

   Royal Charter of Incorporation, 18th year of Richard II., August 1, 1395.

2. How many members?

   Twelve.

3. What property belongs to it?

   a Great tithes of the parish of St. Gregory in the City of London.

   b Eight twenty-oneths ($\frac{8}{21}$) of the great tithes of Halstead, Essex.

   c A portion of land called Bellefield, Holloway.

   d Houses in the City of London.

   e Three hundred pounds Old South Sea Annuities.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fines on leases for years	2,328	—	*	250	150	—	200
Reserved rents	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
Dividends on public or other securities	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Income from other sources†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total annual income from the corporate property	2,535	207	207	457	357	207	407
Outgoings, rates, and taxes	144	15	8	12	14	12	9
Dividend to each of the members	199	16	16	37	28	16	33

* St. Gregory's tithes. This lease was renewable January 1848 (seven years having expired out of the 21 years). The fine was fixed at 3,066*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*, which was refused by the lessees.

† Each minor canon receives a salary and other payments from the dean and chapter, and eleven of them have estates attached to their several stalls.

DURHAM.

Sir, The Vicarage, Durham, 30th May 1853.

In reply to your inquiry of the 18th instant, requesting "copies of deeds of foundation or endowment relating to the minor canons of the cathedral church of Durham," as the senior resident member of that body I beg to inform you that we are not a corporation, and that we have no property belonging to us.

Underneath you will find answers to your several queries in the numerical order in which they stand in your letter.

1. The statutes of the foundation, in right of which we hold our offices, are dated A.D. 1554.

2. The body, as at present constituted, consists of six minor canons.

3 We have no property belonging to us as a body. Our incomes vary according to circumstances, are paid by the dean and chapter, and have received from them various augmentations from time to time.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
Edward Sneyd.

Rev. R. Jones, London.

WINCHESTER.

Sir, Winchester, 20th June 1853.

In returning this paper, received through the chapter clerk from you as secretary to Her Majesty's Cathedral Commissioners, I beg to state that the minor canons of Winchester are not a corporation.

We are simply stipendiaries, having no interest in any of the cathedral property beyond the annual salaries severally received by us from the dean and chapter, as stated in the memorial which we have already taken the liberty of addressing to the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. Nixon Hooper,
Senior Minor Canon, and Precentor of Winchester.

Rev. R. Jones.

BANGOR.

THERE are no minor canons, consequently no corporation in Bangor Cathedral and parish church. There are two rectors, called vicars of the cathedral and parish, who are collated by the bishop as separate incumbents, and are responsible for all the duty on alternate weeks.

Having said thus much, I presume the Commissioners will require no further information.

J. HAMER,
Vicar of Bangor.

Bangor, 13th June 1853.

CHESTER.

SIR, St. Mary's, Chester, 25th May 1853.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the forms filled up. I have only been in office two years, and I do not find among the papers handed over to me any title deeds, but a valuation on parchment taken in the year 1714. The Rev. R. Gleadowe made a return of the lands and property corresponding with that roll in answer to former questions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners some years ago. If anything further is, however, required, I will, on being called upon, endeavour to ascertain any further particulars desired.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
W. H. MASSIE,
St. Mary's, Chester,
and Treasurer to Minor Canons.

To the Secretary
Cathedral Commission.

N.B.—These are made out according to the accounts from Lady Day in 1st Year to Lady Day 1852, as they have only been balanced up to that time, all rents not deing come in. The dean and chapter now pay whatever is short of 150*l.* per annum to each Minor Canon, deducting income tax.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rackrent	£ s. d. 277 15 6	£ s. d. 276 5 6	£ s. d. 279 5 6	£ s. d. 277 15 6	£ s. d. 277 15 6	£ s. d. 260 14 10	£ s. d. 260 14 10
Dividends on public or other securities *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income from other sources †	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Total annual income from the corporate property	279 5 6	277 15 6	280 15 6	279 5 6	279 5 6	262 4 10	262 4 10
Outgoings, rates and taxes, fee-farm rents, property tax, &c.	23 7 9½	18 13 5½	19 3 0	15 7 4	37 4 6	37 9 8	44 12 1
Dividend to each of the members	Five minor canons 51 3 6¼	Five minor canons 51 16 4¾	Four minor canons 65 8 1¼	Four minor canons 65 19 6¼	Four minor canons 60 10 3	Four minor canons 56 3 9½	Four minor canons 54 8 2¼

* Income tax not deducted in this statement of dividend.

* In 1851 and 1852 from sale of land to railway the rent is reduced, but dividends in funds of about 16*l.* per annum will in all future years accrue therefrom, with arrears for 1851.

† Annuity settled on a garden, but it really consists in certain butts and pikes in a field or garden which are the property of the minor canons.

W. H. MASSIE,
Present Treasurer to Minor Canons.

CHICHESTER.

The senior minor canon of the cathedral church of Chichester would refer the Secretary of the Cathedral Commission to Dallaway's Western Sussex, pages 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117, for an account of their body.

The history of their college, members, salary, estates, and seal is there at large set forth.

The corporation at present consists of four members.

The property belonging to them consists chiefly in houses in the city of Chichester, held under lease for terms of 21 and 40 years, and land near the city aforesaid, and also in divers parts of the county of Sussex; held partly for lives and partly for terms of years.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rackrent.	The corporation of minor canons have no houses, lands, or estates at rackrent.						
Fines on leases for years	£ 36 0 0	£ 22 10 0	£ —	£ 72 10 0	£ 98 4 6	£ —	£ —
Fines on leases for lives	360 0 0	170 0 0	558 0 0	—	—	50 0 0	—
Dividends on public or other securities.	—	Dividends on a sum of 68*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, 3 per cent, consols, invested 25th day of November 1846 :—					
		2 1 2	2 1 2	2 1 2	2 1 2	2 1 2	2 1 2
Income from other sources :—							
Preaching turns	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Bread account	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	49 12 0	48 8 8	52 9 4
Quit rents	40 17 2	40 17 2	40 17 2	40 17 2	40 17 2	40 17 2	40 17 2
Stipend from dean and chapter	28 6 8	28 6 8	28 6 8	28 6 8	28 6 8	28 6 8	28 6 8
Fermity money	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4
Total annual income from the corporate property	555 9 2	354 0 4	719 10 4	234 0 4	259 6 10	209 19 0	163 19 10
Outgoings, rates, and taxes :—							
Land tax	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
Collection of quit rents	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 3 6
	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Dividend to each of the members	137 13 11	87 6 8½	178 14 2½	57 9 2½	63 14 1	51 6 4	39 16 7

ELY.

THE minor canons of Ely (five in number) do not form a corporation, nor have they any houses, lands, or other property belonging to them as such, with the exception of a piece of ground called the Vicars Garden near the cathedral, which is let for 25*l.* per annum, to be equally divided amongst them.

JOHN GRIFFITH,
Senior Minor Canon.

Ely, 21st May 1853.

THE VICARS CHORAL OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.

Original Constitution.

THE number of Vicars at their original institution was twenty-four, corresponding to the number of Canons, all in Holy Orders, and all enjoying equal rights and privileges and equal shares in all the profits and emoluments belonging to the Vicars.

In 1205 Henry Marshall, Bishop of Exeter, in consideration of the frequent duties of the Vicars and their dependence in great measure on the alms of the faithful, impropriated and bestowed on them the church of Woodbury, requiring them to pay the chaplain who should serve the church 40*s.* a year.

This original constitution of the Vicars, together with the regulations to which they were subject with regard to residence and performance of their duties in the cathedral, their stipends, &c., are clearly and briefly set forth in the following extract from the statutes of Bishop Bronescombe, A.D. 1268 :

"Item ex fundatione prædictæ ecclesiæ esse tenentur xxiv. vicarii si ex eorum redditibus tantus numerus commode possit sustentari, singli singlis canonicis attitulati, in ordinibus sacris in ipsâ ecclesiâ divinis officiis diurnis et nocturnis devote insistentes ; quorum quilibet pro sustentatione suâ viginti solidos nomine domini sui percipiet annuatim. Et ipsi etiam communiter proventus ecclesiæ de Wodebyre, quam piæ memoriæ Henricus quondam Exon. episcopus iis contulit, pleno jure possidendos, inter se equaliter percipient. Qui quidem continue residere, ac in vitæ honestate, laudabili conversatione, morum gravitate, et sufficienti devotione ad exemplum aliorum, singli in suis gradibus ministrare tenentur in divinis. Nec a suis vicariis sine causâ rationabili et decani cum capitulo conniventiâ poterunt amoveri, sicut in literis dicti Henrici episcopi plenius continetur."

In 1237 the dean and chapter, having received from Bishop Brewer a grant of the church of Alternoun, bound themselves to pay annually to the twenty-four Vicars, twelve marks, in consideration of some additional services the Vicars were to perform in the cathedral. By this addition, the stipend payable to the Vicars by the dean and chapter was increased one third.

Vicars College.

In 1388 Bishop Brantyngham, deeming it highly desirable the Vicars should live near the cathedral, constructed on an area called "Calenderhay," in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral, the "Vicars College," consisting of a common hall, private chambers, a kitchen, and other offices, to enable them to live in community ; and required the dean and chapter, by his mandate, to see that they resided therein.

Charter of Incorporation.

In 1401 Henry IV., by letters patent under the great seal, erected the community of Vicars into a college and corporation under the name and title of "Custos et collegium Vicariorum de choro ecclesiæ cathedralis Exon.," with the privilege of a common seal, and confirmed to them the possession of Woodbury and other property which had been bestowed on them by successive bishops of Exeter and other benefactors. (A copy of the royal charter is hereto annexed.) This patent was again renewed to the Vicars in the 5th of Mary, 1558.

At the Reformation the body suffered severely in their property, and in 1547 the Commissioners appointed by Edward VI. for his Majesty's visitation deemed eight Vicars or petty Canons and twelve Lay Vicars to be adequate to the performance of the stated duties in the cathedral. Each Lay Vicar was to receive eight pounds yearly and a gown, and to be allowed to be "in commons with the eight priest Vicars, paying weekly 1*s.* 4*d.* for the same." The Priest Vicars to receive to themselves the residue of the yearly rents of the college.

In 1563 it was agreed by the Priest and Lay Vicars, and confirmed by the dean, Gregory Dodds, that the Priest Vicars should thenceforth be but *six* and the Lay Vicars *ten.*

Lastly, in 1613, "Articles of covenants" were made and concluded between the priests and lay vicars, confirmed by Bishop Cotton and by the dean and chapter, by which it was agreed that "from thenceforth there shall be only four priest vicars, which shall bear the name of and be accounted 'Custos et collegium Vicariorum de choro ecclesiæ cathedralis Exon.,' and have, hold, perceive, and enjoy all the lands, revenues, profits, and hereditaments, belonging unto the said custos et college," on condition they were to pay to the Lay Vicars a pension of 100*l.* a year, together with the moiety of the tithes of Woodbury, after deducting therefrom 20*l.* yearly for wages of a sufficient curate there, with competent allowance for a house for the curate.

Present Constitution.

It is the principle of this statute which continues to regulate the College at the present day. There are *four* priests and *eight* lay Vicars. The former alone are "the Custos and College of Vicars choral," the latter, though not a part of the *corporate* body, are nevertheless members of the College, giving their votes in the election of a Custos and other officers, and in the admission of a new Vicar.* The Priest Vicars, or "the Custos and College," receive all rents and emoluments arising from the church of Woodbury, and they pay to the Lay Vicars 100*l.* a year and one half of the net proceeds of Woodbury.†

Income of Priest Vicar.

The present income of a Priest Vicar is, communibus annis, 200*l.* a year, of which about 80*l.* arises from the rentcharge of Woodbury, 66*l.* from head rents and land tax, 8*l.* or 10*l.* from the rent of a decayed vicarial house, and the remainder from fines on renewals of leases. With the exception of a small annual payment at Christmas of 4*l.*, under the term "choir feast fund," the Priest Vicars receive nothing out of the capitular funds. The two senior Priest Vicars have customarily held a small chapter living with their cathedral office; the present senior Priest Vicar, in addition to a small benefice, is charged with the cure of souls within the precincts of the close, which entitles him to a residence and small stipend. The second Priest Vicar, the present custos, is also the incumbent of a city rectory of the value of 140*l.* a year, from which he has to provide a curate, while there is no house of residence attached either to the living or the cathedral office. The two junior Priest Vicars have neither a benefice or house of residence, and live in remote parts of the city.

Present State of Vicars College.

The chambers or small houses erected in the Vicars College by Bishop Brantyngham (as above stated) have long since fallen into decay, and for nearly a century have ceased to answer the intention of the founder. They still continue, however, to be tenanted by persons of a humble class of life, and the Vicars receive rents for the same, varying from 6*l.* to 10*l.*, while the college itself, a public thoroughfare, has, from lapse of time and long neglect, become almost a public nuisance, there being on the one hand no funds to enable

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* The appointment of the vicars, both priests and lay, is with the dean and chapter, but it should be observed that the vicars are strictly enjoined by their statutes, under severe penalties, to admit no one of their body whom they do not know to be of "discreet conversation," and whom on trial they find not to be both for "knowledge of music and skill in singing, apt and fit."

† The parish of Woodbury, which for 650 years has been the principal source of maintenance to the vicars, is seven miles from Exeter, with a population of 2,000. The four priest vicars are the impropriate rectors and the patrons. The tithes are commuted for a yearly rentcharge of 1,070*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The stipend of the perpetual curate is 150*l.*, of which 82*l.* is paid by the vicars, 27*l.* by the augmentation fund and Queen Anne's Bounty, 12*l.* by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the remainder from a private bequest. In 1846 the vicars granted 500*l.* with 2¾ acres of land as glebe and site of a parsonage house; this, aided by a donation of 50*l.* from the dean and chapter, enabled the incumbent to raise a sufficient sum to build a substantial parsonage house. In raising the above sum in aid of building a parsonage house, together with 130*l.* expended during the last three years on the chancel of Woodbury Church, and the 400*l.* below stated for restoring the college hall, the vicars incurred a heavy debt; this they have been gradually paying off by yearly instalments of 50*l.*, 25*l.* of which is liberally contributed by the dean and chapter, who are still continuing to the vicars this annual aid in liquidation of their college debt.

the Vicars to introduce sanitary improvements, and on the other the college boundaries being unfortunately without the jurisdiction of the City Improvement Commissioners.

The common hall alone, being a strongly stone-built fabric, is in substantial repair; it was completely restored by the Vicars fourteen years ago at an outlay of 400*l.*, and is still used for the transaction of the business of the body, and for public meetings of other ecclesiastical bodies.

The want of residence houses for the Priest Vicars has been found to operate with great inconvenience to the Vicars themselves, and has led to a partial neglect of their attendance at the cathedral, there being necessarily no regulations to which they are subject with regard to residence, or even to their living within a reasonable distance of the cathedral; and they venture to suggest to Her Majesty's Commissioners, that in the event of an appropriation of houses for diocesan seminaries or other objects coming under the consideration of the Commissioners, a regard may first be had to the accommodation of those who are bound to give their constant attendance at the cathedral, and to assist at the daily services of the choir.

Income of Lay Vicar.

The income of a Lay Vicar from ecclesiastical sources averages 70*l.* a year, of which 40*l.* arises from the Woodbury rentcharge, 12*l.* 10*s.* is paid by the Priest Vicars, 10*l.* by the dean and chapter, and the remainder from small fees and rent of vicarial house. A livelihood is made up by following small trades or other secular occupations, and here we trace the origin of an evil which we trust we may be pardoned noticing. The reduction of ecclesiastical revenues at the Reformation, contemporaneous with the less frequent duties required of Vicars, doubtless rendered it expedient that the Lay Vicar should be permitted to improve his means of maintenance by other than ecclesiastical employments; the effect of this system has been to loosen the attachment of this inferior officer, and to estrange him from the great body of the cathedral; he is no longer necessarily trained under the cathedral walls with the object of fitting him exclusively for ecclesiastical employments. Often brought from a distant diocese, he is indebted for his election mainly to musical attainments and vocal powers, and as, prior to his admission, little is known of his moral character beyond the uncertain testimony of strangers, so during his tenure of office the discipline and control which can be exercised over men principally engaged in worldly callings is insuf ficient to prevent not infrequent scandals being brought on the cathedral body. We forbear adducing painful instances within our own experience. We trust we are not exceeding the limits of our duty in expressing our conviction that the present system is not calculated to secure a race of men who (to use the language of Bishop Brantyngham, quoted above,) are bound to live "in vitæ honestate, laudabili conversatione, morum gravitate, et sufficienti devotione, ad exemplum aliorum."

Should Her Majesty's Commissioners recognize an evil in this, their wisdom will, we doubt not, devise a more effectual remedy than any we can presume to suggest. We venture however, with great deference, to submit whether, by a judicious blending of the choral and educational departments of our cathedral establishments, the lay members may not, by careful training, be made available to meet the increasing demands for education.

Probably the recently established diocesan training colleges may offer facilities for carrying into effect such a combination of objects, and qualify a portion of their students at once to discharge the duties of lay clerk, and, under the inspection of the chapter, to conduct a city school, just as at present the Priest Vicar combines the charge of a city parish with his cathedral duties. Or, better still, perhaps, if an institution be specially established for the training of young men to fill the offices of lay vicars, parish clerks, or other minor ecclesiastical and scholastic offices. This good at least we are confident would result from the Lay Vicar being brought back to a closer and more exclusive connexion and dependence on the cathedral, that a large body of men, now too often disaffected members of the cathedral, and of whom it is well if nothing worse can be said than that they are "vox et præterea nihil," would then be converted into an important and closely attached cathedral staff, usefully subserving the great purposes of cathedral establishments both in the choir and in the school, and ensuring, by their raised character, a more willing obedience and dutiful respect and reverence towards their respective chapters.

Joseph Corfe,
Exeter, June 1853. Custos of the College of Vicars Choral.

GLOUCESTER.

Reverend Sir, Gloucester, 20th May 1853.

In reply to your circular of the 18th instant I beg to state that there is no corporation of minor canons of the cathedral church of Gloucester.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. G. Crawley,
Senior Minor Canon.

The Rev. Richard Jones,
Cathedral Commission,
1, Parliament Street,
Whitehall, London.

BRISTOL.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Clifton, 4th June 1853.

As the Minor Canons of Bristol Cathedral do not constitute a Corporation, and as there is no property belonging to them, I return you the enclosed paper blank.

But I conclude it is your wish to gain information as to the *income* of the minor canons, and I therefore give you the following particulars:

The Minor Canons duties are performed by Mr. Caley, Mr. Gibbon, and myself.

Mr. Caley holds the office of Precentor, and he will doubtless make his own statement.

Mr. Gibbon and myself were appointed subsequently to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill of 1840.

The rate of stipend paid by the Dean and Chapter has been severally as follows:

To myself, from December 1849 (the date of my appointment) to Midsummer 1852, 120*l* per annum; since that time 150*l*., and I am responsible for one half of the entire Minor Canons duties. Mr. Gibbon is paid at the rate of 80*l*. per annum, and he takes one third of the duties. His appointment was at the Easter of 1852.

If any explanation of this statement is desired I shall be happy to supply it.

I am,

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
David Wright,
Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Sir, Clifton, February 6, 1814.

Since the date of the above an alteration has been made as regards both the stipend and the duties of the Minor Canons, the latter being now equally divided, between Mr. Caley, Mr. Gibbon, and myself, and each receiving at the rate of 150*l*. per annum. This alteration dates from December, 1853.

It will, I think, be right to append this letter or the substance of it to my former letter of the 4th June, 1853.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
David Wright.

J. H. Jephson, Esq.

HEREFORD.

The custos and vicars of the Hereford College, with every disposition to comply with the request of the Cathedral Commissioners, feel a difficulty in attempting to reply to that part of the circular which requires the college to furnish copies of their deeds of the foundation.

They have a valuable original charter granted by Queen Elizabeth.

No. 1. The original foundation of college of vicars was in the reign of Richard II. A new charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth; and the modern statutes in the time of Charles I.

No. 2. In the charter of Richard II. there were twenty vicars.

In that of Elizabeth twelve only; and now, agreeably with the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 which enacts that in no case the number of vicars or minor canons in any cathedral shall be more than six or less than two, the present number is six.

No. 3. Houses and lands upon leases of years.

—	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fines on leases for years	1,154 1 6	948 14 7	560 7 4	1,061 0 0	828 12 1	1,005 7 0	1,105 2 7
Dividends on public or other securities	99 15 6	88 5 8	95 12 10	108 5 1	106 16 3	112 4 7	106 16 5
Income from other sources	566 14 5	563 4 2	531 2 6	450 12 3	471 6 1	250 10 7	591 3 1
Total annual income from the corporate property	1,820 11 5	1,600 4 5	1,187 2 8	1,619 17 4	1,406 14 5	1,368 2 2	1,803 2 1
Outgoings, rates and taxes	263 12 8	328 12 0	317 18 9	248 19 8	395 4 5 127 0 1	257 16 7 280 0 0	268 4 9½ 340 0 0
Custos	283 12 4	256 18 5	168 19 1	313 14 0	*140 15 3	140 0 0	230 0 0
Vicars, each	159 2 11	144 19 5	100 0 3	173 10 2	125 15 3	120 0 0	210 0 0
The interest of a deceased member	- -	- -	- -	15 19 0	—	—	—

* In the year 1850 the number of the vicars choral being reduced to six, in virtue of an agreement then entered into by the surviving members, the custos is to receive an equal share of the fines and dividends with the addition of 30*l*. per annum, instead of a double share of those revenues awarded to him ex officio by the statutes.

ESTATES OF PRIVATE CORPSES.

Vicar of Cawkbridge. The Custos, Rev. E Howells, M.A.

No.	Where situate.	Reserved Rent.	Renewed.	Fine.	Lapsed.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1	Lands in Clehonger, 21 years -	1 0 0 per annum	Aug. 25, 1846 -	33 3 3	7 years and a half.*
2	Lands in Lyde, 21 years -	1 1 4 „	April 28, 1846 -	25 0 0	7 years.*
3	Two houses in Church Street, and garden, 21 years - -	2 5 4 „	March 6, 1846 -	40 0 0	7 years.*
4	House and land in Woolhope at rackrent, 2*l.* 0*s.* per annum.				

* These three estates have since been renewed.

Vicar of St. Agnes, recently deceased.

1	One house in Church Street, 21 years - - -	1 0 0 per annum	Feb. 20, 1851 -	18 10 0	7 years.
	House in Church Street -	0 17 10 „	July 28, 1852 -	16 0 0	7 years.

Also fee farm, 2*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per annum from the bishop.

Phil. Hayes Vicar, Rev. Wm. Munsey, A.B.

1 | 2*l.* from dean and chapter, and 2*l.* from college funds annually.

Four Minor Canons. Rev. E. Bulmer, M.A., Rev. A. Jones, M.A , Rev. J. Goss, M.A., and Rev. F. T. Havergal. B.A.

1	Farm at Brampton Abbotts, 21 years - - -	5 6 8 per annum	March 26, 1849 -	185 0 0	7 years.
2	104 bushels of wheat, and 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* from dean and chapter, and 84*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols. 1*s.* 4*d.* a week, being 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum, from dean and chapter.				

St. Mary's Vicar, vacant.

Receives 3*l.* per annum from Canon Bakehouse.

Two Homme Lacy Vicars, vacant.

Divide annually 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from Homme Lacy estate, included in corporate return.

Two Diddlebury Vicars, vacant.

Divide annually 6*l.* (included in corporate return) from dean and chapter.

Two Secondaries, Rev. J. Goss, M.A., and Rev. F. T. Havergal, B.A.

Divide annually 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* from dean and chapter.

Sub-chanter, who is also Choir-master.

Held by a vicar hitherto, but now by a quondam member, Rev. Thos. Gretton, M.A.; 10*l.* from precentor's revenues, 24 bushels of wheat annually from dean and chapter, 3*s.* 4*d.* on every lease granted by dean and chapter, and 28 loaves at 3*d.* each per annum.

LICHFIELD.

SIR, The Close, Lichfield, 25th November 1853.

ENCLOSED I beg to send you the return required by your letter of the 18th May 1853, and, in reply to the questions, to say, that the vicars choral of Lichfield cathedral are a corporation, having a common seal, and that their style or title is "The sub-chanter and vicars choral of the cathedral church of Lichfield." The corporation consists of twelve members; viz., five priest vicars, six lay or vicars choral, and the organist of the cathedral. The body have no deeds of foundation or other evidences relating to the said corporation, except leases granted by them, which bear date as long since as the reign of King Charles the Second; but I believe you will find some information on this point in Dugdale's History of Staffordshire. The property belonging to the corporation consists of large estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire.

I am one of the vicars choral, and am and have been their agent for the last thirty-six years, and as such agent I have received, during the last seven years, for fees for preparing leases, the sum of 372*l.* 16*s.*, being an average of 53*l.* 5*s.* a year.

You will see by the return that the members do not receive equal shares. The difference arises thus:

Each of the priest vicars receives 40*s.* per annum more than the vicars choral, and all the members have houses, which vary in value from 20*l.* to 3*l.* per annum. 6*s.* 8*d.* is payable on the renewal of every lease to the body, besides the fine, and this sum is divided amongst the members in rotation.

I shall be happy to give you any further information you may require,

And have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
JAMES MATHEWS.

Rev. Richard Jones.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rack-rent	£ s. d. 110 3 6	£ s. d. 108 10 0	£ s. d. 109 16 0	£ s. d. 111 8 4	£ s. d. 108 10 0	£ s. d. 117 16 3	£ s. 109 15 0
Fines on leases for years	964 5 0	894 1 10	599 10 4	1,472 13 4	935 16 11	422 4 5	758 7 10
Fines on leases for lives	71 11 0	228 3 6	295 10 0	86 0 0	66 5 0	8 0 0	480 0 0
Dividends on public or other securities	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 18 0
Income from other sources.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commons from the dean and chapter	54 12 0	54 12 0	54 12 0	54 12 0	54 12 0	54 12 0	54 12 0
Reserved rents on leases	234 8 4½	234 15 3½	234 10 4½	234 6 10½	234 6 10½	284 6 10½	233 13 6½
Pensions	19 4 2	18 9 2	18 9 4	18 15 4	18 15 4	18 15 4	18 15 4
Miscellaneous	33 10 7	13 14 2	13 4 2	15 6 8	16 15 0	9 16 9	23 7 10½
Stall wages	17 3 4	17 3 4	17 3 4	17 3 4	17 3 4	17 3 4	17 3 4
Total annual income from the corporate property	1,504 17 11½	1,569 9 3½	1,343 5 6¼	2,010 5 10½	1,452 4 5½	882 14 11½	1,738 12 11
Outgoings, rates, and taxes	35 13 11½	35 3 11½	35 1 1½	61 14 11½	34 18 3½	37 18 3½	56 18 3½
Dividend to each of the members	See following paper.		—	—	—	—	—
£	1,469 4 0	1,534 5 4	1,308 4 5	1,948 10 11	1,417 6 2	844 16 8	1,681 14 7½

Sub-chanter and Vicars Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Dividend to each of the Members.

Names of the Members of the present Corporation.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
The Reverend William Saint George Patterson, sub-chanter	£ s. d. 137 14 4	£ s. d. 144 9 10	£ s. d. 131 7 4	£ s. d. 179 4 0	£ s. d. 133 14 3	£ s. d. 84 17 8	£ s. d. 154 8 4
The Reverend Joseph Cotton, sacrist	120 14 4	127 9 10	114 7 7	162 4 0	116 14 3	67 17 8	137 8 4
The Reverend Joseph Taylor	120 2 8	126 12 10	115 1 8	162 7 6	115 15 3	68 15 7	138 5 9
The Reverend Thos. G. Parr	123 19 4	132 3 4	118 15 5	165 14 2	119 11 11	72 12 3	142 17 8
The Reverend Joseph Dod	118 19 4	127 3 0	113 15 5	160 14 2	114 11 11	67 12 3	137 17 8
Mr. Samuel Spofforth	125 2 8	130 9 4	117 9 2	165 7 6	119 5 3	73 3 0	142 1 9
Mr. James Mathews	124 7 8	130 1 10	117 9 2	165 7 6	120 18 3	72 6 7	141 15 9
Mr. John Bennett	122 12 8	129 1 10	116 9 2	165 6 0	119 3 3	71 3 7	140 15 9
Mr. Samuel Pearsall	122 2 8	128 11 10	116 2 5	164 17 6	117 15 3	70 13 7	140 5 9
Mr. John Serle Caunter	118 7 8	124 1 10	111 9 2	159 7 6	114 16 9	66 3 7	135 15 9
Mr. Mark Allen	119 9 4	114 3 6	71 15 10	159 14 2	113 7 9	67 9 9	136 8 5
Mr. Samuel Culwick	114 12 8	124 1 10	62 18 3	136 10 6	111 13 3	63 6 7	132 15 9
£	1,468 5 4	1,538 10 10	1,307 0 4	1,946 14 6	1,417 7 4	846 2 1	1,680 16 8

N.B.—During a portion of the year 1848 two stalls were vacant, and during portions of the years 1847 and 1849 one stall was vacant.

LINCOLN.

Lincoln Cathedral, May 21st, 1853.

The senior minor canon, with the concurrence of his brethren, furnishes Her Majesty's Commissioners with all the information he possesses on the subject of their enquiry.

The date of the foundation seems to be 1441, temp. Henrici Sexti. The minor canons have a charter book, perhaps original, and seemingly not hard to be made out by those who are skilled in reading such documents, if a competent person be sent. The corporation consists of four members. They reside in the vicars court, and perform their Sundays and weekly duties in a regular alternation of weeks, besides which they attend the services when not employed there, unless hindered by the care of their parishes or schools, or by indisposition.

They are paid by houses of residence, without any assistance from the cathedral to keep them in repair, subject also to heavy dilapidations, being very old, and by various small money payments from the cathedral amounting to 19*l.* 6*s.* each per annum, and by fines, &c. as in the opposite columns, making together upon the average of the last seven years an annual income of 42*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* for each minor canon, after deducting outgoings, rates, and taxes, but not deducting the income tax on the houses of residence, of which the Minor Canons are reputed owners, and charged accordingly. At the same time and of necessity they hold small benefices with cure of souls, maintaining curates, and paying for assistance when they cannot officiate themselves. The provisions of the 3 & 4 Victoria have not been applied to them in any way, either as respects their number or emoluments.

In addition, the undersigned begs to add, that in a memorial from the dean and chapter of Lincoln addressed to the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues, dated Lincoln, 24th January 1837, this passage occurs, "We are of opinion that some means should be adopted for the better securing a competence to each priest vicar, and since their own endowments are not sufficient we have it in contemplation to make an arrangement for this purpose according to circumstances."

This was sixteen years ago, but nothing has been done in consequence.

The undersigned would respectfully add for himself, and as one of a class, that he has faithfully served the cathedral thirty-two years, that he is nearly sixty-nine years of age, much enfeebled by a chronic cough, and no longer able to do the cathedral duty as he has done it. He would therefore beg the consideration of the Commissioners for such men who are to be found in most cathedrals, and would hope something may be done for the decent superannuation of worn-out servants of such establishments.

(L.S.)

Rd. Garvey,
Senior Minor Canon and Provost.

—	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rackrent	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Fines on leases for years	146 14 6	21 0 0	8 15 0	84 10 0	66 0 0	116 13 0	—
Fines on eases for lives	—	—	—	—	—	240 14 0	—
Income from other sources	77 4 0	77 4 0	77 4 0	77 4 0	77 4 0	77 4 0	77 4 0
Total annual income from the corporate property	228 2 6	102 8 0	90 3 0	165 18 0	147 8 0	438 15 0	81 8 0
Outgoings, rates, and taxes	9 3 0	2 4 10	1 19 8	6 6. 0	5 15 0	15 7 0	0 2 6
4)	218 19 6	100 3 2	88 3 4	159 12 0	141 13 0	423 8 0	81 5 6
Dividend to each of the members	54 14 10½	25 0 9½	22 0 10	39 18 0	35 8 3	105 17 0	20 6 4½

Average of the seven years, 42*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* each.

Rd. Garvey,
Senior Minor Canon and Provost.

LLANDAFF.

—	1846.	1847	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rentcharge in lieu of minute tithes of Llandaff	144 0 9	139 18 4	142 17 4	160 5 1	138 7 6	135 3 11	131 7 8
Surplice fees about	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preaching money	9 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rentcharge in lieu of minute tithes of the parish of Whitchurch	136 16 9	132 18 5	135 14 6	133 4 10	131 9 2	128 8 9	124 16 8
Outgoings, rates, and taxes	46 5 3½	1 13 0½	60 16 10½	55 1 9½	57 6 2½	8 11 3	—

Rev. Sir.—The above is the best account I can obtain on the subject of the queries.

Yours obediently,
R. Prichard.

Rev. R. Jones.

MANCHESTER.

Cathedral, Manchester, 27th May 1853.

The two minor canons were formerly the two chaplains or vicars created by the charter of the collegiate church, to whom the stipend of 17*l.* 10*s.* each was assigned out of the corporate fund, together with all fees, dues, &c., on the performance of the weddings, churchings, and burials within the parish, but who have no separate existence or corporate property.

W. Wilson, Minor Canon.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income from other sources - -	660	600	635	630	620	600	595 each
	Including the 17*l.* 10*s.* from the chapter fund.						
Outgoings, rates, and taxes - -	Income tax, rent, and rates, &c. on private houses, there being no houses of residence for the chaplains.						

NORWICH.

Reverend Sir, Norwich, 23d May 1853.

In answer to your circular, we, the undersigned, beg leave to state that the minor canons of Norwich Cathedral, now reduced to four in number, are not a corporate body, nor have they any property.

The annual stipend of each minor canon as fixed by statute is 10*l.*, and 10*l.* are allowed for corn money.

We have the honour to remain,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,

George Carter, appointed 1816.
George Day, appointed 1817.
Jon. C. Matchett, appointed 1824.
Henry Symonds, appointed 1844.
} Minor Canons of Norwich Cathedral.

PETERBOROUGH.

Reverend Sir, Precincts, Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1853.

In reply to certain queries addressed to me as senior minor canon of this cathedral, I beg to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners, that the minor canons here do not constitute a corporate body, nor have they any property except what is derived from the general revenues of the cathedral, nor any statutes except those which appertain to the dean and chapter.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. Cape,
Senior Minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. R. Jones.

ROCHESTER.

We, the undersigned, the minor canons of the cathedral church of Rochester, beg to inform her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, in reply to their letter of the 18th instant, that we are not incorporated, and are, according to the statutes of the cathedral, a copy of which we understand has been sent to the Commissioners, stipendiaries of the chapter. Dated this 28th day of May 1853.

W. H. Drage. J. T. Pigot.
S. Dewe. S. Shepherd.

SALISBURY.

Sir, Salisbury, 27th May 1853.

In answer to certain questions which I have received from you on the part of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches, I beg to enclose a copy of two original grants in my possession, namely, of Edward III. and Henry IV. These are marked A. and B.

I have one other, but it is simply a pardon of Edward IV. to the vicars, and only of interest to an antiquary; if, however, the Commissioners wish it, I will also transmit them a copy of that document. Sir Thomas Phillipps, I believe, alludes to the grant of an estate at Hanney, Berks, belonging to us, in his History of the Wantage Hundred, but I cannot refer you with certainty to any other printed works for information. 1st question: What is the date of the foundation?—There were vicars appointed in the earliest times when the cathedral was at Old Sarum, but they were not incorporated till the eleventh year of Henry IV., about 1410. 2d question: Of how many members does the corporation consist?—Of four. 3d question: What property belongs to it?—The property belonging to the procurator and commonalty of vicars consists of lands, houses, rent charge, three per cent. stock, pensions, stall wages, payments in lieu of commons from the chapter, redeemed land tax. The schedule enclosed has been filled up as accurately as possible.

And I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

The Reverend Rd. Jones.
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

CHARLES KING,
Procurator.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fines on leases for years	189 8 0	701 0	61 1 0	71 1 0	74 3 0	16 0 0	158 19 0
Fines on leases for lives	- -	500 0 0	327 12 0	- -	- -	- -	2,101 1 0
Dividends on public or other securities	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Income from other sources	457 4 8	477 0 3	455 11 8	452 7 10	446 11 7	444 8 7½	449 0 4
Total annual income from the corporate property	648 2 8	1,679 10 3	845 14 8	524 18 10	522 4 7	461 18 7½	2,710 10 4
Outgoings, rates, and taxes	243 0 5	246 0 9	244 1 5	253 8 5	253 5 1	253 4 10	253 7 6
Dividend to each of the members	101 5 6¾	358 7 4½	150 8 3¾	67 17 7¼	67 4 10½	52 3 5¼	614 5 8½

CHAS. KING, Procurator. GEORGE LEWES BENSON.
JOHN GREENLY. C. H. HODGSON.

P.S. The dean's vicar receives one pound more than the others; however for the sake of not confusing the accounts it is equally divided in the schedule among the four.

It may perhaps, too, be as well to say that the probationer, that is the vicar in his year of probation, does not partake of the fines, only of the rents and commons, &c. There has not been a year of probation, no vacancy having occurred, for the last eighteen years.

ST. ASAPH.

REVEREND SIR, St. Asaph, 31st May 1853.

I HAVE the honour, on behalf of my brother vicars and myself, to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 18th instant, and, in reply, I beg to state that, so far as we are aware, there is no corporation of minor canons attached to the cathedral of St. Asaph.

The only books or documents relating to the subject to which we have the means of access are:

1st. Browne Willis's Survey of St. Asaph; and

2d. The statute for appropriating the profits of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant to the repairs of the cathedral church of St. Asaph, and augmentation of the revenues of the choir, &c.: 29th & 30th Car. 2^di.

The memorial which I had the honour of transmitting to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on behalf of the vicars choral of St. Asaph in the early part of April last gives all the information we are in possession of, with the exception of the precise sources from which our incomes are derived. I now append the particulars of those sources.

You will please to note that there is a slight difference between the total amount of income specified on the other side and that set down in the memorial of April last. This arises from bad debts and other petty losses.

I have the honour to remain,
Reverend Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. OWEN,
Senior Vicar Choral of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

The Rev. Rd. Jones,
Cathedral Commission,
1, Parliament Street, Whitehall, London.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Rentcharge, St. Asaph parish:—			
Gross annual income of each vicar as per return of Messrs. Wyatt and Sisson	60	0	0
Outgoings, &c.	6	0	4
	53	19	8
Average net 53*l.* per annum for each vicar.			
Rentcharge, Gwyddelwern parish:—			
Gross income for each vicar as per return of Messrs. Wyatt and Sisson	130	0	0
Outgoings, &c.	27	16	2
	102	3	10
	£	s.	d.
Dean and chapter	25	0	0
Ditto daily service	10	0	0
Preaching money from bishop and existing members of chapter	6	18	4
	41	18	4
St. Asaph nett average	53	0	0
Total nett average income for each	197	2	2

Messrs. Wyatt and Sisson (our agents and also those of the dean and chapter) have not included subscriptions to charitable societies, and expenses of ourselves and horses at the inn when on duty. This last item falls more especially on my colleagues. The agents have not deducted my house rent, viz., 45*l.* per annum.

W. H. OWEN,
Senior Vicar Choral.

ST. DAVID'S.

IN reply to the articles of enquiry issued by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches, the sub-chanter and vicars choral of the cathedral church of St. David's, commonly called the "lower chapter," beg leave to state that they are a body corporate totally distinct from the chanter and chapter of St. David's, commonly known by the name of the "upper chapter," and that they the sub-chanter and vicars choral aforesaid have a common seal and peculiar funds of their own, but have no deeds of foundation or endowment relating to the corporation, nor are they able to inform the Commissioners of any printed book in which such deeds may be found.

That, as far as the present members can ascertain, the aforesaid body consisted originally of *eight persons all in Holy Orders*, by whom the daily duties of the cathedral were performed; but that at an early date *one layman* was appointed to whom the office of *organist* was assigned, and that the chapter continued in this state for several years. That this order was afterwards broken up, but in what year the present members have no means of ascertaining, and that in subsequent periods the chapter consisted of sometimes *six*, and sometimes *five priest vicars*, the other *two* or *three* members being *laymen*, of whom one was also the organist. That this state of things continued with some occasional temporary variations until the year 1832, when on the decease of a priest vicar (there being at that time five priest vicars and three laymen) a layman was appointed to succeed him, the number of clerical and lay vicars being thereby equalized, and, as a matter of course, additional duties imposed on the priest vicars without any increase of salary on this or on former occasions. That in the year 1841, however, namely, after the passing of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 45., a vacancy having occurred amongst the priest vicars by the cession of one of them, the dean and chapter conceiving they had not the power to appoint a new priest vicar or minor canon, "ordered and decreed that the emoluments arising from such vacancy be divided in equal portions amongst the three remaining clerical vicars until such time as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may think fit to regulate the future number and emoluments of the minor canons under the 3d and 4th Victoria, c. 113. s. 45."

That in the year 1844 a vacancy having occurred amongst the lay vicars by the cession of one of them, the dean and chapter for the same reason (as the sub-chanter and vicars choral suppose) did not appoint any one to succeed him, and no order or direction having been given as to the appropriation of the emoluments arising from such vacancy, the sub-chanter and vicars choral divide them into six equal shares, of which each member, clerical and lay, takes one.

That in the year 1851 another vacancy having taken place by the death of one of the lay vicars, who was also the organist, the dean and chapter "ordered and decreed that William Peregrine Propert, "bachelor of music," whom they had appointed to the office of organist, "be appointed lay vicar," to which the sub-chanter and minor canons demurred in consequence of the two previous vacancies not having been filled up, and no provision having been made for the increase of their incomes to the amount fixed by the aforesaid Act; but that afterwards, at the request of the dean and chapter, the sub-chanter and minor canons assented to Mr. Propert's being admitted as a probationary lay vicar until such time as the dean and chapter's right and power to fill up the vacancy be more clearly established.

That the corporation of the "lower chapter," as at present constituted, consists of the sub-chanter and two priest vicars (all of whom are now styled minor canons), and two lay vicars, the said Mr. Propert the probationer being not acknowledged as a member of the chapter. That in the annexed schedule there is given an account of the income and expenditure for the last year, from which the sub-chanter and vicars choral do not expect there will be any material variations in future years, as there have not been in the few last years, except as regards the averages of the rentcharges and parochial rates.

The sub-chanter and vicars choral beg to state, however, that from a communication which has been recently made to them by the dean and chapter they have reason to believe that a portion of the tithes of the parish of Henfenyw, which has for many years been appropriated to the use of the dean and chapter, belongs to the sub-chanter and vicars choral, for the particulars of which they beg to refer the Cathedral Commissioners to Mr. Payne's MSS. which the sub-chanter and vicars choral understand the Commissioners to be in possession of.

The sub-chanter and vicars choral beg leave to say, in conclusion, that should there be anything in the foregoing statement which may require any further explanation they will at all times be most happy and willing to afford it, or indeed any other information which they have it in their power to give.

Signed and sealed with their common seal by the said sub-chanter and vicars choral in their chapter house assembled this 9th day of June 1853.

J. P. Williams, Sub-chanter.
W. Richardson, Bishop's Vicar and Senior Minor Canon.
Philemon Appleby, Senior Lay Vicar. (L.S.)
James Roberts, Vicar Choral.
Nathaniel Davies, Minor Canon.

INCOME, arising,—

		£	s.	d.
1st. From rentcharges in lieu of tithes:				
Occupied by selves, there being no lease	In the parish of St. David's as commuted	320	0	0
	In the parish of Whitchurch, ditto	48	0	0
	In the parish of Llansaintffriad, ditto	350	0	0
2d. From reserved rents:				
Lease renewed in the year 1850 for the sum of 225*l.*	On account of tithes in the parishes of Llanreithan and Manernawen	29	0	0
Lease* renewed in 1850 for 176*l.*	On account of lands in the parish of St. David's	4	16	8
Lease renewed in 1840 for 165*l.*	On account of lands in ditto	1	0	0
3d. From other sources; viz.:				
From a rentcharge paid by the archdeacon of Brecon out of the tithes of the parish of Llanfaes			0	0
From a rentcharge on the house of the archdeacon of St. David's		1	0	0
From a stipend paid by the dean and chapter		58	3	4
		817	0	0

Net income of each member of the lower chapter of St. David's, as follows (no deductions for income tax):

	£	s.	d.
† The Rev. J. P. Williams, sub-chanter	107	10	0
The Rev. Wm. Richardson, senior vicar	135	10	0
The Rev. Nathaniel Davies	105	14	0
Mr. Philemon Appleby, senior lay vicar	86	0	0
Mr. James Roberts, lay vicar	83	7	0
‡ Mr. W. P. Propert, organist (a probationer)	81	11	0
	599	12	0

* This word ought to have been "Leases," as it comprehends two leases on lands in the parish of St. David's; one renewed for 120*l.*, the other for 56*l.* The reserved rents in each case being 2*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

† The sub-chanter as such receives 6*l.* per annum from the tithes of Llanstinan, in addition to the sum above stated.

‡ The organist receives 31*l.* per annum from the dean and chapter, in addition to the sum above stated.

DISBURSEMENTS,—

	£	s.	d.
On account of poor rates in the parish of St. David's	46	0	0
„ road rate in ditto	5	10	0
„ land tax, 1*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*; chief rent, 2*s.*, in ditto	1	18	6½
„ poor rates in the parish of Whitchurch	5	0	0
„ road rate in ditto	1	5	7
„ land tax in ditto	0	7	3½
„ poor rate in the parish of Llansaintffriad	40	0	0
„ road rate in ditto	5	0	0
„ land tax in ditto	3	10	0
„ stipend to the vicar of Llansaintffriad	10	0	0
„ stipends to perpetual curates of Llanreithau and Manernawen	9	0	0
„ stipend to the minister of St. David's	1	6	8
„ stipend to the bishop's vicar	2	4	9
„ stipend to the choristers	1	0	0
„ fee to the chapter steward	0	10	0
„ repairs of chancels, and reductions on averages of rentcharge	42	15	2
„ expenses of collecting in Llansaintffriad	30	0	0
„ expenses in the parishes of St. David's and Whitchurch	18	0	0
Total outgoings	217	8	0
Net receipts as on the other side	599	12	0
	817	0	0

N.B.—No deductions made on account of income tax in the foregoing statement.

WORCESTER.

Worcester, 28th May 1853.

The minor canons of Worcester cathedral are not a corporate body. Their income arises from a fixed stipend of 16*l.* per annum, and corn rents averaging from the year 1846 to 1852 about 14*l.*, making 30*l.* per annum. Dividend to each member about 30*l.* per annum when their number was complete, i.e. eight; but the minor canons by death and resignation are now reduced to four, upon whom the whole duty devolves, and who divide the stipends of the vacancies among themselves. Thus the annual dividend of the four remaining minor canons is 60*l.* per annum.

Robert Sanders, M.A.,
Senior Minor Canon.

Answers from Precentors and Organists with respect to the Cathedral Service.

ANSWERS FROM PRECENTORS AND ORGANISTS.

To the Reverend the PRECENTORS, and to the ORGANISTS of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of ENGLAND and WALES.

Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street,
Whitehall, London, 20th July 1853.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Cathedral Commissioners to transmit to you the following Queries, with a request that you would favour them with a reply to them as soon as convenient.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
RD. JONES,
Secretary.

I. Are you of opinion that it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of the church with which you are connected, for the more effective performance of Divine service?

II. Are you of opinion that laymen of approved piety and zeal for the worship of Almighty God, and with adequate qualifications for taking part in its celebration, might be found in your cathedral city, who would be desirous of being connected with the cathedral, and who would offer their services (particularly on Sundays) gratuitously, as honorary lay clerks or vicars choral, in addition to the present body of singing men and choristers?

III. If such a plan appears to you to be practicable, would you oblige the Commissioners with a statement of your opinion as to the mode of carrying it into effect?
1. In ascertaining the qualification of such additional members of the choir.
2. In securing regularity of attendance.

And with any other suggestions that you may think desirable on this subject?

CANTERBURY.

REV. SIR, Precincts, Canterbury, July 28, 1853.

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I beg to state, for the information of the Cathedral Commissioners, that I am of opinion that the choir of this Cathedral, consisting of twelve men and ten boys, with such assistance as is given by the minor canons, is sufficient for the effective performance of Divine service.

Of the inhabitants of this city, whose musical taste and talent might dispose them to take part in the choral service, I think there are very few who would be capable of rendering any effective assistance, and at the same time be willing to enter into any such engagement as would ensure dependence on their support without pecuniary compensation.

I am further of opinion that unless their attendance can be enforced whenever it is required, not only during Divine service, but also at the previous rehearsals, their co-operation would tend rather to endanger the general harmony than to promote efficiency.

Upon the whole, after mature consideration, I think the plan suggested is neither desirable nor practicable.

I have, &c.
JOSHUA STRATTON,
Precentor of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Rev. R. Jones,
Sec. to the Cathedral Commission.

REV. SIR, Precincts, Canterbury, July 29, 1853.

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I beg to state that I perfectly coincide with the Reverend the Precentor, in the sentiments contained in his letter addressed to you to-day.

I remain, &c.
T. E. JONES,
Organist of the Cathedra

YORK.

DEAR SIR, Oddington Church, Norton, July 25, 1853.

I AM now too old to attend any duty as precentor of York; and therefore I think the dean, who manages these matters, would be better able to give you an answer to your questions. At Gloucester we have supernumerary lay clerks on Sundays, who are very useful, and receive two shillings and sixpence a day for their services.

Truly yours,
G. REED,
Dean of Gloucester and Precentor of York.

GENTLEMEN, York, July 28, 1853.

IN reply to the questions proposed in your circular of the 20th inst., to me, I beg to state, 1st. That I am most strongly of opinion that it is highly desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of the cathedral church of York. On this point I have always felt deeply interested, and will briefly detail the steps which I myself have adopted.

About twenty years ago eight *regular* singing men were all that were employed, the sum of money required for the payment of their salaries being all that the funds then at disposal could allow.

I prevailed on the Dean and Chapter, in order to produce a more full and effective performance of Divine service, to place at my disposal the salary paid to two of these singers, thus reducing the *regular* singers to six (we have also two retired singers who join), and with this sum I engaged eight supernumeraries at 10*l.* a year each, whose duty it was to attend the two services on Sundays, and one week day service, as also the weekly full choir practice. Thus I was able always, in case of illness or unavoidable absence from these supernumeraries, to have not only a fuller attendance, but to secure without fear of failure the three men required on each side of the choir (viz., alto, tenor, and bass); and lately the number of boys has been increased from eight to ten. The supernumeraries were also recruited from the ranks of the boys, when their voices became broken, for they were more readily prepared for singing those parts for which their voices subsequently became adapted, from their previous practice of reading music.

I would here particularly call attention to a result bearing upon this inquiry, viz., the effect which this increased musical power in bringing out the true rendering of the passages of sacred music, produced on the public. The attendance at the cathedral became crowded on the days when the full choir attended. The selection of the music itself from the best composers, ancient and modern, and its more perfect performance, were the immediate results. The choir part of the church, capable of accommodating upwards of 2,000 persons, and larger than that of any other cathedral, is incapable of receiving the numbers who desire to be present, the space outside the choir doors, under the great lantern tower, and the side aisles being even occasionally filled.

Of course this crowded state of the Minster tends most materially to deaden the effect of the comparatively few singers employed, so much so, that it is a source of constant and increasing regret that we have not a greater body of voices. I may observe, that the number of strangers who daily visit York and attend the Minster services, is also very considerable; and it appears to me that as long as music and the sacred words with which it is combined, produce, as here, the solemnity and the decorum which is universally observable, and is found so conducive to the purposes of religion, it is of the utmost importance to maintain and increase results so deeply connected with worship in our cathedral establishments.

It is also most necessary that as much time, care, and attention as possible should be devoted by the singing men in preparation for their duties, and whilst so much depends upon this, and the skill which they display, an adequate remuneration should be given for their services.

At York the salary which they obtain is much less than elsewhere. At Durham and Lichfield, and some other places, it is actually double. Hence many of our best and most promising singers are drawn away by such inducements, after much time and labour has been here bestowed. The men themselves are not to blame, however disadvantageous or annoying it otherwise may be, in endeavouring to better themselves and obtain a higher remuneration for the exercise of the talents they possess; but I believe that a small addition to their present salary would be sufficient to retain their services here, united to the strong attachment they have for the place of their nativity and instruction.

The stipend of the men who attend twice every day in the week and the practice necessary for the mastery of the very difficult and constantly varied anthems and services, is only 45*l.* per annum, that of the supernumeraries 10*l.* per annum each.

At present we are able to muster, with all the supernumeraries, a *chorus* of four altos, six tenors, six basses, and ten boys; but *the usual daily service* consists of only the boys, one alto, one tenor, and one bass on each side, the smallest number required to perform the commonest piece of concerted music or a glee in a private room. There appears in every class of religionists to prevail an increasing anxiety to secure the proper performance of sacred music, which more or less influences most unquestionably the attendance of worshippers, and every church or dissenting chapel hesitates not to obtain a full and efficient choir, in many cases exceeding the number of those employed in a cathedral.

Having thus laid before you the plans which I have heretofore adopted, and the views I entertain, I would now offer some practical remarks and suggestions; and in asking the assistance I am about to propose, I trust I shall not be deemed requiring anything unreasonable.

I would recommend, 1st. that the number of supernumeraries should be doubled, and that six boys should be added, which latter addition would greatly facilitate our keeping up the required number of supernumeraries or chorus singers; 2d. that the salaries of the regular singers should be increased 10*l.* a year each. The additional expense would stand thus:

The eight additional supernumeraries would receive 10*l.* a year each, the six regular singers an increase each of 10*l.*, and with six additional boys, would not exceed the sum of 200*l.* a-year. All the supernumeraries to attend on Sundays. Half of them to attend one evening, the other half another, in each week. In case of the absence of one of the regular singers, one of the supernumeraries to attend at his expense.

To the question No. 2. I candidly reply, that I believe the introduction of irresponsible amateurs would be a complete failure. The promise of a regular attendance might be difficult to obtain, and that attendance could not be depended upon; and whenever inclination failed, or private engagements interfered, or jealousies arose, the results, both to the public services and the arrangements for music, would be most disagreeable if not altogether fatal.

The experience which I have had proves the truth of these observations, however feasible the plan you refer to may at first sight appear. The regular daily performances in a cathedral are totally different from the large occasional amateur meetings of the metropolis.

I would also mention, that in a neighbouring large town the plan has been tried, and has, I am told, been productive of dissension and dissatisfaction. The strictest discipline, far greater I would say than even a military discipline, is required; and the most careful and patient attention, and the utmost accuracy and severe practice are essential, whilst the combination of tune with time is indispensable.

Cathedral music is also so varied, and in many parts so complicated, that a continuous attention is needful till it becomes as it were a business, and no longer a mere amusement.

I shall be most happy to offer any further explanation on inquiry, with which you may honour me.

I remain, &c.

JOHN CAMIDGE, Mus. Doc.
Organist of the Cathedral Church of York.

To the Cathedral Commissioners.

ST. PAUL'S.

1. Yes; and as respects the means, I beg to refer the Commissioners to the capitular body.
2. I think it probable.
3. (1) By due examination.
   (2) I think this cannot be depended on.

It does not occur to me to offer any other suggestion.

I have, &c.
C. A. BELLI, Precentor.

REV. SIR, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, July 25, 1853.

I HAVE received your letter of the 20th instant, in which you inform me that you have been desired by the Cathedral Commissioners to transmit to me certain queries, &c., and I lose no time in replying as follows:—

1. I am of opinion that it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the more effective performance of Divine service.

At present, besides the chorister boys, we have only six vicars choral, to whom on Sundays are added six stipendiaries.

For the due performance of the music in so vast a cathedral as ours, I consider that we ought on Sundays to have at least eighteen adult and as many boys' voices, and on week-days passing vehicles much deaden the effect. I also think that, instead of six there should be at least twelve or fourteen paid professional musicians permanently attached to so important a choir as that of the Metropolitan Cathedral.

2. I am of opinion that respectable laymen, professing members of the Church of England, might be found in London, who would be desirous of being connected with our cathedral, and who would afford their gratuitous services on Sundays, (I fear not on week days, when we most need their aid,) as honorary vicars choral, in addition to our present body; but I have no means yet of judging if they would possess adequate musical qualifications for the office.

It has been suggested to me that young men who have formerly been chorister boys with us, would probably be willing to give their aid; and, if equal in other respects, this class, should they offer, would doubtless be the best. I do not, however, suppose that, if well qualified, they would long remain with us, unless paid.

3. Gentlemen desirous of joining our choir according to the above plan, might, I presume, be requested to notify the same to the dean; at the same time forwarding a testimonial from some professional musician, stating if their voice be alto, tenor, or bass, and what is its compass, sweetness and power; if their time and intonation be correct, &c., &c. Also they should state if they could undertake to be regular in their attendance at Divine service, and at the practices.

Those candidates whose testimonials were satisfactory, might then be examined by the succentor, first singly and privately, and afterwards in the choir, both with and without the co-operation of the professional musicians.

I think it probable that, at the outset, much practice might be necessary week by week, to enable the honorary vicars choral to take their part in the services efficiently, and, in addition to the expense incurred under this head, extra surplices and music would have to be provided.

I have, &c.

JOHN GOSS,

To the Reverend R. Jones, Secretary. Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

DURHAM.

SIR, Durham, 26th August, 1853.

WITH regard to the *first* question proposed by the Commissioners, I certainly think, that although the choir at Durham Cathedral is sufficiently numerous (consisting of ten men, and ten foundation boys, with two or three additional probationers,) for the performance of the daily service, yet it is decidedly too small for the services on Sundays and high festivals. The screen which formerly separated the chancel from the nave of the church having been removed, and the sittings for the congregation extending a considerable distance down the nave, when the church is well filled, our body of choristers is *far* too limited for the effective performance of Divine service.

The plan suggested in the *second* question is undoubtedly a very desirable one, provided it could be carried out; but in a small city like Durham, situated in an unmusical district, I fear there would be considerable difficulty in finding gentlemen *qualified* to undertake the office of honorary lay vicars. The university would doubtless be able to furnish such; but then their attendance would be confined to about half the year only.

As I have never been fortunate enough to be connected with a choir in which amateur members were admitted, I do not feel myself competent to offer suggestions as to the points alluded to in the *third* question, except thus far: 1. That no gentleman ought to be admitted to the office without some certificate from the precentor as to his fitness, which would be easily ascertained; and 2. When so admitted, he should consider his continuance in the choir conditional upon his conforming to such regulations, respecting attendance and practice, as may appear to the precentor, or other superintending officer, to be necessary. As I understand, however, that in many churches the system of honorary lay clerks has been adopted, and found to answer satisfactorily, I confess myself more anxious to benefit by the practical experience of others, than to suggest untried expedients of my own.

May I be forgiven, while writing on this subject, if I presume to suggest to the consideration of the Commissioners two points, which in many, I believe I may say in most, of our choirs present very great *practical* difficulties to those who superintend the musical portion of the service, and which certainly appear to call for some consideration.

The first relates to the subject of *practice.* It is absolutely necessary that in every cathedral there should be stated times in which all the members of the choir should be expected to meet for the purpose of practising, when not reasonably prevented; but in this cathedral (I have understood that it is the case in many others) *no power* to enforce attendance for such a purpose exists. The precentor has no means whatever of obtaining the attendance of any single member at a practice, on any occasion, save by begging it as a *personal favour;* the consequence of which is, that it is almost impossible to get *all* the choir together at any one time.

The subject is not referred to in the statutes; no regular practice seems to have been enforced hitherto. The choir, therefore, consider it as no part of their stated duty, but as an encroachment upon their privileges, which they are justified in resisting whensoever their attendance is not represented to them as a personal obligation conferred on the precentor.

The Dean and Chapter have not thought it expedient to insist upon the point, fearing that in case the choir refused, which they undoubtedly would do (having already intimated as much), themselves would have no power to enforce the command, and that the cathedral statutes would not support them sufficiently to render it safe to bring the matter into Court.

The question is one, in Durham at least, of considerable practical importance; and I earnestly trust that, in course of time, it may meet with some consideration on the part of the Commissioners.

The second point to which I would presume to allude, relates to the superannuated members of a choir.

If, out of a small body of eight or ten men, two or three, as is almost invariably the case, have grown old and inefficient, have lost their voices, and have got quite past their work, so that they really do more harm than good in a choir, it is a very serious consideration. There are at present no means of dispensing with the services of such members, either by pensioning them off, or supplying their place by paid substitutes; and as the efficiency of so many of our cathedral choirs is weakened by this cause, I trust I may be pardoned for having ventured to refer to it.

Apologizing for the length and freedom of this communication,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. DYKES,
Precentor of Durham.

SIR, 19th August 1853.

I HAVE been absent from home for six weeks or I should have replied to your letter earlier, and now, having considered the contents of it, beg to state in reply:—

1. That though the choir of Durham is one of the most effective in the kingdom, I think it might be desirable to increase the power of it by the addition of two or three thoroughly qualified singers; or the same might be done by granting pensions from time to time to two or three of the least efficient members of the choir, and filling up their places by good musicians.

2. With regard to the appointment of honorary lay clerks, I am not aware that any such persons are to be found in Durham who would offer their services gratuitously, and it is further my opinion that the placing occasionally in the choir singers unskilled and unpractised in the services of the church would have the effect of spoiling the accuracy and delicacy of the singing, and would thus neutralize any good effects that might be anticipated from the mere increase of the volume of sound.

3. The plan does not therefore seem to be applicable to this cathedral.

Having no further suggestions to make on this subject,

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
W. HENSHAW,
Organist of Durham Cathedral.

WINCHESTER.

I. Are you of opinion that it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of the church with which you are connected, for the more effective performance of Divine service?

II. Are you of opinion that laymen of approved piety and zeal for the worship of Almighty God, and with adequate qualifications for taking part in its celebration, might be found in your cathedral city, and would be desirous of being connected with the cathedral, and who would offer their services (particularly on Sundays) gratuitously as honorary lay clerks, or vicars choral, in addition to the present body of singing men and choristers?

III. If such a plan appears to you to be practicable, would you oblige the Commissioners with a statement of your opinion as to the mode of carrying it into effect?

1. In ascertaining the qualification of such additional members of the choir.
2. In securing regularity of attendance.

And with any other suggestions that you may think desirable on this subject.

REPLY.

REV. SIR,

BEING organist of a cathedral, I have had the honour to receive the circular addressed to the precentors and organists of the cathedral and collegiate churches of England and Wales. In submitting such reply as long experience, and many years consideration of the subject dictates, I will strive to be brief, but it seems necessary to touch on points apparently discursive.

Musical art has now, perhaps, reached perfection, but the musical arrangements and discipline of a cathedral are, in some respects, less orderly than they were at the date of cathedral foundations, and are in their origin so remote, unquestionably, as to be anterior to everything constituting science and art. Undoubtedly, at the date of the early institution of choral services, in this and other countries, musical art lay undiscovered. Harmony was unknown; the only music being that of unisonous singing. The simplest combinations in harmony, and the first rudiments of composition, had no existence. With a discipline and order of such remote origin, or but little modified, we are now working.

The circular refers chiefly to the performance of choirs, but it also seeks information, as I understand it, on the general use of music at cathedrals, and of this subject, the perform-

ance of choirs, I consider to be a point of but secondary moment. The first thing to be considered, I submit, is the impressiveness, solemnity, and artistic propriety of the manner in which the words of Scripture or the Prayer Book are set to music, or, in other words, the musical composition of which the chief portion of cathedral service consists. The singing of choirs and the playing of organists, however good, can give no dignity and force to bad musical composition. Now it should be seen that cathedrals have no authorized means of acquiring *good* musical composition, because their foundations were arranged when art had no existence, and when the progress of art could not be anticipated.

Cathedrals have, in some degree, benefited by the progress of art, and that almost entirely through the voluntary efforts of organists. The ancient unisonous chanting, for which alone cathedral endowments provided, has disappeared centuries past; but viewing the immense strides of modern art, and considering that the greatest lights of later times have shone not upon cathedrals, the deficiency to which I point is, in my opinion, beyond comparison the one to be first considered whenever any serious and honest inquiry is directed to the subject of church music.

The music now in daily use at cathedrals is chiefly the production of the organists of past times (and the obligation due to them on this score has never been acknowledged), but much of it excites but little interest now (especially the pieces of music termed "services"); and from the increased encouragement now afforded to secular branches of the art, it seems impossible that great talent can ever again be devoted to cathedral music, excepting by a new regulation which shall provide for each cathedral a man of high musical acquirements to whom we should look for improved musical composition for each and every occasion of choral service, the performance of which he personally should superintend; and this I consider to be the ground on which the giving of greater power to the musical services, as it is expressed in the circular, must rest. As this part of the subject seems to connect itself with the office of organist (an office not named in the circular, from its non-existence in cathedral endowments, possibly), I proceed to notice, first, the questions contained in the circular, the first of which desires opinions as to the means of giving greater musical power to the choir.

By the words "greater musical power," a musician might conceive an addition of voices to be meant; greater vocal strength, that is. But there is another and more important kind of power to be named—the power or force of just expression, or accuracy of style.

Considering the pecuniary means of cathedrals, it would seem that this latter kind of power can never be obtained, unless, as is so easy, there be formed a music school for the express training of church singers. Whenever my thoughts have fallen on the present subject, they have been directed to the supplying cathedrals with a decent performance of choral service, at the least possible expense. It seemed useless to ask what was due to musical art on these occasions—what was the best use of music? what was due to the great Being in whose honour those services exist? For the whole matter appeared to rest with persons who did not understand music, and who would necessarily be governed by money considerations, and perhaps excusably so; although in a country great and flourishing as this, were it but united in points of religious faith and doctrine, larger views alone seem due to the subject. On various grounds, however, did it appear most prudent thus to frame one's thoughts, and I could not see how a choir could consist of less than twelve men singers; for, as the forms of choral service are antiphonal, six voices on either side give but one voice to a part for providing the distinction of verse, or single voices, and chorus, which distinction either side of the choir should be able to make; a distinction, however, which for much time has been entirely lost sight of, and is now never named.

Twelve voices is but a small complement for a vast cathedral, but it may be questioned whether any cathedral now possesses twelve for daily use. The statutable provisions, as to the number of singers, are better known by those I have the honour to address than myself. In considering those provisions, it will not be overlooked, probably, that amongst the number prescribed, consisting as it did of both clerical and lay singers, the clergy are supposed to have been the better singers; and that while the recent enactments reduced in all cathedrals, the number of clerical singers, and the singing of the clergy has been otherwise discouraged, and is now almost wholly silenced, no means have been taken to repair the loss; and not only have the lay singers in several instances been reduced below their original number, but the payments of those remaining are extremely small, and the refinement and industrious preparation essential to a decent performance of choral service now, I fear, scarcely exist. Meanwhile, to expect ability and talent in the singer, seems unreasonable; for while choirs are paid at the rate of inferior mechanics and day labourers, the least refinement or superiority in a man, if he confined himself to trade, would be sure to procure him higher profits than cathedrals offer. The present practice is for choir singers to derive their support chiefly from a trade; but I think that in proportion as a man is inclined to follow musical pursuits he will be unfitted for trade. A good tradesman is almost sure to be a bad singer, and vice versâ. Besides, a tradesman cannot devote the necessary time to his church duty; the two pursuits are incompatible, no doubt. On inquiry, it will probably be found that at least half the number of choir men engaged in trade had once or oftener been bankrupt, or compounded with their creditors—a result of their divided attention.

Whatever might be the early and statutable payment of choirs, it would seem from the high rates at which vocal ability, in its secular exertion, is now rewarded, that the cathedrals cannot be properly supplied but through the means of a school such as I have

named, where the rudiments of music and all the peculiar acquirements of a cathedral singer might be thoroughly attained.

This school might be self-supported. I would require the choir of each cathedral city to give frequent concerts, at rates of admission available to the working classes, and the proceeds should be applied to the several objects of supporting the school, providing a superannuation fund for aged or debilitated choristers, and paying the expenses of the concerts, and the parties who furnished them. The management of the concerts might rest with a body of amateurs, or neighbouring gentry, or with the cathedral organist. The school should, I think, be placed in London, from its superior advantages in respect to tuition and example. The principal of the school should, I think, be a musician, or musical art would not be sufficiently respected, and the office might be a lucrative one, operating as a prize in the musical profession.

From what has been said respecting choirs it should not be inferred that great vocal ability is necessary. Fine solo singers, without disparagement to their superior claims, might be dispensed with. In the country towns great vocal merit is unattainable. In London the choirs possess excellent singers, but were the necessary attention to rehearsals enforced, it seems a question whether singers of this degree of eminence could in London, at any terms, afford sufficient time for that purpose. If they could, all the better, and *they* would require less rehearsing than inferior men; but for London, as well as the country, it seems probable that this school would work well, and be the true source of an adequate mode of performing the cathedral service as regards singing.

Question II. refers to volunteer additions to choirs.

For the Sunday services at cathedrals, such additions in the larger cathedral cities, might no doubt be procured. I would not assert that one could entirely rely on their efficiency or regularity of attendance; far from it: their utility, however, would mainly depend upon the mode of their superintendence. To a well-trained choir such additions should be made only with great watchfulness, or they would do more harm than good. As substitutes for an official choir, their use may be judged of by the fact that correct musical performance requires much careful and industrious preparation, and an education for the purpose which must commence during childhood, and I see not but that mercantile, clerical, government, or other business, can be as safely confided to untutored volunteers as musical business; still, additional aid, and of some utility, may be obtained, especially in the cities of London, Manchester, Bristol, Norwich, Exeter, and York, and it would be of progressive efficiency, for if church music were done justice to it might become one of the chief and most pleasurable relaxations of the people, as the subject seems to possess an enduring vitality of interest. I should add that my remarks on this point are the result of some experience, as I have witnessed the working of more than one volunteer choir.

The office of organist must be considered in my report, because it seems indispensable that there be one musician of eminence at each cathedral, and it is more economical to view the organist in this light, than to create a new office, that of composer. The office of composer would not, however, be new. "The Chief Musician" of the Bible was the *composer*. In all musical communities the *composer* is the chief musician. We have no authentic account of the organs first introduced at cathedrals, we learn, however, that they were played successively by all members of the choral body. They probably served for nothing more than a pitch-pipe to the chanters, and were so imperfectly formed, as to be quite unlike everything we now possess. Their origin appears to be coeval with the first dawn of musical art or composition, and their unimportance in primitive times sufficiently accounts for the absence of any separate endowment for the office of organist.

At the present day fine musical composition and really fine organ playing are, perhaps, the two severest tests to which the musician can be subjected. Both are in daily requisition at cathedrals, but in support of neither does any statutable endowment exist, and this from the circumstance of the early cathedral endowments being anterior to musical art and science. The capitular bodies upon their own authority have diverted the office of organist from its original footing and treated it with increasing consideration; but, in the light of church composer, it still remains unrecognized and unremunerated, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the music in daily use has proceeded from this officer's labours, and it is possibly not too much to state that his whole year's income is not the price of one single really fine anthem, if works of imagination in music may rank with those in the sister arts. With some persons they rank highest.

The circular, in direct terms, merely refers to the performance of choirs, and it becomes very necessary to observe that the performers of a musical composition are not the authors of that composition. The performers are to the composer of music what brushes, colour, and canvas are to the painter, or stone and chisel to the sculptor, or stone masons and builders to the architect. The solemnity and appropriateness of choral service is founded in the conceptions of the musical composer, the words of the service having been determined. I would repeat that good performance cannot be any substitute for an erroneous and ineffective setting of the Scripture or service words by the composer or chief musician; the progress of church music, essential to meet the requirements of advancing time, must rest with *him*; and what other ground need be looked for to account for the present state of cathedral music, than that what I am stating is almost unknown, and that cathedrals have not composers? The very first question in this inquiry should be, "Are the service words or anthem words set to music in the form most accordant with the

present highly advanced and generally diffused acquaintance with all that is great in musical art?"

But if art be named, it may seem that art is out of place in the music of Divine worship, and that only forms of music the most simple and intelligible are required; forms which at once impress the least cultivated of hearers with an enlarged appreciation of the words, and rivet the mind to their subjects: but, it may be asked, is not the doing of this the highest reach of art? Is not simplicity the highest reach of art? Has not the absence of such qualities in church music been the ground of attack on attacks being made? Such attacks have greatly befriended art. Cause for attack must ever have existed, for the art has hitherto been but progressive. The art has been in a state of chrysalis. It began at the Christian era, and after suffering all the diseases incidental to childhood, only now approaches maturity; maturity, that is, in its secular departments; for church music, in later times has been neglected. The church has been to art as a nursing mother, but she has not profited by the maturer powers of her offspring. The founders of cathedrals could not by any means have foreseen the progress and development of musical art. Had they so done, it seems indisputable, from their efforts in architecture, that a provision for the best would alone have satisfied them. They gave the best they knew of, and made it an object of the strictest care.

On glancing at music's history, we find that up to the period of the Reformation the art had steadily progressed, and specimens which remain from this early date are amongst the finest and most church-like now in use. Since then the light has but flashed occasionally, and the bulk of composition comparatively modern is unworthy of the common use into which it unfortunately, but necessarily, enters.

That, since the Reformation, the arts in connection with Divine worship have made no great move in this country is, I think, attributable to the doctrinal war which has incessantly raged; and that they are now progressing, and rapidly, is, I think, owing to the general understanding that such war is barren and unproductive of good. That which is great in secular music is now understood and practised by all orders of society. Too much of the music now in use at cathedral worship is as bad, or worse, in its composition as it is in its mode of performance: any good effect it produces is but too often owing to the reverberating qualities of cathedral edifices; for the same music similarly performed in a small room would excite aversion.

The church school is the foundation of nearly everything great in music, and critics by upholding that school, without at the same time noticing the daily practices of cathedrals, have given to our church music an importance merely fictitious, and thereby, in some degree, been obstacles to reform, by silencing the expression of much honest and weighty judgment. It seems impossible to meet with any performance of choral service at present without witnessing much that is calculated to offend a just taste; and on this solemn occasion I feel constrained to declare that I have but too often heard cathedral service *so* performed as to suggest the idea that it were better to abolish music than to continue the abuse of so beautiful an art on occasions of any direct appeal to the Deity. Those who fail not to censure, when called upon, constitute, in my opinion, the best friends to church music, of the impressiveness of which all may judge; for it should appeal to all—the best informed and the least informed. The only critics of no use whatever are the half-informed; the men of a little knowledge; men who, in the words of that true critic on art, Sir Joshua Reynolds, are said to have given up nature without acquiring art; and of this class of critics, unfortunately, but too many have been inclined to favour church music with notice in reviews and periodicals. He alone who, to a perfect knowledge of all that has been done in secular as well as church art, adds a perfect experience in the daily practices of cathedrals, is competent to offer opinions in this matter.

True it is that no full and sufficient statement on the subject of cathedral music has ever yet appeared, but such well-directed and significant hints as are given occasionally, produce no more impression than that of the thistle-down upon adamant, and remain but as instances of delicacy wholly misplaced. The fact, I think, of music, in all its importance at cathedrals being essentially under the guidance of capitular bodies, is enough to account for the deficiency for which the cathedral service is remarkable, because music is too great a subject to be justly treated by any but men who to genius add education and experience in the art. To the constant and untiring efforts of such men must it be owing, if ever music assumes the place in public estimation which, from the irresistible force of its intrinsic beauty, is undoubtedly at its command.

There is not, at present, throughout the whole country, any instance of genius in music being encouraged and rewarded in connexion with Divine worship. If, at a cathedral, of two brothers, one becomes organist, the other canon, the one will have ability to do good without the official power and opportunity, the other power, but no artistic ability. This seems anomalous. It is owing to the nature of cathedral foundations and endowments, in which the progress of musical art, and its exclusive study and development by laymen, or, indeed by any, is not foreseen and provided for.

Some may assert that merit in these outward things, architecture, music, &c., is of no importance, that it is to the heart alone God looks, and so forth. To offer spiritual zeal and ecstasy in substitute for industry and talent founded on research and earnest preparation, is to ignore the example set us by Omnipotence, and the truth that "Order was Heaven's first law." Untutored and erroneous efforts would not be received in works designed for

the use of men; and shall such efforts as these, in music *alone*, be dedicated to God? Shall the music of Divine worship consist chiefly of efforts, which in the sight of the musician are ridiculous and disgusting, or is it right to assert that that which is justly offensive to man is fit to be offered to God?

He who made us earthly, not heavenly beings, gave everything for the purpose of being worked upon, of being improved and fashioned anew, for man's use and His own glory; and to offer up deformity and imperfection in affairs of art, is to hide a talent in the earth, to abuse the most refined of human pursuits, the most beautiful, perhaps, of God's good gifts, to sanction error and idleness, or mediocrity in art-professors, and to fail in providing that encouragement and support for unexceptionable objects, which should be a pleasure and duty in all good government. But if the Established Church, with her several doctrinal parties, has been faulty in her use of music, the various classes of dissent unquestionably have been far more so, and doubtless the same degree of refinement cannot be expected of all. Now, however, great improvement is everywhere manifested. In another half century, perhaps, musical truth, in its connexion with Divine worship, will be understood.

I submit, that, in any reformation of the musical affairs of cathedrals, the obtaining for each cathedral the unremitted services of a musician of the highest attainments is an absolute necessity, and this person might be organist. By such arrangement the organist might give his time exclusively to the higher branches of his art, the result of which would be the providing, not only cathedrals with unexceptionable musical compositions for their daily services, but all churches and all congregations. The judgment of such a one would be valuable in whatever related to music at his cathedral, and that judgment should be elicited,—not independently of the clergy, nor altogether subservient. His natural talent, and the results of his education, should have free scope to do justice to the subject.

It seems difficult to describe the true position of a musical composer. The chief musician of a vast cathedral might well, in *some* instances at least, be a Michael Angelo in his art. But what do the clergy, with whom these matters rest, know of this? They will ask, Where are the Michael Angelos? It must also be asked, Where is the field for their exertions? Where the encouragement for their services? The "supply is always equal to the demand," we read. Create a place for such men, and in course of time they will appear. Create a place for such men, and you call into existence a higher order of artist than you at present know of. At present, truly, the church offers no kind of encouragement to such men, and bitter has been the lot of but too many of the very finest talents of this country.

If the arts be not judiciously employed in their connexion with public worship, every true artist must desire to see that connexion at an end; for though in secular departments error may be painful, the grounds of objection are minute indeed in comparison with those on which we condemn the negligent and careless worship of the Almighty God.

The encouragement of art, and of its students or professors, is one and the same thing; this is in some sort unfortunate, for it has deterred professors from making the just claims of the subject sufficiently known. No church or religious community seems ever to have dealt liberally and wisely with the subject. Not even the Church of Rome can be said to have so done.

Music cannot fairly be made the object of party attack, for its highest efforts, in this country, have not been employed by any party. With all parties the religious musician ranks but as a Lazarus. On narrow and selfish views are the highest interests of this art too commonly dependent. John Wesley, coming fatigued and ill to a congregation to preach, said he found great relief from the singing of a long psalm, and was thereby led to inquire of himself whether he had not undervalued the importance of music. To individual caprice, indeed, rather than professional and artistic order, is this subject almost generally subservient; while those who have the talent to carry out what is true, and accurate, and beautiful, are not only without influence or reward, but rarely, if ever, are viewed and treated as artists and professors of the most refined and imaginative of all arts.

Painters and sculptors produce their own works. The musician's work is produced by ingers, and its performance is a source of profit to them, but not, except in rare instances, to the author. If the work be published, the publisher derives all the profit above the merely nominal fee paid to the author, and in church music I question whether ever yet a fee has been paid at all. Dr. Boyce, who, at immense pains and expense, collected and published for cathedral use the best church music which had survived the period of our history so destructive of art, termed the Great Rebellion, declared, at the end of his laborious effort (such was his reward), that nothing should induce him again to publish anything for the Church of England. The church musician derives his income from the lower branches of public tuition, and no musician can be of much use to the church, or to his art, if he be a teacher. A painter might better give lessons than a musician. No great painter would settle down in a country town upon an income of 200*l.* a year for daily and life work at a church, eking out his subsistence by giving lessons. Sir Edwin Landseer would not do this; and is a fine anthem a less intellectual performance than the picture of a horse or dog? The painter of the horse derives from his art as much profit in a fortnight as a cathedral organist in twenty years; but the intellectual qualifications of a great painter and a great musician are probably equal. Church music, thus, must suffer, for while the popular and fashionable branches of music produce to a professor as much, or nearly as much, annually, as the receipts of an entire capitular body under the new

regulations, it must be evident that no very expensive course of professional education will have been followed by those who seek the humble office of organist; and that while the highest departments of musical art in this country are unsupported, careful parents, in the better ranks of society, will not allow their children to follow musical objects at all. Hence, a vast amount of real talent is lost to the public, in the composition of great works, either for the church, or for those important public occasions on which music is employed in aid of the great public charities of the kingdom; the art is banished as a means of livelihood amongst classes the best qualified to cultivate it with success; and the church has, in some instances, to put up with men whose professional qualifications are by no means of the highest order.

By fixing at each cathedral a musical officer, possessed of such pure taste as might confer *perfection* on the choral services, and by remunerating him to an extent which should place him in point of income upon a level with the most eminent sculptors and painters and other scientific men, music would be raised to something like its due position, both as regards the musical necessities of cathedrals, and the claims of true artists upon society. Independently of the musical wants of a cathedral, it seems proper to do something for the encouragement of the musical composer. By the means here suggested the double purpose is attained of both encouraging musical art and making that provision for cathedrals on which, I submit, the efficiency of their public services materially depends.

The speeches to Parliament from the Throne have of late particularly advised the encouragement of the arts. Surely musical art, which is perhaps the most imaginative and refined of all arts, and which is devoted to higher objects than any other, cannot fairly be excluded from that encouragement which has thus been recommended to the nation from the Throne, and which in some degree seems extended towards every good pursuit?

The chorister boys claim attention. In most cases, at present, the boys are procured from a class of the community amongst which the delicacy of voice and utterance requisite is not easily found. This results from the very limited advantages attending their office. At several cathedrals the boys, I believe, might claim benefits which have been long lost sight of. With reference to all cathedrals, it would appear that great care should be taken in respect to the singing boys, if merely on the score of their delicate and important services. The advantages they received should be such as to induce the services of boys of some refinement, who should be comfortably housed, and, it would seem, well taught in the necessary branches of education, as well as singing. Formerly the boys were provided for at the changing of their voice, and their disqualification for further duty at the cathedral. In many instances they are for a great part of each day on their own hands; and in winter, from being about the streets, they take cold, and so sing badly at church. They seem both to require and deserve a degree of care which it cannot be difficult to bestow, but which is not commonly bestowed at present.

In conclusion, I beg to subjoin a short scheme of the working details of what I presume to submit as a cheap, but tolerably efficient system, for the musical provisions of cathedrals, and the necessary mode of electing musical officers. Many other matters appear to demand notice, but not, perhaps, my notice. Cathedrals might be altered so as to accommodate thousands of persons instead of hundreds. The service hours on Sundays are not conveniently arranged. I think there should be evening instead of afternoon service on Sundays. The chanting of the clergy is too often unimpressive and defective. Chanting is more audible than reading, and in chanting when one voice is too feeble, others can be added with increased effect. It seems questionable whether reading and chanting should ever occur at the same service. Even the least reading in the ordinary voice, even if no more than the announcing the day of the month, or the title of the anthem, seems opposed to good taste, was never heard formerly in connexion with choral service, and seems destructive of all *keeping* in the solemn musical picture choral service was intended to be. The form of our churches is bad, as regards the assembling of a large congregation. The amphitheatre seems to be the right form for a large church. St. Paul's Cathedral appears most nearly to approach the form of a suitable edifice; but we never see this noble church brought into full use, except for some earthly purpose, such as the funeral of a warrior or the cause of charity. In such matters, the architect and the musician should be consulted to an extent of which the present generation seem to possess no right ideas. Music, indeed, is ever compelled to bring to the altar her worst gift. For the consideration and settlement of cathedral music it seems desirable that the prescriptions of some just judgment be made dominant and binding on all cathedrals, in order both that all incongruous and excrescent innovation may be removed, and every improvement that an increased purity and refinement suggest, as befitting the grand and solemn musical picture which choral service might easily become, may be brought to bear upon the subject.

While, on the one hand, it appears that no such judgment is at present in action, on the other, it is evident that many influences prevail in tearing to shreds all semblance of purity and just taste in cathedral service. Indeed, very many church dignitaries disparage a musical worship, have no taste for arts or sympathy with artists, and never take their own official part in that worship without injury to the general effect. Better than this would it be to abolish choral service; but when we observe how intimate, in all ages of the world, has been the connexion of music with Divine worship,—how general has been the inclination, and how more than ever it has become the practice, to praise God musically,—may it not be argued that the subject possesses an indestructible vitality and an intrinsic perfec-

tion superior to the drawbacks attendant, perhaps, on all religious ceremonies? The principles of music are of no narrow and limited application; they belong not merely to one country or nation, or even to one world, but are universal and natural. Surely then we are warranted in affirming that the good which might here be done should be done for music's own sake, and in humble imitation of that example of perfect accuracy and order displayed in all His works by the incomprehensibly great Author of all things.

As was observed early in this reply, the writer has had in view, chiefly, the providing for cathedrals, especially country cathedrals, a decorous performance of service at the least possible expense, and he has not alluded to anything of a higher nature. He would, however, add a few words with reference to London.

Although the architect of St. Paul's had not in view the reception of a congregation anywhere but in the choir of this cathedral, it is impossible, whilst viewing its immense capabilities for a larger concourse of persons, and its surpassingly wonderful adaptation to musical resonance and effect, not to desire to see much of the vast amount of musical ability, both vocal and instrumental, at present unemployed on Sundays, collected for the purpose of supplying the best demonstration of public worship this country could afford on Sundays in that spacious edifice. The space below the dome might be occupied by the clergy and musicians, and all other parts of the church by the congregation, who would distinctly hear a service *properly* prepared for such an occasion. The highest talent in the composer seems requisite. Scripture prescribes the use of every musical instrument, and it seems a weakness to attach exclusive importance to an organ, which however fine and useful in itself from bringing, in some measure, the powers and qualities of all musical instruments under the command of a single performer, can never furnish the superior tones of many other instruments of music. Besides, it seems better to bring many men together on such occasions playing instruments in God's praise than merely employing one man in playing many instruments.

A similar or better edifice might be erected at the western side of the metropolis for the ame purpose.

Objections may be urged on the score of "musical display," and so forth. There is, however, both right and wrong in music; and will not reflection suggest that all that men can do is unworthy of the object?

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
SAMUEL SEBASTIAN WESLEY.

To the Rev. Richard Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

SCHEME.

The Choir.—At least twelve lay singers, and ten or twelve boys, for daily service, sufficiently paid; with volunteer additions, where practicable, for Sundays. The twelve lay singers to have proceeded from the church school of vocal music, on the nomination of the principal of that school. Exceptions to this nomination allowed where, upon trial, better talent offers.

The Precentor.—The precentor to superintend the daily services as regards the appointment of the daily music, and the decorum of choristers, and to have a deputy, a minor canon, as was formerly the case. One of the two should be present at every service, and their professional avocations should, consequently, be confined to the cathedral city; it appears that the precentorship was a high office in the early foundations,—second only to the dean; which indicates the importance formerly attached to the ceremonial of Divine worship. At the new foundations of Henry VIII. the office was confided to lesser dignitaries; the result, probably, of music becoming matter of lay research and practice, and of a diverted attention on the part of the clergy. The recent enactments, I believe, abolished the office where it was one of emolument, namely, in the old foundations. No substitute was provided, and consequently these cathedrals are now without any musical head or director; or if they possess one, it is informal, I believe, and opposed to those enactments.

Organist.—The organist to be a musician of the highest grade, and to be elected by the organists of the three cathedrals nearest the cathedral where a vacancy occurs. As an additional security for obtaining adequate talent, the candidate should have obtained the testimonial of fitness from the professors of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the principal of the music school, or a majority of two votes of the three in his favour: the Dean and Chapter to judge of his non-professional qualifications. The organist to furnish unexceptionable specimens of musical composition; services, anthems, chants, &c., either composed, selected, or arranged by him, for every service throughout the year, and his own compositions to be available for the use of all Christian churches and chapels whatever, on payment of a fee to the cathedral copyist, for making a copy. He is free to publish his works independently, if he pleases. He is to be responsible for the daily organ accompaniment, and for the vocal training of the chorister boys; but as the highest requisites of choral service depend upon him, in respect to *composition*, he should be allowed a deputy for these departments. The mode of his election will be a sufficient guarantee for his qualifications, and his salary should be such as high talent in his abstruse and beautiful art deserves. He should select boys to fill the office of choristers, and furnish the testimonial

necessary to admit boys to enter the church music school on leaving their cathedrals, and also make choice of the lay singers, subject to the approval of the Dean and Chapter.

Chorister Boys.—The boys should be provided with a comfortable home, and proper tuition. In some instances, at present, boys of the lowest grade are preferred to this office, which renders all delicacy of utterance an impossibility. They catch cold, too, by playing about the streets in wet weather, and during the winter are unfit to sing. Upon leaving the cathedral at the changing of their voice, such of them as desire it, and are qualified, may proceed to the church music school, to prepare for rejoining a cathedral on the settlement of their mature voice.

Organs.—The bad cathedral organs should be replaced by good ones. It seems also very desirable to restore the organ in all cases to the centre of the choir; the antiphonal form of choral music renders the placing of the instrument at the side of the choir a most serious error. In cases in which, for architectural reasons, it was undesirable to place it over the screen, the organ might stand on the ground, and constitute the choir-screen itself.

Copyist.—Each cathedral should have a good copyist. One of the choir might serve.

University Professorships of Music.—The professorships to be offices of emolument, which might proceed partly from their holding the office of organist at the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge, and partly from a new endowment in their favour. The professors, in connexion with the principal of the music school, to decide in any instance in which the fitness of any musical composition for cathedral use is disputed, and also to examine all candidates for the office of cathedral organist, and give a testimonial, which testimonial shall be indispensable to the candidates. The professors themselves *to be elected by the cathedral organists*, subject to the approval of the university authorities as to their non-professional qualifications. Arrangements to this effect to be ordered by the Cathedral and University Commissioners.

BANGOR.

Before giving direct answers to the questions proposed, I feel that it may be desirable to offer a few prefatory remarks.

No precentor has been appointed to conduct and to superintend the choral service since the year 1838, in which year I was appointed dean and resigned the precentorship.

I took the office of precentor in the year 1810, in right of which office I became a member of the chapter, having a "vox in capitulo" as well as a "vox in choro." The stall into which I was inducted had no emolument attached to it at that period.

In consequence, however, of a suit in Chancery against the Dean and Chapter, instituted by the organist and lay vicars, (making claims to increased salaries, and at the same time limiting the choral department to the organist, vicars choral, and choristers, and thus excluding the precentor from any share in the choral fund as an integral part of that choral department,) I made a claim to and obtained four out of the four-and-twenty parts into which the cathedral fund was divided at the close of the suit by the Lord Chancellor's decree. The office of precentor and the sums accruing from his portion of the choral fund have been in abeyance since the year 1838, and the Dean and Chapter have lately presented a petition to the Court of Chancery for a scheme for the appropriation of the accumulations and the future application of the proceeds of the precentor's fund, and it is proposed that the future proceeds should be divided into two equal parts, one portion of which shall be paid in aid of the support of the fabric, the other towards the augmentation of the salaries of the persons constituting the choral department.

The sum proposed to be thus divided now amounts annually to about 110*l.*

I now proceed to reply to the questions submitted to me.

In answer, then, to question 1, I say, that it is desirable to give greater musical powers to the choir of the church with which "I am connected, for the more effective performance of Divine service," and the Dean and Chapter would have much pleasure in administering any funds which might be placed at their disposal in giving increased effect to the choir service. In further assurance that such is my "opinion," I add that my habit has been to procure on Sundays the attendance of those young persons who had been educated in the choir, but whose treble voices had failed. These persons, in number five, of various ages from seventeen to twenty-two, attend gratuitously each Sunday as probationers. I intend these persons (their good conduct and competency permitting) to succeed to the vacant places as they occur.

In answer to question 2, I say, that such is the humble station filled by the persons who constitute the body of singers in Bangor Cathedral (being usually mechanics, &c.), that it is impossible to "connect" with them men of a superior grade in society.

The population of the city of Bangor consists of the following description of persons: clergy, legal and medical men, tradesmen, and mechanics.

There is not a single independent and unoccupied person resident in the place, with the exception of two or three elderly people, and these do not possess any musical qualifications whatever.

The services performed in Bangor Cathedral each Sunday are four in number, viz., two parochial services in the Welsh language, and two choral services in the English language.

The Welsh singers are assisted by the members of the English choir, who well understand both languages.

The members, however, of the Welsh choir, with few exceptions, would not feel themselves competent to give effect to the choral service, and they are the only musical persons (language permitting) who could "offer" their services gratuitously as honorary lay clerks or vicars choral, in addition to the present body of singing men and choristers.

In allusion to question 3, I say, that in our great English cities it ought to be practicable, and was suggested by myself above forty years since in Chester, where my father was dean, and where I often placed myself by the lay clerks, joining my voice with theirs I then lamented the absence of zeal in those who would join with me in the secular music of the concert, but could not join with me in the sacred song in the house of God; but in the case of Bangor, and in some of the cathedral towns of inferior population, I feel assured that, could some addition be made to the salaries of the singing men, it might induce more of the choristers, upon the failure of their treble voices, to remain in the towns in which they have been bred, and to place themselves by the singing men as probationers in the hope of succeeding them.

In addition to the remarks No. 1. and No. 2. growing out of question No. 3, I will observe that "the qualifications of such additional members of the choir" as I have named would be best "ascertained" by the powers which they possessed as boys, and the continual experience afforded by their performance, and that the "regularity of attendance" would be "secured" by the hope of future promotion. I conclude by expressing my most earnest wish that the object proposed by the Cathedral Commissioners (so excellent in every point of view) could be carried out. I also beg leave to express a confident hope that the superior members of our cathedral churches will give their best attention to the manner in which the choral services are performed, both in respect of musical efficiency and propriety of demeanor. Allow me to add, that the members of our own church would feel greater respect and affection towards our cathedral establishments did they witness the zeal of the superior members evinced by an endeavour at least to qualify themselves to join with the inferior officers in the full and less scientific parts of the choral service, and thus by condescension, liberality, and hospitality would they win the affections of these their brethren of the same church, and so as far as may be would be led to "walk together with them in the house of God as friends."

J. H. Cotton,
Dean of Bangor.

WELLS.

Rev. Sir, Wells, Somerset, July 29, 1853.

In reply to your letter of the 20th July, I beg to state, that having carefully considered the subject of your communication, as to the propriety and best mode of augmenting the choral services in the Cathedral of Wells, I am of opinion,—

1. That although greater musical power might be imparted to the choir, such addition of voice is not essential to the devout and efficient celebration of Divine service in our cathedral.

2. That it would scarcely be practicable, in this city, to obtain the gratuitous aid of laymen suitably gifted for bearing a regular part in the service in conjunction with the vicars choral and choristers.

I am, &c.

The Rev. the Secretary of the Cathedral Commission. John H. Pinder, Precentor.

Rev. Sir, Wells, July 22, 1853.

In compliance with your request, I respectfully transmit you my opinion on the questions propounded to me.

1. I am of opinion that two counter-tenors, two tenors, two basses, with eight trebles, would be amply sufficient for the Cathedral at Wells, the choir not being large, and the expansion of sound being free and easy.

2. This proposition would, I am afraid, prove decidedly abortive, as few if any qualified persons could be found to contribute their gratuitous services. I would humbly suggest that every one of the six *appointed* vicars receive an annual income of 150*l.*; that he retain his house, and in case of old age, illness, &c., that he provide a substitute to be approved by the precentor and organist, and to whom he should pay 50*l.* a year. A regular attendance would thus be ensured. I would likewise prohibit any vicar from following any worldly pursuit.

3. I am so decidedly of opinion of the fallacy of such a proposition that I should negative altogether the remotest possibility of its success.

I would say more, but I am afraid I should be deemed intrusive; still, should any further communication be required of me, I shall be happy in giving it either personally or by letter.

Remaining, Rev. Sir, &c.

W. Perkins,
Organist.

CARLISLE.

Carlisle, July 25, 1853.

1. I AM decidedly of opinion that it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of Carlisle Cathedral, because all musical authorities agree, that an efficient cathedral choir should consist of at least twelve men, being four to each part, with a proportionate number of boys; whereas the Carlisle choir possesses only eight men and eight boys; and of these eight men four only attend daily, three on alternate weeks, and one on Sundays only.

2. The opinion is so general in Carlisle, that the cathedral choir is not, nor in the memory of man has been, maintained according to the letter or spirit of the statutes, that an attempt to obtain laymen to offer their services gratuitously as honorary lay clerks, would be utterly hopeless.

3. If such a plan had been practicable in Carlisle, I would have suggested that the qualification of the additional members be tested in private by the usual authorities, the precentor and organist; and that regularity of attendance be secured by mutual arrangements amongst such members.

EDWARD BROWN, M.A. Cantab.,
Minor Canon and Precentor of Carlisle Cathedral.

To the Cathedral Commissioners.

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1. I think no cathedral choir should consist of less than twelve lay clerks, with a proportionate number of boys. The choir of this cathedral consists of eight lay clerks and eight boys.

2. I do not think that in Carlisle a number of persons could be found, sufficiently qualified for taking part in a choral service. Larger cities, where musical societies exist, might probably be able to supply persons competent as *chorus singers;* but I should most strongly object to such duties being performed *gratuitously.* If a cathedral service is performed at all, it ought to be performed effectively. This could not be secured by gratuitous services. Music, such as would satisfy a musician, or any one of refined taste, cannot be sung by persons only just able to get through a psalm tune; in fact, part-singing, such as may be considered worthy of our beautiful cathedral service, requires considerable musical intelligence and education. With these necessary qualifications they ought to be under proper control: they must submit to training and rehearsals, and in short go through such practice as is indispensable for the complete performance of fitting ecclesiastical music. For these reasons, I should be averse to voluntary attendance. I cannot suppose that persons would subject themselves to this discipline without being paid. Moreover, persons eligible for taking part in a performance of this kind, look upon their acquirements as a source of income.

3. As I do not consider voluntary attendance practicable in Carlisle, and if practicable in larger towns, highly objectionable, I shall merely state in anwer to the other questions: First, that the qualifications of any candidate for a situation in a cathedral choir should be properly tested by the organist and precentor. Secondly, I consider the lay clerks generally very ill paid, especially when the amount of duty is taken into consideration, viz., two daily services, together with such rehearsals as may be thought necessary. I may also state, that *all* the members of the choir should be made to attend daily. This system is broken in many cathedrals, where the *whole* choir attend only on Sundays, and the week duty is taken by half alternately. I need scarcely point out how injurious this is to the proper rendering of a fine cathedral service, or that if it is essential that the *whole* choir should attend on Sundays, in order to secure an effective performance, it is equally necessary during the week days if a similar result be thought desirable.

I shall only add, that the highest salary paid to a lay clerk here is 50*l.*, and the lowest 25*l.* per annum. I receive (as organist) 100*l.* per annum. For this I am expected to perform two daily services, and also to teach the choristers.

HENRY EDMUND FORD,
Organist of Carlisle Cathedral.

To the Cathedral Commissioners.

CHESTER.

Rowston Hall, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

IN reply to the questions contained in the Cathedral Commissioners' paper, addressed to the precentors of the cathedrals of England and Wales, after careful consideration I beg to offer the following suggestions:—

1. I am decidedly of opinion that "it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir" of the cathedral church of Chester. Our staff consists of six lay clerks, an organist, and twelve choristers. This is confessedly a thin and meagre choir, even when all are present. On Sundays, Saints' days, and their Eves, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, we have a full choir, but on the other mornings and evenings three only of the six lay clerks attend. On such occasions it is impossible for the service to be

efficiently performed. And whenever a lay clerk is ill, or, as is sometimes the case, two of the same voice are indisposed, from any of those causes which so frequently affect the voice, it is indeed painful to be present at a service so lifeless.

I would therefore humbly submit to the Commissioners that the number of our lay clerks be increased to twelve, that they be expected to attend twice every day, being allowed two months' absence altogether in the year, by permission of the Dean, and that their salary be increased from the present sum of 50*l.* to 80*l.* or 100*l.* per annum. This last-named sum will not, I am sure, be considered too much, when we reflect that it is scarcely possible for a lay clerk to hold any such office as book-keeper or railway clerk, because of those most valuable hours which he is expected to devote to his cathedral; all, however, should follow some honest trade or profession, though such an income should be given them from their church as to relieve all anxiety about debt, and to enable them to put on that exterior, in clothing, which is becoming their office in the house of God. The choristers in this church are, by statute, eight in number, but have been raised to twelve by the present Dean, Dr. Anson, to whose constant care and attention the choir of this cathedral is mainly indebted for its high reputation. If our lay clerks are increased, the choristers also should be increased to sixteen. These would form, in my judgment, a full and efficient choir; and with less it is impossible for the noble compositions of Gibbons, Blow, Purcell, and Greene to be adequately performed.

2. Having these (foundation) clerks to depend on, as a constant staff, I think that many young men of approved piety and zeal for the service of Almighty God may be found in our city, who having good musical abilities would gladly devote them to the service of the Almighty in the cathedral church. And I know of no plan so likely to keep in communion with the church the young and respectable men of our large cities as this which is now mooted by Her Majesty's Commissioners. I cannot doubt of the success of the plan for a moment, but can see in it most hopeful prospects of eventual good. It is probably known to the Commissioners that choral societies exist in almost all our cathedral cities, and more or less connected with the cathedrals. In Exeter, there is a large society of this kind; in Salisbury, one was set on foot in 1848, and a similar one was formed in Chester in 1851. To these societies I should look mainly for this accession of strength in the cathedral choirs. I imagine that such an office as that of an honorary lay clerk would be eagerly sought after, and, consequently, some limit as to number must be fixed. I would suggest that the number should be (at the first, at least,) the same as that of the lay clerks, but that it might be increased; especially, if ever the day shall come, when not only the choirs, but the naves of our cathedrals, shall be used for prayer and praise.

3. In ascertaining the qualifications of such additional members of the choir, I think that a plan similar to that now used with our lay clerks may be adopted. The precentor and the organist should try the musical abilities of the several candidates; and, according to their judgment, the Dean and Chapter elect into the vacant office, after inquiring into the moral character of the candidate. I am throughout supposing that the honorary lay clerks would be found chiefly among the respectable tradesmen and mechanics or railway clerks of the city, and that it would be scarcely possible for them to be present in the choir, except on the Sunday. I cannot conceive that any difficulty would be found as to their attendance on that day. When admitted to their office, they would probably be willing to give a *promise* to attend regularly; and even if found at times irregular, though I do not anticipate such evil, it seems well worth while to attempt this good work in hope of eventual success. If the Commissioners can find means to secure the constant attendance of the lay clerks, on whom would devolve the duty of taking the chief and leading parts in the services and anthems, the addition on Sundays of a number of honorary singers would form such a choir as has not been heard in the cathedrals of England for many years.

It seems to me equally desirable that the organist should attend daily, and not by deputy; but this could not be expected unless the salary be increased to about 250*l.* and a house For this, he would be able to devote his chief energies to the cathedral service, and to the improvement of the choir, by additional practices.

I will not trespass on the Commissioners' time further, except to say how gladly I have answered their questions; and give them my hearty thanks for their kind consideration in asking my opinion, as precentor of one of our cathedrals, on a subject so likely to tend to the "better promotion of the high and holy purposes for which the cathedrals were founded."

FRANCIS EDWARD THURLAND, M.A.,
Precentor and Minor Canon of
Chester Cathedral.

SIR, Chester, July 29, 1853

IN answer to your letter of the 20th instant, containing certain queries and inviting suggestions with a view to the improvement of choral worship in cathedrals, I beg to send the accompanying statement, and

I have, &c.

FREDERICK GUNTON,
Organist of the Cathedral, Chester.

It is certainly very desirable to increase the musical power of the choir of this cathedral for the more effective performance of Divine service. The services here are not less effective, however, than in most other cathedrals; there is scarcely, I believe, throughout the country a cathedral or collegiate church in which the musical power, though forming so essential an ingredient in choral worship, has been kept up to its original or its proper standard. The principal cause of this defect, I apprehend, is the insufficient amount of funds applied to choral purposes; the effect of this has not only reduced choirs to a number inadequate for the really effective performance of the service in which they engage, but causes the withdrawal from time to time of the actual members of choirs from Divine service, in order that they may attend to other pursuits, which they are compelled by the smallness of their ecclesiastical stipends, to follow. As the first step in a reformation of this matter, I venture to suggest that members of choirs should be paid such stipends as would ensure their undivided attention to their public duties at every service of the church, daily, morning, and afternoon, without any other exception than such as might arise from illness or from leave of absence for a few weeks once in the course of the year. To these general observations I feel bound in candour to state that my own individual services at this cathedral are not of that daily and constant kind which I would gladly render, did the salary attached to the office of organist enable me to perform in my own person all the duties of my office, some of which I am now compelled to confide to the care of an assistant.

After much consideration of the other questions propounded by the Commissioners I am unable to suggest any precise means by which the plan of appointing honorary lay clerks or vicars choral could be satisfactorily carried out; something of the kind would be desirable, but its practical working would be difficult. There would in general be great reluctance on the part of unprofessional persons to take a prominent position as singers, and that reluctance would be in a ratio with the smallness of the choirs it was proposed they should join. If the regular choir were first increased in number, the reluctance of unprofessional persons to form an addition to the body would become proportionably diminished.

I consider that at least four additional professional men's voices are really required in this cathedral.

CHICHESTER.

Rev. Sir, Chichester, 23d July, 1853.

I shall feel obliged by your placing the following replies, with the greatest respect, before the Cathedral Commissioners, and I have made my replies in the same order as the queries.

1. Most decidedly, yes. The number of lay vicars here being only six, consequently in many of the anthems and services we only have a single voice to each part; the choir also being obliged to strain their voices to produce the effect of chorus.

2. Young men *are* to be found in this city of excellent character and musical attainments, qualified to assist in the choral service of the cathedral, in addition to the present number of lay vicars: doubtful as to whether they would attend without a moderate salary.

In connexion with the foregoing replies, I beg respectfully to offer the following suggestions:

The number of lay clerks here are not sufficient to properly perform the choral service. What is particularly wanting is about three or four young men to assist in the chorus parts of the service. Such young men are living in the town, and desirous to join the cathedral choir; but, as it would be necessary for them to attend some portion of the weekly service (the practice of the full choir), in addition to the Sunday's duty, it appears but fair and reasonable that for the rendering such services a moderate salary should be given as an equivalent,—also to ensure punctuality in their attendance. In respect to the qualifications of any candidates for such offices, the organist or precentor would naturally be enabled to judge of the fitness of any applicant.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without respectfully pointing out the very inadequate salaries of the cathedral organists. The salaries vary from about 90*l.* to about 130*l.* per annum; out of which many have to pay an assistant more than half the amount (my assistant receives 50*l.* per annum from me); such assistant being absolutely necessary to enable the principal to make up an income by teaching music, tuning, or any other engagements that offer themselves in the profession. I earnestly trust that this respectful appeal of myself for cathedral organists in general, may meet with the kind consideration of the gentlemen of the Cathedral Commission.

I am, &c.

H. Bennett,

Organist.

ELY.

Rev. Sir, The College, Ely, December 28, 1853.

I have the honour of enclosing to you the following answers to the questions you have transmitted to me as Secretary to the Cathedral Commission, and

I am, &c.

J. H. Henderson,
Precentor of Ely Cathedral.

The Rev. Richard Jones.

1. The choir of Ely Cathedral, prescribed by its statutes, consists of eight lay clerks, and the same number of choristers. This power of voice is quite unequal to perform choral worship in so large a building, more especially as out of this limited number some will be always unequal to the efficient discharge of their duties by reason of illness, advanced age, or loss of voice. The compositions of our great church musicians, Tallis, Farrant, Gibbons, Purcell, Blow, Croft, and others, require, at the least, four alto, four tenor, four bass, and twelve treble voices, to convey in any audible manner to the congregation the effects intended by them, while to give due breadth and dignity to their anthems a much larger choir is necessary; and further, I would submit that the antiphonal nature of the chant and of our service music requires, that the two sides of the choir should be complete and effective in their alternate responsions as well as in their united effect, which with a lesser number than I have suggested would be hardly possible.

2. It is very probable that in large and populous cathedral cities laymen of approved piety and zeal, and otherwise sufficiently qualified, might be found willing to be enrolled as honorary members of choirs.

I have made, with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, some attempts in this direction, even here. We have at this time on Sundays, and occasionally on week days, two supernumerary unpaid assistants; but in cathedral cities like ours, where the population is small, aid of this kind cannot be regarded as a certain or permanent addition to the choral staff; and although in larger cathedral cities such as Exeter, Norwich, or York, the services of such additional members of choirs might be generally available, yet from the very moderate skill attained by most amateurs in choral singing, a minimum of twelve regular choirmen would be necessary to give sufficient steadiness and precision to the whole. The effect of a very small professional choir reinforced by a larger body of voluntary members would, I believe, be found far from satisfactory. More would be lost in point of correctness of time, expression, and intonation, than would be counterbalanced by the increased power of voice.

3. Believing that, to the extent I have mentioned, efficient assistance might be obtained in many cases by the addition of honorary members to our choirs, and that when practicable it would for many reasons be desirable, I would venture to suggest that my reverend brethren the precentors, and the organists of cathedral and collegiate churches, should do their utmost to encourage such efforts by opening the practice room twice in each week at a convenient hour in the evening, when persons possessing sufficient knowledge of music and some cultivation of voice should be admitted by them with the sanction of the governing body to take part with the choir in rehearsing music for the church service. From the number of those who should avail themselves of this opportunity of improvement, some of the best qualified should be from time to time selected for permanent honorary members of the choir, it being always provided that such persons should be bonâ fide members of our communion, whose characters should be well known or accredited to the clergy, and who would be willing to submit to such discipline as the maintenance of order in the choir and due reverence for the sanctuary might require.

It appears to me very difficult to suggest rules generally applicable, with a view to secure regularity of attendance in the case of honorary members of choirs: very much will depend on the moral influence and tact of those who have the superintendence of them. Thus much, however, would seem to be necessary. That such members should, on their admission, undertake to attend practice constantly and to be present (at least on Sundays) twice during the celebration of divine service in the church to which they are attached, and that by the terms of their appointment their membership should cease, and they should be debarred the privilege of resorting to the practice room for the performance of sacred music in case of any continued neglect, either in attending church, or necessary practice, or for carelessness, or irreverence in the discharge of their duties in the choir.

Having been requested to add to the foregoing answers any other suggestions that may appear desirable on the subject to which they refer, I would venture further respectfully to submit:—

That in contemplating an increase in the number of men's voices in choirs, there should be a corresponding increase in the number of boy's voices in the proportion of three or four treble to each additional bass voice.

That it would be expedient to institute in the choirs of cathedral and collegiate churches, in the place of one body of lay-clerks or vicars choral, two orders or classes of singing men, principal and secondary; the first only to be elected permanent members of the foundation, and these to receive in all cases an income affording a befitting maintenance for themselves and families, and to be held responsible (unless exempted on the ground of illness or infirmity) for the personal performance of the more prominent parts in anthems and other

music used in the service of the church. For the latter body, I should conceive a smaller stipend to be sufficient, as they would in ordinary cases only be required to swell the chorus, although a well-qualified secondary might be appointed with an additional stipend to take the duty of one of the principals who should be judged unequal to its performance by reason of loss of voice or other allowed infirmity.

That such secondary singers should. when possible, be chosen from those who have been formerly well-conducted choristers, and who would be content to go through a moderately remunerated period of probation and improvement, with a view to ultimately filling the higher and permanent office of lay clerk or vicar choral.

Having induced the Dean and Chapter of Ely to grant small stipends to some who have been formerly choristers in this cathedral, on the return of their voice, I have found them very zealous and efficient members of the choir, and it may be borne in mind that a choir thus composed of six principal and six secondary singers, would not be much if at all more expensive to keep up than the usual foundation for eight or ten equally paid choirmen; while such an establishment would secure in all cases, and independent of any voluntary assistance, a sufficient choral staff, and it would ensure in the six removeable secondaries a supply of good men, whose voices would be strong and equal to the work required of them, thus obviating a frequently occurring difficulty when two, three, or even four of those who compose the choirs, as at present constituted, become through age or other cause miserably feeble in voice, and as this may fall at the same period upon one particular kind of voice, (as is now the case in a cathedral well known to me,) the efficient performance of most anthems and services is thereby rendered almost impossible.

J. H. Henderson,
Precentor of Ely Cathedral.

Ely, July 24 1853.

1. I am of opinion that it is very desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of the cathedral with which I am connected, for the more effective performance of divine service.

2. I am of opinion that laymen might be found who have been brought up in the choir as singing boys, who would be inclined to offer their services as honorary lay clerks, in addition to the present body of singing men, if encouraged so to do. And I believe that a feeling exists amongst some of the gentry of the city that would ultimately lead them to assist in the performance of divine service.

3. I am of opinion that the best mode of carrying the above plan into effect would be, to set apart a certain sum annually as an inducement for laymen of good character to join the choir as honorary lay clerks. Of course gentlemen who would be desirous of being connected with the cathedral choir would not require such a pecuniary inducement.

(1.) I am of opinion that the best way of ascertaining the qualifications (musical) of such additional members would be to leave the examination of them in the hands of the precentor and organist,—for voices that would suit one cathedral would most likely be utterly ineffective in another.

(2.) And fines of not less than one shilling are most effective in securing regularity of attendance.

The plan adopted in this cathedral is as follows:—

Day of Month.	Absence from Service.		Negligence and refusing to perform the part allotted to him.		Absence from Practice or Rehearsal.
	Morn.	Eve.	Morn.	Eve.	
1					
2					
3					
&c. &c.					

Robert Janes,
Organist of the Cathedral, Ely

EXETER.

17th September 1853.

In answer to the queries addressed to the precentors of the cathedral churches, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter beg to submit the following remarks.

Query I. The Chapter are of opinion, in reference to numbers in each class of the choir, that, under the statutes and existing practice, there is at present sufficient musical power for the due and efficient performance of the choir service. They have by a recent

regulation increased the number of singing-men attending on Sundays from ten to twelve; and, thinking that some increase of the numbers attending on week-days may also be desirable for the more efficient performance of the service, they propose, at their next audit meeting, to revise the existing rules, and consider of some new regulation for that object, and if it should be found feasible and expedient, to adopt it.

Queries II. III. The Chapter cannot approve of the plan herein suggested, that of introducing laymen, not members of the choir, to assist gratuitously in the service. They have already said that they think that in their cathedral the existing rules do ensure, on Sundays, the efficient performance of the service; but at all events it is their opinion that no such plan as that here suggested could be made conformable to the statutes, or in any way subservient to cathedral rule and discipline.

The best mode, as it seems to the Chapter, of securing the efficiency of a choir of such strength as that of Exeter, is to provide the means of pensioning off the older members as they become incompetent for the duty.

The Close, Exeter,
2d August 1853.

Rev. Sir,

I beg to send my replies to the queries I received from the Cathedral Commission, dated the 20th July.

1. The present force of our choral staff comprises four priest vicars, eight lay vicars, six secondaries, and ten chorister boys. If all the members of this body were efficient, and their adequate attendance secured, there would not be, in my opinion, any necessity of obtaining additional voices: but such is not the case.
   1. Some of the men are, and obviously will at all times be, incapable of rendering effective service.
   2. The four priest vicars do not now take any part in the singing; and as the attendance of twelve lay members is the utmost that is obtained on Sundays, and that of only six on the week days, we have never the advantage of having our whole force combined.

To meet the first case I would respectfully suggest the desirableness of some plan whereby a retiring provision may be made for such members as may become, from age or otherwise, unfit for the due discharge of their duties, so that their places may be supplied by young and able men.

The disadvantage (and I think it a most important one) secondly pointed out, arises from the circumstance of the members of our choir holding other appointments in order to increase their incomes.

In my opinion, if all our members were effective singers, the attendance of twelve men on the ordinary week days, and of the whole body on Sundays and festivals, would be sufficient for an effective performance of Divine service; and I think a smaller number not sufficient.

2. That laymen might be found in Exeter of adequate qualifications who would give their services gratuitously upon especial occasions has been proved. On the occasion of an anniversary of the Church Societies, when Divine service was performed in the nave of our cathedral, I obtained the assistance of upwards of forty additional singers; but the difficulties I had to encounter in the matter convince me of the impracticability of relying upon gratuitous services as a permanent means of increasing our force.

I am, &c.

Alfred Angel,
Organist and Sub-Chanter of Exeter Cathedral Church.

The Reverend Richard Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

GLOUCESTER.

Sir, Gloucester, July 25.

In reply to the questions of the Cathedral Commission, I beg to say—

1st. That I am of opinion that most certainly it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of this cathedral, and that such power may be given either by increasing the number of the lay clerks, or by making the present number more efficient.

2d and 3d. I think that fit and proper laymen might be found who would offer their services gratuitously, if some inducement were held out to them. If, for instance, they were to be enrolled in the choir under the title of honorary lay clerks, with the privilege of attending the cathedral service and the practice room, and probably with a right of precedence in the elections for vacant lay clerkships.

A regularity of attendance in the *practice room* might be induced by adopting a consecutive course of instruction, the missing of any portion of which would be felt as a loss; and in the *cathedral*, by an order that no honorary lay clerk should absent himself without communicating his intention in writing to the precentor; and on repeated negligence that his name should be struck off the list.

But I think the first step towards the ultimate improvement of the choir must be made in a more perfect system of education for the choristers, whereby the better class of tradesmen may be induced to send their sons, the greater portion of whom settling afterwards in the city, would in their turn enter the choir either as paid or honorary lay clerks.

In order to effect this, a master must be exclusively appropriated to the boys, or the organist must be sufficiently remunerated for the additional occupation of his time.

The Dean and Chapter of this cathedral have lately introduced the system of supernumerary and volunteer lay clerks, the supernumeraries being paid only on Sundays. I do not think the plan has succeeded so well as was expected, partly from the want of inducements to attend as volunteers, as I mentioned before, and partly from the deficiency of the previous education.

I am, &c.
C. Z. Crawley,
Precentor.

To the Secretary of the Cathedral Commission.

BRISTOL.

My Lords and Gentlemen, August 22, 1853.

In replying to your queries of July the 20th instant, addressed to "the Precentor of the cathedral church of Bristol," I would submit the following remarks.

I think it is extremely "desirable to give greater musical power to the choir" of our cathedral, "for the more effective performance of divine service."

But I do not think that this result would be ensured by the assistance of "honorary lay clerks." Even *if* gentlemen could be found who would be desirous of taking part in the choral service, they could not do so without previous practice and training, and when all this was done, their services being entirely "gratuitous," we should have no means of enforcing regularity of attendance.

I would rather suggest that our regular choir should be made more efficient than it now is.

And to do this I would propose,—

1st. That the chorister boys should be increased from eight to twelve.

At present we have the statutable number of six, who receive stipends of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum each, and, in addition to their musical training, a most excellent education at the cathedral school. Besides these, there are two little supernumeraries, who receive no stipends, but the same educational advantages as their fellows. I would propose that all the twelve boys should be placed upon an equal footing as to stipend and education.

2dly. That the number of lay clerks should also be increased to twelve.

The statutable number is six, but through the liberality of the Dean and Chapter two supernumeraries have been for some time past added to the choir. The stipends, however, of all are so small,—six receiving 41*l.* 10*s.* per annum each, one 40*l.*, and the other 20*l.* per annum,—that a system of half attendance at the daily prayer is permitted,—a state of things utterly opposed to the absolute requirements of an antiphonal service. With the exception of Sunday, or on some special occasion, we have a full attendance of the choir at but one service throughout the week. On other days when only *three* lay clerks are required to be present, if one of those three should be unable to attend, although he is required to send a substitute, yet as that is not always practicable, the musical portion of the service is marred, and the whole duty weakly and inefficiently performed. There ought not to be fewer than *six* lay clerks at each service, and if their stipends were proportionably increased such a regulation might most easily be enforced.

The Church of England is the richest of any church in Christendom in her stores of service music, but much of that music is unavailable from the scanty means afforded in too many of our cathedrals for its performance, as well from the want of a proper number of voices as from the insufficient means at present available for keeping up a supply of efficient choir men. And therefore I would suggest:—

3dly. That a superannuation fund should be provided for pensioning off lay clerks no longer equal to their cathedral work.

If funds sufficient for carrying out some such suggestions as these could be reserved out of the income arising from the suppressed stalls in our cathedral a thoroughly efficient choir of men and boys could be kept up.

I have, &c.
R. Llewellyn Caley,
Precentor of Bristol Cathedral.

To the Cathedral Commissioners.

Sir, Clifton, Bristol, August, 1853.

In reply to questions sent to me by the Cathedral Commissioners, I beg to return the following answers.

1. Yes. In order to give proper effect to the choral service in Bristol Cathedral, I am of opinion that the choir should on Sundays and holidays consist of twelve lay-clerks and

twelve chorister boys; and on ordinary week days, the choir ought not to be less than six lay-clerks and eight chorister boys.

2 No. I am of opinion that it is not possible to secure the *regular* attendance of any class of men *gratuitously*, as honorary lay-clerks, either on Sundays or week days. I am of opinion, that individuals should in no case be allowed to take part in the choral service, unless prepared so to do by previous rehearsals and practisings with the entire choir.

I am, &c.

JOHN D. CORFE,
Organist and Master of Choristers of Bristol Cathedral.

To the Rev. R. Jones.

HEREFORD.

SIR, July 27, 1853.

A PAPER has been forwarded to me from the Cathedral Commissioners, containing certain questions respecting the choir of Hereford Cathedral.

A similar paper has been sent to Mr. Smith, the organist.

I have perused Mr. Smith's answers to the several questions, which seem to say all that is proper and necessary.

I trust, therefore, it will be thought sufficient by the Commissioners if I thus state my concurrence in what Mr. Smith has written.

I am, &c.

THOMAS HUNTINGFORD,
Precentor of Hereford.

Bridge Street, Hereford, July 21, 1853.

THE organist of Hereford Cathedral takes the earliest opportunity of answering the questions with which he has been honoured by the Cathedral Commissioners.

1. He deems it desirable to add to the lay singers here, because there are at present but six, the smallest number capable of performing cathedral duty. During the illness or absence of any member, the service suffers materially, as we have no means of supplying the blank; frequent changes of the music are the result. A staff of twelve lay clerks would be highly advantageous; nine, however, would provide for the difficulty named, as there would be three of each voice; the absence of one would not be so important.

The former constitution of the Hereford choir is probably known to the Commissioners; one of them, his Grace the Archbishop of York, is well acquainted with it. All the vicars choral were clergymen possessing a residence in their college. The present lay singers have been appointed rather more than two years; like the organist, they are not provided with residences; this is not the case in several cathedrals. The advantages, not only pecuniarily to the lay members, of having residences, but as giving the Dean and Chapter constant opportunities of observing the conduct and mode of life of the choir, must be obvious to the Commissioners.

2. There are no laymen here capable of performing the duty proposed. We have a choral society, but the members are not at present qualified; they are also chiefly mechanics, employed in their various callings except on the Sabbath. Giving them choral duty to perform would interfere with their rest and relaxation. In cities with a larger population persons might be selected from the choral society (which is generally taught by the cathedral organist gratuitously) who would be able to assist in the service.

We have always endeavoured to make no difference as regards the performance or selection of the music between the Sunday and other days, striving to make the daily service as excellent as possible, whether it is attended by few or many.

3. It is practicable.

A small payment per service, stipulating that those employed should attend the rehearsal of the music, would be the best plan; and if any person proved well qualified, and was desirous of obtaining a lay singer's situation, the experience and character thus gained would be a great recommendation.

1st. In the usual way—by testing the voice and musical ability.

2d. By fine, or non payment of the sum given to those who attend.

It is hoped that, in considering the cathedral question, the small stipends paid to the lay members will induce the Commissioners to suggest some improvement. The payment here is 50*l.*—increased to 55*l.* during the present year (1854), on account of the high price of provisions—per annum to each lay clerk, and 125*l.* to the organist; for this they have to attend daily service twice, and on saints' days thrice throughout the year. Providing an allowance for the lay singers as a reward for good conduct and past services when, deprived of voice, they are rendered unfit for their duty, seems most important, their salaries not enabling them to make adequate provision for age or infirmity. The duty would be better performed by nine well-paid than by twelve on the present salary; filling up their time in various callings would then not be so absolutely necessary.

The organist of Hereford Cathedral trusts the Commissioners will not deem the opinions given intrusive. To perform the duties properly of a cathedral organist demands

undivided attention, the preparation of the choristers, and choir constant care; the office is not obtained till a reputation has been gained by much study and exertion; unless possessed of other resources it is impossible to make a provision for a family or to maintain a respectable position on the salary. The injurious result to the service is too often evident: the week-day duty is left to a pupil, the organist depending principally for his livelihood on laborious teaching, preventing the devotion of his talents and employing his ability as a composer in the service he loves.

George Townshend Smith,
10 years organist of Hereford Cathedral.

The Cathedral Commissioners.

LICHFIELD.

The Close, Lichfield, August 6, 1853.

1. This question must be answered in the affirmative, unless certain suggestions offered below, in the last paragraph, or other plan leading to the result sought, be carried out.

2. I am not of opinion that gratuitous assistance could be had that could be depended upon, either in point of regularity of attendance or due subordination of conduct. And I venture this opinion with the more confidence, both as the result of careful inquiry and on the general assumption of the inherent difficulty of combining voluntary with paid service, as a *permanent* arrangement.

3. The lay vicars in Lichfield Cathedral are seven in number, viz., the organist, and a bass, tenor, and alto on each side. These, with fourteen boys, including supernumeraries, form the choir.

The urgent point in regard to musical power is not the increase of it, when the whole choir is present on each side. This, under the existing Statute, is not secured. Nor ought any Statute to press so severely as to require unrelieved attendance and exertion of voice twice every day in the year. Accordingly the latitude given by the Statutes extends, in the case of each vicar, to three entire days in each month, besides that much freedom of granting leave of absence is vested in the members of Chapter. And further, the fines for unpermitted absence are very trifling in amount except under a particular clause in the Statutes, the enforcing of which would be found insufficient for the all-important object of securing at all times the presence of a voice to represent each of the three parts named on each side. At this moment, indeed, two supernumeraries are employed,—one under the power of a Statute which makes provision, in case of incapacitation, for an additional vicar; the other by the Dean and Chapter at their own cost,—these being provided in consequence of the age of two of the lay vicars—one 85, the other about 80. But since these supernumeraries are but *substitutes*, this provision leaves the weakness of the statutable complement untouched.

Were voluntary assistance attainable, it would be difficult to frame it under regulations so stringent that the primary object—that each part should be always present on each side—might be secured. But if adequate provision were made for the event of superannuation, or other incapacitation, and a representative of each part *added*, so that there should be at all times in the working staff three basses, three tenors, and three altos, I should reply to the first question in the negative. There is reason to think that a salary of less than half the amount enjoyed by the vicars severally would, at all times, secure three probationers or supernumeraries; one, *i.e.*, in each of the parts named.

John Hutchinson,
Precentor of Lichfield Cathedral.

Sir, Lichfield, July 21, 1853.

In answer to your queries,—

1. It is not desirable to increase the musical power of the choir in the cathedral of Lichfield.

2. I know of no one who would be desirous or likely to offer their services gratuitously on Sundays or week days without a good salary.

3. Nothing but salary can accomplish what you wish.

4. If you were to double the number of lay vicars, you would not improve the choir, but would have *more noise* and less music.

Good musicians and good voices are scarce things, and are not to be found in this city.

To secure regularity of attendance, a good salary, and a heavy fine.

I am, &c.

Samuel Spofforth.

LINCOLN.

Gentlemen, Lincoln, July 23, 1853.

In reply to your first question, I may say that there can be no doubt that it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of our cathedral, inasmuch as the

performance of Divine service in cathedrals must always be more or less effective in proportion to the number of voices engaged to swell the choral parts of the music.

With regard to the second and third questions, I am of opinion that no gratuitous assistance could be procured from laymen in our cathedral city, because even if fit persons could be found, all such assistance would be worse than useless without constant practice, and time could not be spared for that purpose. There seems to me also to be a general objection to gratuitous assistants, on the ground of the impossibility of keeping them sufficiently under control, and especially as regards their attendance.

I am, &c.

R. Pretyman,

To the Cathedral Commissioners. Precentor of Lincoln.

Sir, 26, Eastgate, Lincoln, July 26, 1853.

In reply to your query as to whether it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of Lincoln Cathedral, I answer in the affirmative; for even when there is a full attendance (which is not always the case), the number is not sufficient to give proper effect to the music in so large a building; nor do I think that effect to be obtained with fewer than ten lay vicars, and from twelve to fourteen choristers.

As to the second and third queries, I have no hesitation in saying that it is not possible to find persons whose qualifications are good, who could spare the time to take part in the daily service; but I think some might be found who have been choristers, who might be induced to take part in the Sunday service; but this would be productive of more harm than good, unless they were practised once a week with the regular choir, the music which they would be required to sing on the Sunday.

If any person should volunteer his services, and be approved of by the Dean and Chapter, his musical capabilities could be easily ascertained by the organist; but I cannot suggest any plan to secure regularity of attendance where the services rendered are gratuitous.

The choral service in our cathedrals might be made much more effective if all the vicars choral were to attend the Cathedral on Sundays, of course persons appointed to that office should be possessed of a *good voice* and a *correct ear*, besides being *well skilled* in *Church music*.

I am, &c

John Young,

Organist.

LLANDAFF.

Llandaff.

1. There is not at present, nor has there been certainly for more than a century, any musical service used in the cathedral church of Llandaff, except such Psalmody as can be executed by the children of the parish schools.

I am of opinion that both an organ and a sufficient choir should be provided for the more decent performance of divine service in this cathedral, which I believe is the only one in the kingdom destitute of the means of having choral service.

2. The commissioners have no doubt addressed these queries to me under the impression that the precentorship of Llandaff is, as in other cathedrals, a substantive office, with its appropriate duties and emoluments. Such, unquestionably, was formerly the case; and the emoluments ceased only on the cession of the last precentor. The office is now merely honorary. I am therefore non-resident, and consequently unable to answer this question from my own personal knowledge; but from inquiries which I have thought it proper to make since I received your queries, I am led to think that a choir of men and boys may be formed from among the residents in the parish, on receiving proper encouragement and instruction, though it is not probable that the men could consist of a class fitted for the honorary offices mentioned, or be induced to attend regularly without some moderate remuneration. At present we have no singing men or choristers. It appears from Bishop Blethyn's speech in 1575, that even then the diminished revenues of the cathedral made a reduction in the number of them, in his opinion, advisable, "quod ut citius peragamus, "vicarios chorales, annuellarios et choristas pauciores conducamus." The same causes probably led ere long to the entire extinction of the body, and subsequently to the destruction of the organ; of which Browne Willis states, that in his time (1718) some of the pipes were lying about the cathedral.

3. It is to be hoped that when the cathedral, the nave and choir of which are now under extensive repair, is opened again for divine worship, the daily morning and evening prayer may be restored, and then the best mode of effecting a sufficient choir would be:—

1. To provide the cathedral with a moderate-sized organ, and an organist with a salary; to appoint a sub-precentor, an officer who, if not at any time existent, was contemplated from the first, as appears from references to his office in the "Consuetudines "et Ordinationes Eccl. Llandav." lately recovered, who should be competent to test the musical qualifications, and take the order of such persons as being duly approved of, for their piety and religious life, might offer themselves as candidates for admission into the choir.

2. To appoint certain regular hours for practice and instruction in music and singing; to assign to the men reasonable remuneration for their attendance during the time of divine service on Sundays and principal holidays; to lay down and enforce such forfeitures for absence from practice or the church service as may be thought advisable; and to assimilate the management of the choir generally to that of other cathedrals where good order and regularity of attendance are maintained.

A supply of treble voices can, it is presumed, be always kept up from the parish schools. All, however, should be subject, as in other similar institutions, to the care and direction of the precentor, who is charged with them under the original statute:—"item quod "Precentor Ecclesiæ Landavensis vicarios chorales annuellarios et choristas, ut rite sua "semper peragant officia, per se vel per suum subprecentorem omnino curet, et chorum, "ut ad suum spectet officium, semper dirigat."

T. Stacey,
Precentor of Llandaff.

MANCHESTER.

26, Elizabeth Street, Cheetham, Manchester,
Sir, September 2, 1853.

As organist of the cathedral in Manchester, I beg to reply to your queries contained in a circular received some time since.

To the 1st. decidedly *Yes*.

To the 2d. From my long experience in this city, I should say that although persons might be found who would be glad to give their services to assist the choir on Sundays, yet the jealousies between regular professionals and amateurs are so great that the system would not work well.

In our daily choir we have but *four* singing-men, who are provided by the dean and chapter according to the charter; it is *most* desirable that the number should be augmented to *six* or more, as the performance is of course antiphonal, therefore neither side complete.

On the Sundays we have *six* additional men, provided by the subscriptions of the pewholders, all professional men. Our boys are *ten*.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Joseph John Harris,
Organist.

NORWICH.

Reverend Sir, The Close, Norwich, August 1, 1853.

In answer to the questions which you have forwarded to me from the Cathedral Commission, I have to state—

1. That it is my opinion that the performance of divine service in the cathedral of Norwich would be more effective, if there were the means of giving pensions to those members of the choir who are incapacitated by age or debility from rendering due assistance in the musical part of divine service, and thus there would be the opportunity of supplying their places by younger and stronger voices. It frequently happens while an individual is in other respects in the prime of life, that the voice fades and becomes either greatly deteriorated or altogether useless. Thus in a choir of a limited number of voices there are at times great difficulties to contend with, even if the service does not materially suffer.

2. It is not my opinion that any persons would be found disposed to offer their services gratuitously as honorary lay clerks.

I have to suggest that pecuniary compensation be awarded to the organists and lay clerks in those choirs, where practisings or rehearsals are held of the music selected for divine service, in proportion to the frequency of such practisings.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Reverend Sir,

Yours, &c.
Henry Symonds.
Precentor of Norwich Cathedral.

To the Reverend Richard Jones.

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1. Are you of opinion that it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of the church with which you are connected, for the more effective performance of Divine Service?

Decidedly; to give due effect there should be 12 lay clerks, four to each part. We have 12 chorister boys,—an ample number, but we have only eight lay clerks.

II. Are you of opinion that laymen of approved piety and zeal for the worship of Almighty God, and with adequate qualifications for taking part in its celebration, might be found in your cathedral city, who would be desirous of being connected with the cathedral, and who would offer their services (particularly on Sundays) gratuitously, as honorary lay clerks or vicars choral, in addition to the present body of singing men and choristers?

I regret to say there are no such persons to be found in Norwich.

III. If such a plan appears to you to be practicable, would you oblige the Commissioners with a statement of your opinion as to the mode of carrying it into effect?

1. In ascertaining the qualification of such additional members of the choir.
2. In securing regularity of attendance.

And with any other suggestions that you may think desirable on this subject.

I am most anxious that all members who are unable to sing from age and infirmities should receive compensation and retire, and young men introduced. This plan would keep all our choirs in a much more efficient state than they are at present.

(Signed) Z. Buck,
Mus. Doc.

OXFORD.

Sir, 4, Merton Street, Oxford, July 25, 1853

For the information of the Cathedral Commissioners I beg to forward my opinion on the subjects they have proposed.

No. 1. I am of opinion that a much larger number of voices is required for even the ordinary daily performance of divine service as well as on Sundays.

No. 2. I do not think it either possible or desirable to carry out the plan here proposed. 1st, because such persons are not to be found here; 2ndly, if found, they would not be sufficiently under authority to compel frequent practice with the other members of the choir; but which would be indispensable to their being of any use.

Having given an opinion against this, I presume there is no occasion to answer the remaining questions, all of which bear on No. 2.

The present foundation for the cathedral choir here consists of eight boys and eight men; but inasmuch as the yearly salary of the men is only about 20*l.* (varying with corn rents), with an annual gratuity of 10*l.* (for which they have to attend eight services per week), their voices and general efficiency are far from good, so that out of eight men there are only five or six useful voices. I would therefore suggest a larger salary to the men, (as well as an increase of both boys and men,) and a fuller attendance in proportion, regularity of attendance to be enforced and obtained by fines. I am of opinion that there never should be less than six men at daily service, and nine or twelve on Sundays and holidays. At present only four men are expected daily, and with the present state of the choir, in consequence of the reasons stated above, I need not say how inadequately the service must be performed to what it should be. If the Commissioners should require any other information on these subjects, I shall be happy to give it, if in my power.

I am, &c.

Charles W. Corfe,
Organist of the Cathedral, Oxford.

To R. Jones, Esq.

PETERBOROUGH.

Gentlemen, Peterborough, July 29th, 1853.

To the queries which have been submitted to me, I beg to offer the following replies:

1. I am decidedly of opinion that it is most desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of our church, for the more efficient performance of Divine Service, as the surest mode for increasing the general attendance of church worshippers.

2. I am of opinion that respectable men, tradesmen, and others, might be found, of approved piety and zeal, who would not only willingly but gladly embrace the opportunity of rendering their services without remuneration, on Sundays or special days. But expense would necessarily be entailed, in the first instance to render them efficient for such office, for which an able and experienced singing-master would be required for some time. Such master Peterborough would not furnish.*

3. With regard to the qualifications of such men, musically, church music being a separate and distinctive branch of the science, it could not be expected to find men duly qualified to take their place, without previously undergoing a considerable course of instruction and training,—I should say by a London master in the first instance, and afterwards continued

* There is a London Master *now* located here, to supply this want.

by some one considered competent and sufficiently acquainted with his system of teaching. Such has been done to a great extent by Mr. Hullah and his agents. Morally, there would be no difficulty in excluding from such additional list, any whose character was doubtful or objectionable.

Regularity of attendance would be secured, I imagine, by an increasing love for the devotional services.

I think you would find organists and the paid body of singers, if their opinions were sought, generally opposed to the adoption of this measure, alleging that it would tend to hinder and confuse, rather than assist the present staff; their opposition arising I should say, *in reality*, from a mistaken idea, that men in the capacity of honorary lay-clerks would interfere with their office, and possibly affect their salaries, which I think it would not do in either case.

I have, &c.

To the Cathedral Commissioners. JOHN JAMES BERESFORD, Precentor.

RIPON.

1. I am of opinion that greater musical power would be desirable, if full choral services should be revived in this church; but as this cathedral is likewise the *parish* church of Ripon, their revival might be deemed inexpedient; in which case, our present number—six men and eight boys—would be sufficient, were they all effective voices, instead of one half of them, as at present, being very defective.

2. I do not think that laymen of adequate qualifications, &c., could be met with in this parish; neither do I think, if any should hereafter be found, that they would undertake choral duties gratuitously—nor do I suppose that such persons could be permanently retained, or brought into a decorous state of discipline. In fact, it is my decided opinion, that no choir, especially in small cathedral towns like Ripon, could be brought into a respectable state of ability and order, unless all the members of it be sufficiently remunerated to make them responsible persons, and to secure their undivided attention to the improvement of their talents in choral music; instead of being obliged, as most choristers at present are, to pursue their respective trades, and even lower callings, to obtain a decent livelihood.

I have, &c.
J. JAMESON, B.D.,
Precentor of Ripon Cathedral.

GENTLEMEN, Ripon, September 22, 1853.

IN reply to your request respecting the state of our cathedral choir, I beg to make the following observations:—

1. I am of opinion that *it is desirable* to give greater power to the choir of our cathedral church, for the more effective performance of Divine service.

2. I am likewise of opinion that (as Rpion is not a musical place) no assistance *whatever* to our choir could be found in our cathedral city, either as laymen, honorary lay clerks, or vicars choral.

I have, &c.
GEO. BATES,
Organist of the Cathedral, Ripon.

To the Cathedral Commissioners,
Whitehall, London.

ROCHESTER.

The Precincts, Rochester,
26th July 1853.

REV. SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ult., containing some queries to which the Cathedral Commissioners wish me to send answers.

I have much pleasure in complying with their request, and beg to reply as follows:—

1. I am of opinion that it is very desirable to strengthen the choir of this cathedral.

The present number of lay clerks (six) is the minimum one of which a choir can consist; and I think that, on Sundays, the number should be increased to twelve.

2. I do not think that laymen could be found to act as honorary lay clerks, even on Sundays.

3. I do not consider the plan practicable.

4. I have only further to add, that I think the plan of having on Sundays six additional men's voices, with a salary of from 14*l.* to 20*l.* a year each, might be easily carried out, and would render the choral portion of Divine service much more effective than it is at present.

By this plan, an inducement would be holden out to young men, who have been trained as choristers, to keep up their knowledge and practice of sacred music, with a view to obtain these appointments; and, ultimately, on vacancies occurring, those of lay clerks.

As matters are at present, the organist and myself, on a vacancy occurring for a lay clerk, have great difficulty in finding a duly qualified person, whom we can recommend to the Dean and Chapter for election to the office.

I am, &c.

S. Shepherd,

Minor Canon and Precentor of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. Sir, Rochester, 27th July 1853.

I beg to hand you a reply to your request, on behalf of the Cathedral Commissioners, in answer to the queries sent by you.

I am, &c.

J. L. Hopkins, Mus. Bac.

Organist of the Cathedral, and Teacher of the Choir.

To the
Rev. R. Jones.

1. I am decidedly of opinion that it is most desirable to increase the power of our choir. It at present consists of six men, viz., one voice to a part on each side, without any provision for casualties, such as sickness, absence, &c., which, with men required to attend twice every day throughout the year, will be constantly occurring, leaving the choir deficient of one or more of its voices, and thereby making a void in the harmony. Moreover, a choir of six men may be found tolerably effective in week days, when the attendance is comparatively small; but on Sundays, when the church is full, the effect is very meagre, and the labour to the men very great.

2. I do not think that persons could be found in our city willing and qualified to render efficient service in the choir, as honorary lay clerks or vicars choral, gratuitously; but I do think that with the inducement of a small remuneration, about 12*l.* or 15*l.* a year, there are many young men who have been singing boys in the choir, and are now connected with trade and other pursuits in the neighbourhood, who would be willing to take part again in the choral service, and to submit, which is most desirable, to the instruction and direction of the organist. I would suggest that the number of supernumeraries should be six, which would give two voices to a part on each side; and when united with the present staff in the responses, and choral parts of the service, would produce a fine effect, and render the musical portion of the service imposing.

SALISBURY.

My Dear Sir, The Close, Salisbury, 1853.

In answer to the first of the three questions you have transmitted to me as precentor of the cathedral church of Sarum, I can have no hesitation in saying that it is "desirable to give greater musical power to our choir, for the more effective performance "of Divine service."

Our choir consists at present of six laymen and three supernumeraries, two of whom attend only on the Sundays. Of the seven who attend both on Sundays and week days, two, owing to their advanced age, and their having been appointed under very different circumstances from the present, attend only every other week alternately; and the rule of *daily* attendance at the morning and evening services, which applies to the other five, is so far relaxed, as to allow to each of the five every week one day's rest, provided that there are at least *four* laymen in attendance at each service.

The day on which each layman can be absent is a *fixed* one, and he cannot change it without leave; and if any festival of the church, or any anniversary meeting at the cathedral of a church society or of the hospital fall on this day, the layman loses his leave of absence pro hâc vice.

On Tuesdays also no layman can be absent from the afternoon service without special leave.

The above statement will show how utterly the musical power of our choir is below what is required for the due celebration of Divine service, and especially in such a building as ours, and how very little it expresses the pious intentions of our founders, who thought that fifty-three canons and as many vicars were not more than enough to represent to their God and to their brethren the homage and the love which should animate the worship of the church of Christ.

I do not, in speaking of the musical power of our choir, make any mention of the clergy who are members of the cathedral body, for the vicars choral, or as they are now to be called minor canons, do not *regularly* take any part in the anthems, or in what are technically called the *services*, and neither the dean nor my brother canons, nor I, do even as much as the minor canons.

The appointments to deaneries and canonries have for a long time been made quite irrespective of all musical qualifications; and though this has not been generally the case with regard to minor canonries, the vicars choral have been allowed to consider themselves only responsible for those parts of the service which laymen cannot perform.

Thus *we* have delegated to others a great part of our duties, because we are not *qualified* to discharge them, and they whom we have selected to become vicars, as having the necessary qualifications for such an office, delegate all the most artistic parts of their duties to laymen.

We can, I think, hardly wonder that such a system of acting by proxy is wanting in vigour, and fails to attract much sympathy and approval.

Were this the place to suggest the proper remedy hereafter for such a state of things, I would earnestly recommend that music should form an essential part of the education of every person who is training for the ministry of the church.

Such a rule is already in force with regard to the training of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and it should be equally applied to the education of the clergy.

Were this done, and were the music of the church * except in the anthems, of a simpler and less artistic kind (as it must be, if the use of music in stirring up, supporting, and refining religious feeling in the worship of God is to be duly appreciated), there would soon be no dearth of clergy, not only qualified to discharge all the other duties of a canon or vicar choral, but also able to take their proper part with the laymen in all the musical services of the church.

But taking things as they are, and confining myself to the first question you have addressed to me, I would in answer say, that every one must agree with Dr. Wesley†, "That the *least* number of men which can constitute a cathedral choir capable of perform-"ing the service is twelve," and that consequently the *smallest* measure of improvement with which the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury should be content is the doubling of our number of laymen.

If this *minimum* increase were made, and two minor canons at least were present, and took their full part at each service, each layman could be absent one day every week (as at present), and we should still have three voices on each side for the solo or verse parts, and three more on each side to assist in forming the chorus.

The "giving greater musical power to the choir of the church," seems to me so essential to the realising the *primary* object of our foundation, that I would even strongly recommend that one of the four existing canonries should be suppressed, and its share of the corporate property appropriated to the improvement of the stipends of the present laymen, and the increase of their numbers, if funds cannot be obtained for this object without such a sacrifice.

Such an appropriation would, I think, be sufficient for the purpose; for though the payments of the laymen should be just, or, I should rather say, liberal, they should be such as not to lead them to look to this office as their only means of a livelihood.

Unless the laymen's duties could be performed by some minor clerical order such as that of sub-deacons, who might also be Scripture readers, and be engaged in other spiritual works of mercy, they who hold such offices should be engaged in respectable branches of trade.

Unemployed time is very far from helping on the faithful and diligent discharge of the sacred duties of a lay vicar; and the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury can say, from a long experience, that the occupations of trade are anything but inconsistent with the character of earnest and consistent lay vicars.

Questions 2 and 3. I do not believe that we could obtain in Salisbury such assistance, except on special occasions.

We have a choral society, which was specially founded for the cultivation of church music, and many of its members would I think be disposed and well qualified to lend us their services on high festivals, and any particular anniversaries.

Regular attendance even on Sundays only, implies regularity in practising every week, and this could not be looked for from "honorary lay clerks;" but *occasional* attendance would only of course require a much smaller amount of practice, and I have no doubt but that many religious laymen might be found, who would willingly make such a sacrifice of their time as these *occasional* attendances at the practice meetings would entail upon them.

In larger and more populous cities than our own, the facilities for enlisting in this good cause the services of unpaid musicians might be greater. But at any rate nothing of this kind could, I believe, be anywhere successfully attempted till the cathedral bodies had given evidence to their fellow-citizens of the liberality with which they had provided for the proper performance of Divine worship, that whatever was still wanting to make it what it ought to be, was beyond, not their wishes, but their means.

In such a case an appeal to the members of the church to assist "in giving greater musical power to the choir," would I think be answered not only by the valuable offers of the unpaid services of some of the richer brethren, but also by the contribution of means which would enable us to engage those also in the same good work, whose circumstances might prevent our allowing them to consecrate their talents to the service of their God without remuneration.

I remain, &c.

W. H. Hamilton,

Rev. R. Jones. Precentor of Sarum and Canon Residentiary.

* See a most valuable publication by the Rev. C. Pearson, Prebendary of Sarum, on "Church Expansion."

† "A Few Words on Cathedral Music," by Dr. Wesley. Rivington, 1849.

Rev. Sir, July 25, 1853.

In compliance with the wishes of the Cathedral Commissioners, I beg to forward to you my answer to the different queries, as stated underneath.

I remain, &c.

A. T. Corfe,

Organist of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

1. Yes. In order to give proper effect to the choral service in Salisbury Cathedral, I am of opinion that the choir should on Sundays and holydays consist of twelve lay vicars (or clerks), and fourteen chorister boys; and on ordinary week days the choir ought not to be less than eight lay clerks and ten chorister boys.

2. I am of opinion that it is not possible to secure the *regular* attendance of any class of men *gratuitously*, as honorary lay clerks, either on Sundays or week days.

I am of opinion that individuals should in no case be allowed to take part in the choral service, unless prepared so to do by previous rehearsals, and practising with the entire choir.

To the Cathedral Commissioners,
1, Parliament Street, Whitehall.

ST. ASAPH.

Sir, The Deanery, St. Asaph, July 30, 1853.

The office of precentor being now suspended in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, our chapter clerk placed the circular addressed to him before the chapter at our annual meeting this week, when, after a due consideration of the subject, I was instructed to inform you in reply, that any plan of the nature supposed to be contemplated in that circular does not appear to the chapter to be either expedient or feasible as relates to the Cathedral of St. Asaph.

I have, &c.

Charles Scott Luxmoore.

The Secretary of the Cathedral Commission.

ST. DAVID'S.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge,
25th October 1853.

Sir,

I beg to enclose you my reply to the circular issued by the Cathedral Commission, dated 20th July 1853.

I remain, &c.,

Wm. P. Propert, Mus. Bac. Oxon.,
Organist of the Cathedral at St. David's.

Rev. Rd. Jones,
Secretary to Cathedral Commission.

Cathedral music cannot be performed by the quire of St. David's, on account of the fewness of its numbers.

The present choral establishment consists of six chorister boys and six vicars choral. Of the latter, three are clergymen and three laymen. Neither of the clerical vicars ever takes part in the musical services; and one of the laymen is organist.

If our cathedral music is to be performed with due order and solemnity, nothing can be more desirable than that greater musical power should be given to the quire of St. David's Cathedral.

WORCESTER.

The Commandry, Worcester, 5th September 1853.

The precentor of Worcester Cathedral has to acknowledge the receipt of a circular transmitted to him by the secretary of the Cathedral Commissioners; and in answer to their first query, "1. Are you of opinion that it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of the church with which you are connected, for the more effective performance of divine service?" The precentor would respectfully submit his opinion, that there never will and never can be the effective performance of Divine service until there be a speedy and practical reform for the permanent advantage of the miserably ill-paid lay clerks.

If the daily service is to be conducted as it ought to be, it appears to the precentor that what is required is simply this,—a sufficient and *fixed* income to enable the lay clerks to

live respectably in their station without any secular engagements. An increased stipend would raise their position, and our choirs would gradually become filled with good musicians, well educated and religious minded men.

As things are at present, these officers not being wholly devoted to the service of Almighty God, but forced into secular employments, it is scarcely possible that they can enter with due energy into the spirit of the prayers their lips are uttering.

The stipend of the lay clerks here does not average more than 50*l.* per annum; this surely cannot but detract from the efficiency of the choir, and from the position in society the lay clerks ought to hold as members of our noble cathedral establishment, nor on such an income, can that station possibly be maintained; the consequence is, that they are compelled to seek out other employments for the support of themselves and their families, and as no occupation can be resorted to which requires much time, or unbroken and continuous attendance, they are but too often driven to such as are in little accordance with their tastes, and occasionally, it may be, to such as are scarcely compatible with their office.

In answer to the second query, "2. Are you of opinion that laymen of approved piety," &c. &c. The precentor trusts that considering the very long period he has been connected with the cathedral, now thirty-two years, he will be excused in expressing his most deliberate and decided opinion, that such a plan would prove quite visionary and impracticable.

The precentor feels all the delicacy of referring to the office which he has the honour to hold; he will simply add, that the stipend as precentor is not more than 15*l.* per annum; and yet, in the list of questions sent down by the Cathedral Commissioners to deans and chapters, no mention whatever is made of precentors.

In the precentor's opinion, organists are very insufficiently paid, and the consequence is that they do their duties by deputies, generally by their articled pupils; the time which should be given to their first duty is employed in private tuition, irrespective of the claim which the cathedral has upon them.

To the Cathedral Commissioners of England and Wales.

Mr. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, has only to say respectfully to the Commissioners, that he concurs entirely in everything above stated by the precentor.

Robert Sanders, M. A.
Precentor of Worcester Cathedral.

SODOR AND MAN.

Sir, Isle of Man, July 27, 1853.

The cathedral church of this diocese is in ruins, and we have neither chapter nor choir now in existence.

Your circular letter for organist has been sent by the post-office to me, and can only regret that this is the only answer to be given, and remain,

Your obedient servant,
Jos. C. Moore,
Archdeacon of Sodor and Man.

The Secretary, &c. &c.

I might add, with grief, that our knowledge of church music is at a very low ebb; but how your Commission could be brought to bear on its improvement, is another question. The people need instruction, and they are fond of singing. A teacher would be a boon.

WESTMINSTER.

1. There are already six lay vicars and eight boys on each side of the choir. I am of opinion that, with the addition of a third bass voice on each side, the musical power would be quite sufficient for the size of the building.

2. I do not think it at all practicable.

J. Clarke Haden,
Precentor of St. Peter's, Westminster.

Cloisters, Westminster, August 6, 1853.

Right Rev. My Lords and Rev. Gentlemen,

In answer to the circular forwarded to me by the Cathedral Commissioners, I beg to state as my opinion, that in London, where so many voluntary choirs are already in existence, and where there are so many residents who are well acquainted with part-singing, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the gratuitous services of persons possessing adequate qualifications for taking a part in the choral service of the church; and I have hardly a doubt but that if it were generally known that individuals unconnected with the

establishment might be admitted to take a part in the choral service of Westminster Abbey, the applications would be very numerous.

The selection of the required number must of course be left to the precentor, or other competent persons; and if the qualifications of the applicants be not known to the person appointed to decide upon their merits, they must submit themselves to a sufficient examination.

The whole question of the increase of the choir is at once so desirable and so important in its results, that it seems to me nothing should be done hastily, and without due deliberation. I therefore conceive it the proper course to point out as clearly as I can, the great practical difficulties which must of necessity attend any system of choral singing which is founded upon the voluntary principle.

1. That regularity of attendance which is so necessary to ensure anything like a satisfactory result can never be looked for from a body of persons whose services are purely gratuitous; and there seems to be no means, as far as I can see, either of providing a remedy for the absentees, or of avoiding the jealousies and disputes which will arise whenever the subordinate members of a choir are not under complete control, however pious they may individually be.

2. If non-professional persons be admitted to take a part in the choral service, it is perfectly clear that they must, at all events at first, frequently practise together and attend rehearsals conducted by an appointed member of the church, so that they may become perfectly acquainted with the music they have to sing, and thus be an assistance rather than a drawback to the general effect. It is perhaps needless to observe, that if this system of practice be instituted, which in my opinion is indispensable, some expense will be incurred in remunerating some competent person who should be appointed to give instruction, and to be responsible for the musical proficiency of the additional singers.

3. If additional singers be appointed, care must be taken that the voices be equally balanced. I apprehend that even in London there will be much difficulty in procuring competent persons to sustain the *alto* parts; for experience teaches that it is rare enough to find a good alto singer, even where his services are adequately remunerated. If altos cannot be obtained, their place must be supplied by boys: and this again will be a source of expense; for the additional boys must be of equal ability, and trained in the same manner as the regular choristers of the cathedral.

I have begun with this statement of my opinion because I think the question No. 2, and the matter arising from it, is of most importance. In answer to question No. 1, I am of opinion that it is desirable to give greater musical power to the choir of the church with which I have the happiness of being connected.

I am, &c.

James Turle,
Organist, Westminster Abbey.

WINDSOR.

Sir,

I beg leave to forward my answers to the questions which have been put to me by the Cathedral Commissioners.

I am, &c.
G. J. Elvey, Mus. Doc.,
Organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

To the Secretary of the Cathedral Commission.

1. I consider it very desirable to give greater effect to the musical service at Windsor by increasing the number of the choir. It originally consisted of eighteen men's voices, viz., eleven lay clerks and seven minor canons; the latter members have long since ceased to take any part in the choral service, consequently the choir is deprived of a considerable portion of its strength. In addition to this loss, nearly half the lay clerks are inefficient, in consequence of old age and infirmity, &c.

2. I do not consider that honorary lay clerks could be procured in Windsor or its localities, and, even if they could be procured, I do not see how attendance could be enforced where services are rendered gratuitously.

MIDDLEHAM.

Sir, The Deanery, Middleham, July 25, 1853.

In reply to your communication made on behalf of Her Majesty's Cathedral Commissioners, and furnishing certain queries respecting the choir at this church, I beg leave to state that I apprehended, from information furnished by the dean on a former occasion, the Commissioners had been made fully aware of the unfortunate position in which this church has been placed, in consequence of the alienation of the endowment originally

granted by the founder of the college; and that, with the exception of the dean and minister residentiary, none of the establishment have any remuneration for their services assigned from the small property remaining to the church.

It is true that we have a choir of sixteen voices,—eight men, and the same number of choristers,—but excepting the choir master, who receives a very inadequate stipend from the dean and myself, their services are purely gratuitous.

The organist receives a small salary from the parish, but is ineffective; and the duties on Sundays, when choral service is performed, devolve upon a volunteer.

I have felt it my duty to make this statement out of deference to the Commissioners, as a more specific reply to the queries proposed would not have met the case of this church; and because I am persuaded that by a judicious employment of zeal, aided by very moderate pecuniary aid, much may be done in giving greater effect to the choral services of the church generally.

The choir at this church has been called into existence within the last two years: a few inefficient choristers being all that were to be found here at the period of my appointment. And the regularity of their attendance might prove a beneficial example to many well-remunerated bodies of a similar character.

Before I close this note, may I be permitted respectfully to suggest that a psalter pointed for chanting, and issued by authority, so as to enforce uniform practice, would be a great benefit to the church? I am aware that this remark may be considered irrelative, as many of the preceding are; but should it lead, remotely, toward the effecting of such an improvement, it will not have been made in vain.

I have &c.

RICHARD ATTHILL,
Minister Residentiary of Middleham.

SOUTHWELL.

REV. SIR, Southwell, 23rd July 1853.

IN reply to the queries made, on the other side of this letter, I beg to state, that in the Collegiate Church of Southwell there is no clerical precentor; that I am the "rector chori," and organist.

That it is very desirable to have greater musical power in order to make the performance of divine service more effective. Our choir should consist of six effective men. Four of them are effective, and sufficiently paid; not so the others, who only attend on a Sunday for a small remuneration.

The boys are only six in number, and are duly paid and taught: there should, in my opinion, be ten.

I also think that the town of Southwell does not hold out any expectation of there being found any one qualified, or willing to become honorary members of the choir.

I am, &c.,

To the Rev. R. Jones. CHAPPELL BATCHELOR,
Organist.

To the Rev. R. Jones.

CHAPPELL HOUSE,

Answers from Lay Vicars or Clerks

The following Circular was addressed to the Senior Lay Vicars or Clerks of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales.

Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street,
Sir, Whitehall, London, May 1853.

I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the cathedral and collegiate churches to request that you will furnish them with copies of any deeds of foundation or endowment relating to the corporation of lay vicars of the cathedral church of , or to inform them of any printed work in which they may be found.

Her Majesty's Commissioners also request answers to the following questions at your earliest convenience.

If there is no corporation, pray answer the questions respecting property.

1. What is the date of the foundation?
2. Of how many members does the corporation consist?
3. What property belongs to it?

It will be convenient to the Commissioners if you will have the kindness to fill up the accompanying schedule.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

The Senior Lay Vicar or Clerk of the Cathedral Church of . R^D JONES, Secretary.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rackrent							
Fines on leases for years							
Fines on leases for lives							
Dividends on public or other securities							
Income from other sources							
Total annual income from the corporate property							
Outgoings, rates, and taxes							
Dividend to each of the members							

CANTERBURY.

Sir, Canterbury, 31st May 1853.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, addressed to the senior lay vicar or clerk of the cathedral church of Canterbury; and in reply to the questions therein put to me I beg leave to state—

1. That there is no corporation of lay clerks of the cathedral of Canterbury.
2. That the lay clerks have no other foundation, endowment, or provision than is made by the statutes of the cathedral church of Canterbury.
3. That such statutes, so far as they relate to the lay clerks of this cathedral, may be found in a *printed* pamphlet intituled—

"The Memorial and Case of the Clerici Laici or Lay Clerks of Canterbury Cathedral; " with an Introduction and Annotations. By Charles Sandys, F.S.A. London, " J. Russell Smith, 1848."

4. That such printed memorial (of which printed copies have been forwarded to the Commission) contains the fullest account and information of the appointment, duties, and emoluments of the lay clerks of this cathedral, and of the grounds upon which they seek an augmentation of their stipends, which stipends have been since decreased and varied, as stated in a further memorial and case transmitted to the Commission on 22d March last. All which the lay clerks of this cathedral humbly submit to the consideration of the Cathedral Commission.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
Edward Nicholson,
Senior Lay Clerk of the Cathedral
Church of Canterbury.

The Secretary of the
Cathedral Commission,
1, Parliament Street,
Whitehall, London.

ST. PAUL, LONDON.

No corporation. Appointed by the dean and chapter.

1. What is the date of the foundation?
2. Of how many members does the corporation consist?
3. What property belongs to it?

Six vicars choral, organist, music master of the boys.

Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rack rent:—

Halstead estate in Essex.—Annual rent, 13*l.*; let on twenty-one years lease; renewable seven years, paying a fine, divided amongst 12 minor canons and six vicars choral.

Fine, 1,800*l.*; varies much.

Gave 5*l.* each toward the new church out of the fine, 1852.

Steeple Bumpstead estate in Essex.—Annual rent, 12*l.*; let on twenty-one years lease; renewal seven years, paying a fine, divided amongst six vicars choral.

Fine, 1,100*l.*; varies much.

Expenses for collecting and signing leases.

Vicars choral gave out of this fine 10*l.* towards building a new school (Steeple Bumpstead) and a piece of ground.

Reserved rents on renewal of leases:—

Ludgate Street and Ave Maria Lane.—Eight houses;* ground rent of three at 9*l.*, two at 8*l.*, one at 14*l.*, and one at 16*l.*; the houses let at forty years by custom called Fire Act; renewal fourteen years, small fine, divided amongst six vicars choral equally. These renewals vary much, should renew fourteen years, but one has not thirty-six years past; one at 18 years.

Finchingfield in Essex.—The parson to pay the vicars choral a pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

Dividends on public or other securities.—None.

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* The above eight houses before the great fire of London were the dwellings of the six vicars choral, organist, and master of the boys music. Let on 60 years building leases by a decree of the judges, since reduced to 40 years.

Income from other sources :—

	£	s.	d.	
Fee when a new dean - - -	2	0	0	among six.
Fee when a new residentiary - -	2	0	0	among six.
Bishop of London, Easter and Christmas -	1	0	0	annual among six.
From chapter house - - -	21	14	2	annual, each.
In lieu of every Sunday dinner - -	15	0	0	annual, each.
Collected for showing the church, annual, about	43	0	0	much less now.

But this depends entirely on attendance, or you get nothing of it. All the guides are paid by the minor canons and vicars choral.

Total annual income from the corporate property :—

	£	s.	d.
Chapter house - - -	21	14	2
Halstead - - -	13	0	0
Steeple Bumpstead - -	12	0	0

Outgoings, rates, and taxes :—

Property tax deducted out of each payment.

Income tax, &c. deducted at the chapter house from each.

Dividend to each of the members :—

Finchingfield - - -	3	6	8
Dinners - - -	15	0	0
Annual, more or less, from corporate property -	65	0	10

Examined by Vicars Choral.

RICHARD CLARK,
Pittanciary.

DURHAM.

STATEMENT as to the Offices of the Ten Lay Clerks in the Cathedral Church of DURHAM.

12th May 1541. By deed of this date, under the great seal, King Henry VIII. founded the cathedral church of Durham, to be governed by statutes to be then afterwards given.

16th May 1541. By deed of this date, under the great seal, the king endowed the cathedral with certain manors, lands, tenements, tithes, &c., in which endowment it is declared that the rents, &c. are to be appropriated for the maintenance of the cathedral service, which had to be performed by certain officers to be named by the king in the said statutes.

The king having died without granting the statutes—

2d April 1554. Parliament passed an Act enabling Philip and Mary (the king's daughter) to grant statutes to the several cathedrals founded by her father, but to which no statutes had been given by the king in his lifetime.

In the same year (1554) the statutes were prepared and passed under the great seal.

Chapter 4 decrees the number of officers to be for ever maintained "sustentantur," and amongst them the "*ten lay clerks,*" who on taking office make oath (being the same as the minor canons) as set out in the 23d chapter of the statutes.

Chapter 21 decrees that the receiver shall collect all the rents of the lands, tenements, &c., and pay the same over to the treasurer, who by—

Chapter 22 is directed to pay out of the same all stipends, &c. to the respective officers.

Chapters 30, 31, and 32. Under these each lay clerk has to receive from the treasurer certain commons and liveries, and also certain money payments.

Chapter 33. By this chapter, besides the commons and liveries and money payments last above mentioned, each lay clerk is to receive from the treasurer 2*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* quarterly.

The commons and liveries are not now given, but have for a series of years been commuted into money payments, as also the ancient payments mentioned in chapters 31, 32, and 33.

Each lay clerk now receives 114*l.* 12*s.* a year.

Copies of the deeds of foundation and endowment and also of the statutes are to be found in the second volume of "Hutchinson's History of Durham," published at Durham by George Walker in the year 1823.

Durham, 5th July 1853.

WINCHESTER.

The number of lay vicars is *ten*.
Two receive 73*l.* 18*s.*
Three, 69*l.* 18*s.*
One, }
Two, } 63*l.*
The income of the other two is used for payment of supernumeraries, &c.

The lay vicars submit their complaint to the Commissioners of the smallness of these payments, which are insufficient to afford them comfort and respectability, or even the commonest necessaries, and they would ask whether the musical services of a cathedral are duly cared for when duties such as theirs are rewarded with about the pay of a bricklayer's labourer?

BANGOR.

Sir, Bangor, 23d June 1853.

In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, addressed to the senior lay vicar or lay clerk of the cathedral church of Bangor, I beg to inform you that I am not aware of the existence of any deed of foundation or endowment relating to the corporation of lay vicars of the cathedral church of Bangor. The lay vicars do not form a corporation, and have no property; they receive their income, which is about 25*l.* a year to each member, from the tithes of the rectory of Llandinam in the county of Montgomery, to a portion of which they are entitled under an Act relating to the choir and cathedral church of Bangor passed in the reign of King James the Second, A.D. 1685.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
George Fletcher,
Senior Lay Vicar Choral of Bangor Cathedral.

WELLS.

Sir, Wells, 27th May 1853.

At a meeting of the corporation of the principals, seniors, and vicars choral of the cathedral church of Saint Andrew in Wells holden in their common hall on Saturday last I was instructed as their steward to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, addressed to the senior priest and lay vicar respectively.

The corporation now consists of eleven vicars, viz., four priests and seven laymen, and was founded by Bishop Ralph in or about the year 1348, afterwards augmented by Bishop Beckington, and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.

The vicars are willing to afford the most explicit information on all the points mentioned in your letter, and at once to fill up and return the schedule annexed thereto, but if the answer to the question No. 3. must be a full particular of their property (which is situate in upwards of twelve parishes, and held under a very large number of leases and copies of court roll), the preparation will occupy much time, and be attended with considerable costs, which the vicars by reason of the smallness of their income are quite unable to bear. They will therefore be compelled to look to the Commission for payment of such costs.

Waiting your reply,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Edmund Davies.

Rev. R. Jones,
Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street,
Whitehall, London.

SCHEDULE returned by the Principals, Seniors, and Vicars Choral in the Quire of the Cathedral Church of WELLS, in pursuance of the Letter of the Rev. Richard Jones of 18th May 1853.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rack rent - -	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0
Fines on leases for years - -	21 10 0	- - -	54 10 0	62 10 0	63 0 0	1 10 0	87 10 0	- - -
Fines or leases for lives - -	119 10 0	234 10 0	21 10 0	178 0 0	- - -	422 10 0	561 13 7	20 0 0
Dividends on public or other securities - - - - -	3 3 6	4 9 2	4 8 10	4 11 2	4 17 10	4 17 10	19 17 10	34 17 10
Income from other sources; viz.—								
From Dean and Chapter for stipend and escheatory money -	77 5 6	77 5 6	77 5 6	77 5 6	77 5 6	77 5 6	77 5 6	77 5 6
Stall wages - - - - -	22 13 4	22 13 4	22 13 4	22 13 4	22 13 4	22 13 4	22 13 4	22 13 4
Pension from the Crown -	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Lent refections - - - -	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Other sources as fees on burials, mortuaries, &c. - -	20 8 10	4 8 10	4 8 10	6 8 10	31 12 2	0 8 9	11 8 10	12 8 9
Chief-rent and land-tax roll -	189 17 4¾	189 17 4¾	191 2 4¾	191 2 4¾	191 2 4¾	191 2 4¾	188 10 6½	185 18 8¼
Total annual income from all sources - - -	553 18 6	632 14 2	475 8 10	642 1 2	490 1 2	819 17 9	1,068 9 7	452 14 1
Outgoings, rates, and taxes -	66 8 4	62 2 6	72 6 10	95 10 8	52 18 3	51 8 8	61 13 6	47 11 8
Net Balance divided - -	487 9 7	570 11 8	403 2 0	546 10 6	437 2 11	768 9 1	1,006 16 1	405 2 5
Dividend to each of the members -	44 6 11	51 17 5	36 11 11	49 12 9	39 14 9	69 17 2	91 13 3	36 16 2

AVERAGES.

	£ s. d.
1846 - -	44 6 4
1847 - -	51 17 5
1848 - -	36 11 11¾
1849 - -	49 12 9½
1850 - -	39 14 9¾
1851 - -	69 17 2¼
1852 - -	91 13 3¾
1853 - -	36 16 2½
8	417 10 0
General Average over 8 years -	52 3 9

Given under the seal of the Principals, Seniors, and Vicars Choral in the Quire of the Cathedral Church of Wells at a Common Hall this Fifteenth day of April 1854.

CHESTER.

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Chester, 14th June 1853.

IN submitting to you the accompanying scanty information we have described as fully as we are able the present position of the lay clerks of this cathedral. At the same time we would humbly request your attention to the fact that our allowances according to the statutes were one third those of a canon, but in 1849, while a canon's income was raised to 500*l.* per annum, and a minor canon's to 150*l.*, we were left in statu quo, and no notice whatever was taken by the Ecclesiastical Commission of lay clerks, although their duties are so onerous, and their condition in many cases so deplorable.

We would therefore humbly pray you to consider the unevenness and unfairness of the present system, and to recommend that a fair and adequate provision be made for lay clerks in proportion to the amount of their duties, for it seems hardly consistent with justice that a canon should have 500*l.* per annum (besides his living) for three months duty only, whilst a poor lay clerk gets but 50*l.* for *attendance almost daily throughout the year*, especially as the founder willed that the lay clerks should have *each one third* the amount of a canon's allowance.

Hoping you will take the present condition of the lay clerks under your especial and kind consideration, and grant them the benefit of your influence in bringing about a reform, we beg to subscribe ourselves, with all respect and reverence,

Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and very humble servants,

1. WALTER GEO. SANDY,
2. WILLIAM WAIT,
3. THOMAS BAXTER,
4. EDWARD CUZNER,
5. JOHN BRAYSHER MASON,
6. Vacant (pro. tem.)

} Lay Clerks of the Cathedral Church of Chester.

To Her Majesty's most Honourable Cathedral Commission, Whitehall, London.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Chester, 14th June 1853.

IN compliance with your request I beg respectfully to hand you the following answers to the queries proposed in the annexed schedule to the lay clerks.

We are *not* a corporation, but in compliance with our bishop's order as visitor we were sworn on the foundation January 1852, and derive our incomes from the same source as the dean, canons, &c., &c.

Question I. The cathedral is one of Henry VIII.'s foundation.

II. There are *six* lay clerks.

III. We have no knowledge of any property belonging exclusively to the lay clerks, our only income from the cathedral is 50*l.* per annum for *almost daily* attendance throughout the year.

With all respect and reverence, I beg to subscribe myself,

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and very humble servant,
WALTER GEO. SANDY,
Senior Lay Clerk of the
Cathedral Church of Chester.

Her Majesty's most Honourable Cathedral Commissioners, Whitehall, London.

CHICHESTER.

THE lay vicars of the cathedral church of Chichester have no property whatever; they are not a corporate body, but their number consists of seven. They are stipendaries under the Dean and Chapter. Five out of the number receive a stipend of 50*l.* a year; the remaining two receive only 40*l.* a year. There are trifling fees to each of the vicars on the installation of Prebendaries, but these are necessarily of rare occurrence, the senior not getting more than $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ on such occasions.

ELY.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Rents of lands at rack-rent	£ s. d. 469 16 0	£ s. d. 498 18 0	£ s. d. 498 18 0	£ s. d. 498 18 0	£ s. d. 498 18 0	£ s. d. 483 18 0	£ s. d. 473 18 0
Income from other sources	186 0 0	186 0 0	186 0 0	186 0 0	186 0 0	186 0 0	186 0 0
	This includes the annual statute salary of 11*l.* 5*s.* and 12*l.* attendance money allowed by the Very Rev. the Dean and Chapter to each lay clerk, there being eight.						
Total annual income from the property	469 16 0	498 18 0	498 18 0	498 18 0	498 18 0	483 18 0	473 18 0
Outgoings, rates, and taxes	49 18 4	49 8 5	59 15 10	53 16 9	58 2 9	44 11 4	33 2 9
Dividend to each of the members	75 14 8½	79 8 8⅜	78 2 9½	78 17 8¼	78 6 10⅞	78 3 4	78 6 10⅞
			Average income, 78*l.* 3*s.*				

EXETER.

Lay Vicars.

A Return to the Inquiries made by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, relating to the Corporation of Lay Vicars of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

1. On the 26th February 2 H. 4., the vicars of the choir of the cathedral church of Exeter were incorporated by Royal Charter, by the style of "The Custos and College of Vicars of the Choir of the Cathedral Church of Exeter." This charter will be found among the records in the Tower of London, Patent roll, 2 Henry 4, part 2, membr. 23. This charter was confirmed by Queen Mary, 3d June 1558.

At the above times all the vicars were in holy orders; after the Reformation the distinction arose between priest vicars and lay vicars, but the lay vicars consider that with the exception of their not being in holy orders, they are members of the same corporation, and are entitled to equal rights and privileges in the corporate property with the priest vicars; they, however, are not in the enjoyment of these rights and privileges, but are considered and treated by the priest vicars as not being members of the corporation, except for particular purposes; they have no access to the muniments of the corporation, and the common seal is kept and used without their concurrence, by the priest vicars alone.

2. Of what number the corporation originally consisted may be questionable. After the Reformation the number appears to have been fixed at 8 priest vicars and 12 lay vicars. In 1563 the number was reduced to six priest vicars and 10 lay vicars, and by certain articles of covenant made in 1613 by the custos and college of vicars and the lay vicars, the common seal of the corporation being affixed, and the document being under the hands and seals of the lay vicars, the number of priest vicars was further reduced to 4, which is the present number. By this deed of covenants the rights of the lay vicars were considerably abridged.

The lay vicars have great doubts of the validity of the articles of covenant of 1613, and believe that any agreement by the lay vicars of that day could not bind their successors, and that as members of the corporation they could only act in their corporate capacity, having no rights whatever as individuals.

3. As the lay vicars are excluded from the management of the corporate property, they can only give an account of such portions as they are allowed to participate in, which will be found in the Schedule hereunder written.

The articles of covenant of 1613, and several other documents relating to the corporation of the college of vicars, are understood to be in the archives of the dean and chapter of Exeter; and the custos, who is a priest vicar with the other priest vicars, has the custody and control of the common seal of the corporation, and of all the muniments belonging to the corporation in exclusion of the lay vicars.

The Schedule above referred to.

One moiety of the tithe commutation rent-charge of the parish of Woodbury in Devon
The lay vicars claim the same right in the rectorial manor of Woodbury.
A stipend of 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum to each lay vicar paid by the priest vicars.
An annual payment of 10*l.* paid by the dean and chapter to each lay vicar.
Each lay vicar had a dwelling-house in the college, value 8*l.* a year; several of these have been pulled down for sanitary improvements; the dean and chapter allow and pay 6*l.* a year for each house pulled down.
Fees on burials in the cathedral church, averaging per annum for the six years 1846 to 1851, both inclusive, 11*s.* 8*d.* for each lay vicar.
High rents of the following property on lease, 6*s.* 3½*d.* to each lay vicar.

List of Property on Lease.

Head Rents, &c. paid to Lay Vicars only.

	£	s.	d.
House in the college leased to James Manley, high rent - -	1	1	0
House in the college leased to Corydon Graddon, high rent - -	0	10	6

Head Rents, &c. paid to Priest Vicars and Lay Vicars.

Windows or lights and oven leased to Samuel Barrett, high rent -	0	8	0
The college kitchen (now the Bear Inn) leased to Joseph Sayell, high rent 10*s.*, land-tax 16*s.* - - - - - - - -	1	6	0
A messuage and tenement, commonly called the larder, leased to William Channing, high rent 1*l.*, land-tax 8*s.* - - -	1	8	0
A messuage and tenement, part of the Rectory Manor of Woodbury, leased to Benjamin Osborne, high rent, 8*s.* - - -	0	8	0

The lay vicars do not participate in the above sums of 16*s.* and 8*s.* paid for land tax, which has been redeemed.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rackrent - -	446 19 8	417 6 0	432 15 8	436 1 8	440 4 4	410 17 4	410 17 4
Fines on leases for years - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines on leases for lives - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends from public or other securities -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income from other sources - -	189 12 8	184 2 0	186 5 0	182 0 0	181 0 0	193 0 8	180 10 0
Total clear income from the corporate property and other sources of income	636 12 4	601 8 0	619 0 8	618 1 8	621 4 4	603 18 0	591 7 4
Dividend to each of the members - -	79 11 6½	75 3 6	77 7 7	77 5 2½	77 13 0½	75 9 9	73 18 5

WILLIAM SPARK,
Senior Lay Vicar.

SECONDARIES.

1. What is the date of the foundation?

The secondaries are not in possession of deeds from which to answer this. But the late John Jones, Esq., F.S.A., in his writings fixes the foundation of secondaries to have been in the year 1050; this statement is corroborated by the present Dr. Oliver and other learned antiquarians of Exeter.

2. Of how many members does the corporation consist?

The secondaries are not a corporation. Their present body consists of six.

3. What property belongs to it?

Their salaries are derived from the dean and chapter. They had formerly dwelling houses in the cloisters, which were pulled down in the year 1817, and 7*l.* a year allowed to each in lieu thereof; this makes the amount of their present salaries as follows: one, 70*l.* per annum; one, 60*l.* per annum; two, 40*l.* per annum; two, 15*l.* per annum. The latter two attend Sunday service only; the other four, eight services weekly, besides public days and rehearsals.

Signed on behalf of the secondaries,
THOMAS PRICE TURNER,
Senior secondary.

BRISTOL.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Bristol, 3d June 1853, 26 College Street.

IN answer to your questions respecting the choir of the cathedral of Bristol we beg to inform you that we are not a corporate body, consequently have no property under our control.

We are paid a stipend or salary by the dean and chapter, 41*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The cathedral church of Bristol is one of those commonly known as being upon King Henry the Eighth's foundation; its statutes are the same as those of Gloucester and Rochester, which are to be found in Sir Robert Atkyn's History of Gloucestershire, printed in 1712, nd again in 1779.

We have a copy of the statutes in our possession, from which we beg to send you a few extracts which relate to the choir, together with the original salary of each officer, the different offices established under the statutes, and those which have been abolished.

Chapter 1st decrees and ordains that there be for ever in the said church six lay clerks.

Chapter 19th, who at their admission shall be sworn into office. Chapter 20th prescribes the oath to be taken, and although the dean and canons are bound on oath by the statutes to administer the oath, yet strange to say not one of the present choir has been sworn in. Chapter 30th states the salary of each lay clerk to be 59*s.* 2*d.* per annum; in addition to which, it provides their commons, livery, and residence. There is now neither commons, livery, or residence, 41*l.* 10*s.* per annum being considered (by the dean and chapter alone, we presume,) an equivalent for commons, livery, and residence.

And here we would beg to observe, that one of the choir (lately deceased) lived with his father (who was a lay clerk), and was the last who had a residence. The dean receives the rents of two of the houses which were formerly occupied by lay clerks, the other premises have been *converted* into coach-houses and stables, the dean and one of the canons receiving the rents.

The attendance of the choir is seven weekly services, besides mornings of Saints days and festivals, two services on Sundays. The fines for absence enjoined by the statutes are quite nominal; now, they are 2*s.* each service week-days, and 5*s.* each service on Sundays. Had the salary been advanced in proportion with the fines the circumstances of the choir would be far different to what they are now, the greater portion living in almost penury, being obliged to deny themselves in many instances of the common necessaries in order to present an outside respectable appearance.

The following is a list of officers, and their salaries established by the statutes.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dean	27	0	0
Canons, each	7	17	8
Minor canons, each	5	2	0
Head schoolmaster	8	8	8
Master of the choristers	5	7	0
Usher	2	19	2
*Sub-deacon	2	19	2
Lay-clerks each	2	19	2
Sacrist	1	6	8
*Manciple	2	18	0
*Cook	2	18	0
*Doorkeepers	2	18	0
Choristers, each	0	15	0
4 poor men, each	6	3	4
Sub-dean	1	6	8
Precentor	1	6	8
Receiver, 5 marks, equal to	3	6	8
Steward or clerk of the lands	2	13	4
*Sub-cook	1	6	8
†Sub-sacrists, each	1	13	4

We trust the statements here made may not be considered out of place, as we could not answer the questions sent, not being applicable to the choir of Bristol Cathedral.

Should any further questions arise we shall feel a pleasure in giving any information in our power, and remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servants,
Of equal standing { GEO. TURNER, Senior Lay Clerk.
THOS. TRIMNELL, Senior Lay Clerk.

To the Cathedral Commissioners.

HEREFORD.

SIR, Hereford, 3d June 1853.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the lay vicars of Hereford Cathedral (six in number) were appointed by the dean and chapter in March 1851 at a salary of 50*l.* per year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,
WILLIAM J. BURVILL, Senior Lay Vicar.

Rev. R. Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

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* Offices abolished. † Only one Sub-sacrist at the present time.

LINCOLN.

THE lay vicars of Lincoln Cathedral are not a corporation.

The figures below relate to five lay vicars, the sixth being paid 60*l.* annually by the dean and chapter, and is not entitled to receive a share in the renewal of leases.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fines on leases for years -	- - -	- - -	147 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 4 6
Income from other sources:							
Salary - -	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	305 6 4	300 0 0	300 0 0
Out rents - -	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6
Total annual income from the property - -	302 7 6	302 7 6	449 14 9	302 7 6	307 13 10	302 7 6	368 12 0
Outgoings, rates, and taxes	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Dividend to each of the members - -	60 4 6	60 4 6	89 13 11	60 4 6	61 5 9	60 4 6	73 9 4

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Second Lay Vicar.

MANCHESTER.

THERE is no corporation of lay vicars and no property belonging to them. The income which they receive is an income of 50*l.* each paid as their stipend by the chapter. There are four lay vicars under the charter of Charles the First.

JAMES CARTLEDGE,
Senior Lay Clerk.

26th May 1853.

NORWICH.

Norwich Cathedral, 30th May 1853.

ANSWERS to Inquiries by the Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners under the Cathedral Commission.

Inquiry.	Answers.
Copies of any deeds of foundation or endowment relating to the corporation of lay vicars or clerks of Norwich Cathedral.	The lay clerks are not in possession of any deeds or documents relating to their office.
Or to inform the Commissioners of any printed work in which the above may be found.	There is a printed work called "Blomefield's History of Norfolk," 2d vol. folio edition. For reference see pages 888 to 893, and designated "Government and Constitution of the Church."

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the foundation?	King Henry the Sixth. King Henry the Eighth. Re-founded by King Edward the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth.
2. Of how many members does the corporation consist?	The statutable number of lay clerks is eight. The lay clerks are of opinion that on the foundation of the statutes they formed a corporation. The original stipend to each lay clerk being 8*l.* per annum, and 10*l.* per annum for corn rent or maintenance.
3. What property belongs to it	The lay clerks cannot render any information on this subject.

Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rackrent:—

Rents of houses to the three senior lay clerks varying from 25*l.* to 15*l.* per annum.

The remaining five lay clerks receive an allowance or compensation instead of rent, varying from 12*l.* to 6*l.* per annum.

Fines on leases for years :

Fines on leases for lives :—

The lay clerks have never participated in these fines.

The present stipend of each lay clerk being advanced from 8*l.* to 20*l.* per annum, and 10*l.* as originally allowed.

Dividends on public or other securities :—

No information.

Income from other sources :—

18*l.* 4*s.* per annum is allowed for attendances to each lay clerk, granted by the chapter under the late and the present deans, being at the rate of 1*s.* per diem ; but in cases of non-attendance at each service or illness (beyond the period of one week) a fine of 1*s.* per diem is mulcted from the weekly bill of attendances.

Total annual income from the corporate property :—

367*l.* 8*s.* to the lay clerks.

Outgoings, rates, and taxes :—

Land tax varying from 1*l.* 4*s.* to 12*s.* per annum, quitrent to the dean and chapter varying from 11*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* per annum.

N.B.—These charges are made as well upon the allowances in lieu of houses as upon the houses themselves.

Dividend to each of the members :—

None received.

PETERBOROUGH.

Sir, Peterborough, 29th June 1853.

The lay clerks have to-day had this circular put into their hands, and they take the earliest opportunity of supplying the following information and forwarding it to you.

The questions herein contained will not apply to the lay clerks of Peterborough cathedral, as they hold no property whatever by virtue of their office, nor are they in possession of any copies of deeds of foundation or endowment. The dean and chapter have to the best of the lay clerks knowledge always paid them fixed salaries.

The present lay clerks are six in number at salaries of 40*l.* per annum each. About seven years ago the late dean and the chapter raised the salary from 35*l.* to the sum of 40*l.*

The lay clerks have to attend seven services on week-days and two on Sundays. At most of the services on week-days there are but three lay clerks in attendance, consequently the services are not so efficiently performed as they would be if the whole staff were present.

The lay clerks are willing to attend all the services at an advanced salary, and would like to do so, as they could then give up their trades, which are both harrassing and precarious, and devote their whole time to the sacred duties of their office.

The lay clerks hope that Her Majesty's Cathedral Commissioners will kindly take their case into consideration, and, if possible, make a better provision for them.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
William Thacker.
John Strickland.
John Harley.
Joseph Ellis.
Alfred Wood.
James Archer.

Rev. R. Jones.

SALISBURY.

1. We have no documents concerning our foundation, but are told by our precentor that the lay vicars of Sarum were appointed at the Reformation to assist the priest vicars or vicars choral.

2. Seven, one of whom is the organist.

3. A small house each.

Not being a corporate body, we are unable to answer the first four uqestions on the third page. In answer to the fifth, our income is derived as follows :

1st. A stipend of 20*l.* per annum (with the houses above mentioned) from the vicars choral (the houses being subject to quitrent, land tax, repairs, insurance, &c.)

2d. Gratuities from the dean and chapter to the amount of about 30*l.* per annum, subject to fines for non-attendance, and liable to be taken away altogether at the caprice of the dean and chapter.

N.B.—The sums mentioned are what each lay vicar receives.

ST. ASAPH.

23d May 1853.

THERE is no corporation or property, but the lay clerks are paid by stipends from the Dean and Chapter.

JOHN ROBERTS,
Senior Lay Clerk of St. Asaph Cathedral.

WESTMINSTER.

SEE lay vicars' memorial.
No corporation; appointed by the dean and chapter.

2. Of how many members does the corporation consist?
Twelve lay vicars.
One organist.
Ten boys.

3. What property belongs to it?
Proportionate share of the corporate property and a share of the wage portion should form the lay vicars annual stipend.
Rents given after the Restoration as an augmentation. *See Dr. Busby's account.* Lay vicars memorial, 1664.

Augmentation:—
Out of Hinkley Priory tenements in the Almonry and Bowling Alley, Westminster and the manors and farms of Friston and Butterwick, in Lincolnshire.
The lay vicars cannot now give any account of these rents or the improvement thereof.
See also Sumptuary Statutes, by which wages of priests, &c. were at that time regulated:—See price of provisions at that time also. Lay vicars memorial.
Statute—36 Edward III., cap. 8.
2 Henry V., cap. 2.
24 Henry VIII., cap. 3.

Rents of houses, lands, or other estates at rackrent:—
None.

Fines on leases for years:—
None.

Fines on leases for lives:—
None.

Dividends on public or other securities:—
None.

Income from other sources:—
Made up from trifling items stated in the lay vicars' memorial, and 70*l.* each from the tombs, collection.

Total annual income from the corporate property:—
25*l.* more or less.

Outgoings, rates, and taxes:—
For income tax, stopped from each by Mr. Gell, receiver. House and property, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per year, paid to collector.

Dividend to each of the members:—
In all more or less:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
	70	0	0
	25	0	0
£	95	0	0

Examined by Lay Vicars.

WINDSOR.

Sir,

In reply to your circular addressed to the senior lay clerk of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, we beg to inform you that the Corporation consists of the Dean and Canons, minor canons, lay clerks, and choristers, but as to all the other information you seek for we must refer you to the Dean and Canons, who have the statutes and all the deeds and books relating to the Corporation. The lay clerks can give you no further information than that set forth in their memorial presented to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

We have the honour to be
Your most obliged and humble servants,

Wm. Salmon.
J. W. Palmer.
Edwin Turner.
A. Mudge.
R. Bridgewater.
Henry Whitehouse.
F. Marriott.
Timy. Knowles.

WORCESTER.

The lay clerks of Worcester cathedral are not a corporate body. Their income arises from a fixed stipend of 22*l.* per annum, with an additional stipend of 17*l.* per annum given by the dean and chapter for additional attendances at divine service, and from corn rents averaging about 11*l.* per annum from 1846 to 1852, both inclusive.

The dividend to each member is 50*l.* per annum.

Thomas Holloway,
Senior Lay Clerk.

Answers from Masters of Cathedral Schools.

The following Circular was addressed to the Head Masters of Cathedral Schools.

Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street,
Sir, Whitehall, London, January 1854.

I beg to enclose a copy of certain inquiries which have been addressed by the Cathedral Commissioners to the Cathedral and Collegiate Bodies in reference to Schools connected with them.

These inquiries indicate the points on which the Cathedral Commission is desirous of information, and they are now forwarded to you with a request that you would supply to the Commissioners, at your earliest convenience, any statements and suggestions, in respect to the school of which you are master, that you may think desirable to communicate to the Board.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?
2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your faithful servant,
Rd. Jones,
Secretary.

The Rev. the Master of
the Cathedral School

ANSWERS RESPECTING CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

CANTERBURY.

A very full STATEMENT has been received from the Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury, with suggestions for a comprehensive scheme of education for all classes.

ANSWER from the Head Master of St. Peter's School, YORK.

St. Peter's School, York,
January 14, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE received from you a copy of inquiries relative to the schools connected with this cathedral. In reply, I beg to say that there is here no cathedral school deriving its funds from the common funds of the dean and chapter. The grammar school of St. Peter, York, possesses a distinct endowment, of which the dean and chapter are trustees; and the same questions which you have sent to me have been already answered by them with my concurrence and approbation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM HEY,
Head Master of St. Peter's School, York.

The Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWER from J. LAMPARD Esq., Chapter Clerk, Chapter House, WINCHESTER.

Chapter House, Winchester,
January 16, 1854.

SIR,

IN reference to your letter of the 9th instant, addressed to "The Rev. the Master of the Cathedral School, Winchester," I am directed to say that there is no such person, and to add, that the questions or inquiries you asked such schoolmaster (if there were one) were fully answered by the dean and chapter themselves to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under title, "III.—The Schools."

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
J. LAMPARD, Chapter Clerk.

The Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Master of Friar's School, BANGOR.

FRIAR'S SCHOOL, BANGOR, Founded by DR. GEOFFREY GLYNN, 1557.

1. This school is not strictly a cathedral school. It is no part of the cathedral foundation. Its only connexion with the cathedral consists in the fact of the bishop, with the dean and chapter of Bangor, having been constituted by the founder trustees and governors.

2. There is a master and an usher appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. The master has a stipend of 100*l.* per annum, and the annual profit of about twenty acres of land. The usher has 75*l.* per annum, and about one acre of land.

4. Both master and usher have houses with gardens attached, and scholars are boarded in each of them.

5. There are no allowances made to the scholars.

6. There is no provision made for them when leaving school.

7. The school is free to all the world, the sons of gentlemen as well as all others, and, no distinction is recognised between free boys, boarders, or day scholars—they are, in fact all free.

8. The whole number of scholars, up to the last Christmas vacation, was 35; their ages vary from 17 to 9; the greater part of them are from 12 to 15.

Observations.—This school labours under the total want of scholarships, exhibitions, prizes, or any description of encouragement for the scholars; which places it at a disadvantage in comparison with almost all other schools, whether of ancient or modern foundation; with which therefore it cannot compete.

The land assigned to the head master might be advantageously let on building leases, whereby the funds of the school would be greatly increased, as Bangor is a thriving and improving town.

W. C. TOTTON, M.A.,
Master of Friar's School, Bangor.

January 10, 1854.

ANSWERS from the Master of the Chapter Grammar School, WELLS.

1. There is a chapter grammar school, free for the choristers.
2. The master is appointed by the dean and chapter.
3. The master is paid by the dean and chapter 25*l.* per annum, fixed by the dean and chapter.
4. The master has no house for residence; he has a school room over the cloisters, provided by the dean and chapter.
5. The choristers are paid for their services in the cathedral.
6. Each chorister is generally presented with 10*l.* by the dean and chapter.
7. The chapter school is open to other children.
8. Present number of choristers 8—age from 8 to 13 years. Present number of private scholars 29—age from 8 to 15 years.

January 16th 1854. H. HAROLD.

ANSWERS from the Master of the Cathedral School, CARLISLE.

To the Lords Commissioners appointed by Her Most Gracious Majesty to examine into the condition of the Cathedral Churches in England.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

IN reply to your proposed questions, I beg leave to submit the following answers, in the which I have briefly touched on the past and present working of the cathedral school in Carlisle. From the records, which are but scanty, the school never seems to have attained any great repute; but from time to time, and that within our memory, it has twice nearly ceased to exist; and though to-day it enjoys a fair measure of success, and is actively educating scholars for the Universities, and extending its usefulness to the middle classes, by affording them the means of a distinctly commercial education, yet its position is very insecure, and apt to be fleeting, from the smallness of means at its command, wherewith to carry out the necessary steps for the perfection of the education offered. And, therefore, whilst confining myself as much as possible to the bare mention of facts, I do most earnestly press on your Lordships, and that in the front of my answer, the great claims which the grammar school has on your sympathies, in order that a stability may be given to its working, and that the gentry and middle classes of this fast increasing city may not be left dependent solely on the zeal of the head master. But, without further preface, I address myself to your Lordships' questions.

1. Question.—Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other school in connection with the cathedral church?

Answer.—There is in connection with the cathedral church a grammar school known as the King's, High or Cathedral School, at which the choristers are educated. There are records (I affix the original, *see below**) which prove it to be of great antiquity; it was

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Extract from the School Register preserved in the Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle:—

Notitia Scholæ Liberæ Gramaticalis Carliol.

Schola libera gramaticalis Carliolensis fundata et indotata fuit ad pueros bonis moribus et Christianâ fide imbuendos per S. Cuthbertum episcopum Lindisfernensem (cujus sedes postea Dunelniam translata est) circa annum Christi DCLXXXVI, teste venerabili Bedâ, rerum Saxonicarum scriptore.

Egfridus Northumbriæ rex dedit Cuthberto urbem hanc Caerluil (nunc corruptè Carlisle) cum regione circum jacente ad quindecim milliaria (partem regni, quod tenuit, Northumbriæ) habendam sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum.

Donatio sic se habet.

"Ego, Egfridus, Northumbriæ rex, donavi etiam civitatem quæ vocata Lugubalia (postea Caer-
"Luul, vel urbs Luul, a Cumbro-Britannis dicta) et in circuitu ejus quindecem milliaria, ut hæc
"tam ipse (scilicet Cuthbertus) quam successores ejus ad Dei servitium in perpetuum habeant,
"ita sicut ego habui, libera et quieta, et secundum voluntatem suam disponenda."

Ingruentibus Danis, urbs et schola, immò Christiana religio desolatæ ferè jacebant ab anno Christi DCCC. usque ad annum Christi MCV., quo eas restaurarit Gulielmus cognomento Rufus: et conventum monachorum ex ordine Sancti Augustini fundavit, qui instituendis pueris in Christianâ religione, et fundendis ad Deum precibus, vitam impenderent.

Ab anno MCV. usque ad annum Christi MDXXXVIII. (31 H. 8.) pueri informabantur religione et bonis literis per unum aliquem ex conventu ad id designatum qui scholarcha et rector scholarum Karliol dictus est. Quique A.D. MCCLXXXIX. habuit portionem £4 6*s.* 8*d.* in ecclesiâ de Stainwegg: et portionem £16 00*s.* 00*d.* in ecclesiâ de Dalston. Horum nomina non occurrunt.

Anno Christi MDXLI. Henricus octavus Angliæ rex prioratum suppressit: et ejus loco novum collegium ex Decano, Canonicis, &c. compositum fundavit et instituit: et statutis suis informatorem puerorum in gramatica expresse nominavit et his verbis ejus rebus et moribus prospexit.

"Statuimus et volumus et per decanum et capitulum aut, eo absente, vicedecanum et capitulum,
"unus eligatus Latinè et Græcè doctus, bonæ famæ et vitæ piæ, docendi facultate imbutus qui
"pueros quoscumque grammaticam discendi gratiâ ad scholam nostram confluentes pietate excolat
"et bonis literis exornet. Hic vero informator puerorum regulis et docendi ordini, quem decanus

founded so far back as the time of St. Cuthbert, A.D. 686; further enlarged, rather, I should say, restored, by William Rufus, about 1100 A.D.; and again, in the reign of Henry VIII., 1541–2; and by the statutes then made, the school exists at present. From that time the roll of masters and scholars, from 1699, is tolerably and fairly kept. I find that in the year 1843 there were no scholars; and upon my appointment in 1849, there were but sixteen. Between those years the school rose very greatly in public estimation; but by the retirement of the then head master, and the withdrawal after him of the majority of the pupils, the school was nearly emptied. Very soon, however, the numbers increased beyond the school accommodation then provided.

In consequence of this, a subscription was entered into by the citizens, which being met by the Dean and Chapter, enabled us to build very excellent rooms, capable of containing upwards of 100 scholars. This enlargement took place in the year 1851, now we have upwards of 80 pupils. These distributed into two distinct schools, a classical and commercial; the classical school having between 40 and 50, and the commercial between 30 and 40. This latter school has been of great advantage to the city, as previous to its existence there was scarce any means of the middle class obtaining a fair education; unless they descended to the parochial schools of which there are many most excellently conducted. Now I must admit, that we have nothing to complain of as far as external success can content us, but the fact is, as your Lordships will see in my later answers, that this success is too much dependent on the private means which the head master may have, and should he rely only on the school payments or come short in zeal, the whole scheme must fall to the ground. This it is, which wants an especial remedy, not to press the fact that the present working falls very far short of what I conceive is the full sphere of the cathedral grammar school. But I proceed to discuss the ways and means of the school under the following questions.

2. Question. How are the masters appointed?

Answer. There is but one master provided and appointed by the dean and chapter. (*See* extract from the Statutes below.)*

The presence of other masters depends solely on the will and pleasure of the head master, as also their payment, but the discussion of his and their payment will more suitably fall under your

3. Question. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

Answer. There is but one master provided by the Dean and Chapter, and he is paid thus,—

He has the statutable allowance of 9*l.* and 20*l.* for teaching the choristers. From the chapter then 29*l.* per annum.

An estate was left by Bishop Smith, producing an average rental of 94*l.*

He is barred by the existing rules from holding any preferment or cure of souls.

" et capitulum præscribendum duxerint, diligenter et fideliter obsequium dabit. Quod si desidiosus " aut negligens aut minus ad docendum aptus inveniatur post trinam monitionem a decano et " capitulo amoveatur et ab officio deponatur. Omnia autem ad functionem suam spectantia sese " fideliter et personaliter præstiturum juramento promittet."

Pro hujus scholarchæ sustentatione erogari voluit idem Henricus Octavus annuatim octo libras septendecim solidos et quatuor denarios. Quod stipendium auctum statim erat ad libras tredecim sex solidos et octodenarios. Quod et postea piè et munificè auxerint ad libras viginti annuatim solvendas.

De Choristis et ipsorum Magistro.

* 26. Statuimus et ordinamus ut in ecclesiâ nostrâ prædictâ ad electionem et designationem decani et capituli, aut eo absente vicedecani et capituli, sint sex choristæ, pueri teneræ ætatis et vocibus sonoris et ad cantandum apte, qui choro inserviant, ministrent et cantent. Ad hos instituendos atque inbuendos tam morum modestiâ quàm canendi peritiâ, præterea volumus ut per decanum et capitulum, aut decano absente per vicedecanum et capitulum (præter quatuor clericos antè nominatos) unus eligatur, qui sit honestæ famæ, vitæ probæ, cantandi et organa pulsandi peritus, qui pueris docendis organi pulsandis suo tempore et divinis officiis cantandis studiosè vacabit. Quod si negligens aut in docendo desidiosus inveniatur, post trinam admonitionem ab officio deponatur. Qui quidem choristarum magister ad officium suum in personâ suâ fideliter obeundum etiam juramento adigetur.

De Informatore Puerorum in Grammaticâ.

27. Statuimus et volumus ut per decanum et capitulum aut (eo absente) &c. &c., ut supra.

De communi mensâ omnium Ministrorum.

30. Ut qui una conveniunt, et unâ Deum laudant in choro unâ etiam comedant et unâ Deum laudant in mensâ, statuimus et volumus ut tam minores canonici et ministri omnes in choro quam puerorum grammaticorum informator et alii omnes inferiores ecclesiæ nostræ, immò hi pueri etiam musicam discentes, si commode fieri potest, &c. &c.

There is now no special master for the choristers, and no assistance afforded by the common table.

But to enable your Lordships to see at a glance what funds are available for the working of the schools, I submit a balance sheet of Receipts and Expenditure for the half year ending June 1853.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Dean and chapter	14	10	0
Bishop Smith's Estate	47	0	0
Quarter pence	268	12	8
Total receipts	330	2	8
Deduct expenses	231	6	5
Net receipts for the half year	98	16	3

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
2d master's salary	65	0	0
English „ „	30	0	0
Stationer's bill	69	16	7
French master	17	17	0
Drawing „	12	10	0
Prizes	15	0	0
Bad debts	11	3	10
Drill sergeant	4	4	0
Servants' wages	3	5	0
Coals, &c.	2	10	0
	£231	6	5

Thus you will see that the head master has not quite 200*l.* per annum. I do not speak in any spirit of complaint: I knew well it could not be otherwise, and I gladly undertook the task, seeing that I had my fellowship to fall back on, and that being a north country fellowship was well used in so good a service.

But the grievance would be great for one not so well provided. And this it is which makes the position of the school so precarious for it has hitherto fallen to the ground either because the head master cares not or cannot afford to run the risk of appointing proper masters, or by the retirement after a short experience of him that has adventured. I dare not say the quarter pence is too low (averaging about 7*l.* per annum), for it was but lately discussed and found as much as the people could bear; but this I say, that the payments are quite insufficient to keeping up the school. We have at present nearly 80 pupils, and three masters, and yet not one of us can be said to earn such a maintenance as our position in society requires. And when we daily feel how just sufficient the work is, we positively have reason to dread any such increase of scholars as would call for another master, or in his absence make our work unbearable; and if it be suggested that our strength of means should be in boarders, it must be borne in mind that every boarder excludes a town boy from the school, and this is not an imaginary evil, for it has happened in fact, and is, even as I write beginning to be felt as an evil; for shortly I resign my fellowship, and then I must perforce either take boarders or narrow the field of my exertions.

The second and third masters are solely of my appointment, and dependent on me for their salaries. Your Lordships will have seen from my above statement, that I allow my second 130*l.* per annum, besides a certain number of boarders free; and my third 60*l.* a year, and a certain number of boarders free, together with a house set apart for his use by the Dean and Chapter. And, certainly, these payments are little enough, seeing that the first is a graduate of Oxford in full orders, and a very able scholar, and the other a well-trained and energetic teacher, an S.C.L. of Oxford.

I have been diffuse in answering this question, because I feel that on this point depends the very existence of the school as a means of increased good. At present, any breath of popular displeasure is dangerous, and may send my venture to the bottom, and, what is of much higher import, any plans of increased usefulness are at a standstill. But I stop, and hurry over your Lordships' remaining questions, to the which I have but little save a negative to subjoin.

Question 4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The master has no house, and no boarders.

Question 5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

There are no allowances made to the scholars. The choristers are educated freely.

Question 6. Is any provision made for them on leaving schools?

There is no provision.

Question 7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The school is open to all on the following payments:

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

	£	s.	d.	
For boys above 15 years of age	8	8	0	per annum.
For boys above 12 „	7	7	0	„
For boys under 10 „	6	6	0	„

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Boys of all ages	6	0	0	„

Question 8. What are the present numbers and ages of foundation scholars and others?

The choristers are in number 8, and vary from 14 years to 6 years of age.

The numbers in the classical school are 45, varying from 18 to 8, and in the English school 35, from 17 to 6 years of age.

I am unwilling to enter into any lengthened statements about the poor provision made in Cumberland for professional education. There is but one other school and that in the west, namely St. Bees', which gives such an education. Private schools of note, I know but two, and they on a very limited scale. And this is owing in the first place, doubtless, to the comparative poverty of the gentry, clergy, and the professional men; and in the second place to the oftentimes hitherto listlessness of the existing schools. It is not many years ago since St. Bees was as it were refounded and most liberally endowed, and to-day it is doing a very excellent work. But even of St. Bees, where there are the best of masters and the lowest possible terms, 20*l.* per annum for boys on the foundation, very few clergymen are able to take the advantage. Much more difficult is our course at Carlisle. Our only condition of prosperity, yea even of existence, is to get boarders from a distance, to the exclusion of the town boys, and certainly it is a strange and cruel anomaly that the city school should prosper by the exclusion of those to whom it of right belongs. Therefore it is unnecessary to discuss measures for its extended usefulness, till some means be provided for giving stability to its being,—such means too as shall make it directly useful to the city in the first instance. It is not for me to suggest further than this, that the head master should at least be released from the onus of appointing the other masters, and freed from the temptation, sometimes overpowering under his many difficulties, of seeking profit and ease by working the school single-handed.

Even with the present measure of success, numerically I believe unequalled in the annals of the school, there are two of the most important classes of pupils which it is obliged to turn away, the one from sheer inability to afford masters, and the other from conscientiousness because the present arrangements do not admit of their profitable continuance with us.

The first class to which I allude consists of those, and they are not a few, who wish to learn a little Latin and Greek and theology somewhat late in life, whereby to qualify for the divinity course at St. Bees and Durham. I have had such, and would gladly have them again, as they are a great help to the school, being generally earnest, industrious, and well-principled young men; but I am obliged to refuse all.

The second case is a grievance still more hard for a master to bear. So soon as the first three or four pupils in the school show marked superiority of talent and outstrip their fellows, and require an especial attention previous to entering the universities, I am in a dilemma—either I must for the sake of the few sacrifice the majority or (which I have of late preferred, though with pain) draft off these good scholars to the larger public schools. When the parents can afford this, the evil is not so strongly felt; but if they be poor, I have daily to see with sorrow and dissatisfaction a promising scholar neglected, and that of necessity at the most critical period of his studies. But last half I had to feel this very severely: two most promising pupils, with my full approval, were sent the one to Rugby and the other to Shrewsbury; at their entrance they approved themselves to be of good stuff, and the result of their first half has been to distinguish both of them.

Very good; but the school loses meanwhile their daily example; and of their eventual success at the universities we shall have no credit. And so after years of toil we cannot gather the *prestige* of success, and therefrom that *esprit de corps* which, after all said and done, is one of the best elements in school discipline. And the city loses too, for such scholars are never likely to yield the same measure of sympathy to their native city as if they had owed to her the whole of their school education. It may be one and not the least reason that education has lagged in Carlisle—the fact, I mean, that so few of her own home-bred and home-reared scholars have risen to eminence.

The cure for these evils is to be sought partly in some better provision being made for an effective staff of masters.

I would suggest also that it would be a great and seasonable boon to the clergy of this diocese if a few small exhibitions were founded for their children; at present, though our fees are so low, it is with hard pinching that a clergyman sends his son, even though he have fair hopes of eventually gaining an exhibition of 60*l.* per annum. There are two such founded for the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Carlisle proceeding to Queen's College, Oxford. For many a long year they had gone unclaimed, and though now we manage to keep up a succession, it is with difficulty, and without such a fair competition as keeps a lad up to his work. I am of opinion that such exhibitions might easily be founded by making them attach to the place of chorister; then a more respectable class would be brought into the choir and the education of the choir improved.

For I am far from satisfied with this last particular. The choristers are able to attend the school on the average about twelve hours a week; they have no especial master, the payment of 20*l.* a year forbidding that; so then they join on to the various classes as best they can, and get a very scrambling education. I am decidedly of opinion that after they leave the choir, generally at the age of fourteen, they should have the option of a couple of years' free education, the school fee being provided for by such arrangement as may seem good to your Lordships.

When I joined the school I found no library, and no apparatus whatever for carrying on the necessary business of the school.

The first want I have been enabled to supply, by the voluntary subscription of the parents, aided by others—among them, individuals of the Chapter—and to get together about 600 volumes of well-selected books. As for globes, maps, black boards, these are all of my own providing—a considerable tax.

I venture to recommend that there should be some annual sum provided that so we may be able to add to the library, to provide prizes, and to supply working material; as, for instance, maps, philosophical apparatus, &c., for the providing of these bear hard on a master. Of course it is quite optional the giving of prizes, the buying of books, &c.; but such important matters should not be so.

There is yet another matter with which I must trouble your Lordships, though I know not how you may be able to remedy it.

As I above stated, the main part of the head master's stipend comes from an estate left by Bishop Smith. Now as the tenure of the school is uncertain, there is little or no sufficient grounds for warranting a master laying out any considerable sum on improvements; and so it has come to pass that the land is left year after year rather growing worse than better. I made a survey of it lately; there was no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that there was need of a great deal doing; but how a master so slenderly endowed could be expected to undertake the doing of it, was not easily to be decided. Your Lordships may judge there is something amiss, when a farm of about 160 acres produces but a net rental of 94*l.* It is true the situation is bleak; but it is still more true, that had it been in any other hands but those who, like myself, feel their position is insecure, this rental would be much larger. A great portion of it is unreclaimed, because there needs, perhaps, a present outlay of 200*l.* or 300*l.*

But I will be no further tedious. I am confident that the cause of such education as the grammar schools of cathedral towns should give, is safe in your Lordships' hands. It is not for me to trouble you as a pleader. Else I had entered more at large upon the state of education in the City of Carlisle and the adjacent county, the extreme poverty of the clergy, the fact that for years the school had not qualified a single pupil for the university, and that even now those that proceed thither are mostly strangers; these and kindred topics I pass by, being full of hope that now at length the cause of our education will have full justice done it by your Lordships, and that before long the cathedral school of Carlisle will be what it was intended and ought to be, a fitting place of resort for all who seek a sound, religious, and liberal education.

I sum up briefly the points which I think are deserving of your Lordships' especial attention:—

1st. That the past condition of the school, spite of its fair commencement and royal nurturing, has not been healthy.

2dly. That only one master is provided by the Dean and Chapter, and by them paid 9*l.* statutable, and 20*l.* for teaching the choristers.

3dly. That in consequence of this poor provision the usefulness of the school is hampered and endangered.

a. In that too much depends on the private means and good will of the head master for the time being, and on foreign aid, to the detriment of the town scholars.

β. In that the master is obliged to refuse undertaking the education of a very important class wishing to prepare for the divinity course at St. Bees or Durham; and that this class have great difficulty in obtaining a previous education, vastly important to them and the country at large, seeing that they are becoming more and more a portion of the clergy.

γ. In that the master has no means of conducting the education of his pupils to the full, and so gathering for himself, the school, and the city, the fruits of their honest exertions.

4thly. That the clergy of this diocese cannot from the narrowness of their means reap the full advantage of the education offered them; that this might in part be overcome by making the choristers' place of such value as would cover their school payments as boarders, or by founding a few exhibitions to be given to deserving sons of clergymen.

5thly. That the present education of the choristers is unsatisfactory and incomplete.

6thly. That there are no funds at the disposal of the head master for prizes, library, or other school material.

7thly. That the management of Bishop Smith's estate by the head master, is a bar to all improvement.

I will add but one word more that, in the few changes we have made during the last two years, I have received assistance from the Very Reverend the Dean and Canons of the cathedral.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. LOWRY, M.A.
Head master of the King's school, Carlisle,
Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

Carlisle, Jan. 14, 1853.

Answers from the Master of the Cathedral Schools, Chester.

1. There are two schools connected with the Cathedral; a grammar school, termed "The King's School," and a lower school, in which the choristers alone are taught by one of the lay clerks, or singing men.

2. The *head master* of the King's School, and also the master of the Choristers' School, are appointed by the Dean and Chapter. The second, and assistant masters of the King's School, are appointed and *paid* by the head master.

3. The salary of the head master of the King's School is 150*l.* per annum, paid by the Dean and Chapter; but out of this sum he has to pay a second master, and assistant masters if required.*

4. The master of the King's School has no house provided for him. The foundation scholars are not boarded by the master.

5. The foundation scholars now receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum each; this payment has been recently revived.

6. The foundation scholars are elected for four years, but no provision is made for them on leaving school.

7. The King's School is open to other boys, both as boarders and day scholars. The lower school is confined to the choristers.

8. In the King's School there are twenty-four boys on the foundation; they are termed "King's Scholars," and are educated quite free of charge: besides these there are fourteen day scholars, and two boarders.† The ages of the boys vary from ten to nearly sixteen. The King's scholars are elected generally, though not necessarily, from the boys already in the school as day scholars, after examination by the head master and the canon in residence.

By the statutes provision is made for four exhibitions from the school, to Oxford or Cambridge, but I am not aware that any appointment has been made to these of late years; if they were revived, they would no doubt assist in raising and improving the character of the school.

As the secretary's letter, accompanying the inquiries, requests that the master will supply to the Commissioners any suggestions he may think it desirable to communicate, I may be allowed to say that I consider that the head master's stipend should be increased, and a suitable house provided for him, and that the second master's salary should be paid by the Dean and Chapter I have never seen the statutes, but I believe that they recognise a second master.

James Harris,
Head Master.

January 1854.

Answers from the Master of St. Faith's Choristers' School, Chichester.

1. There is a choristers' school in connexion with the cathedral church.

2. The master is appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. He is paid by the dean and chapter; his stipend is 60*l.* per annum, with the use of the schoolhouse adjoining the cathedral.

4. The master resides in the house before mentioned; the scholars are not boarded in it.

5. The scholars receive certain allowances for their services as choristers.

6. A gratuity is presented to them, on their quitting the school, if they have conducted themselves well, during the period of their acting as choristers.

7. The schoolmaster has the privilege of receiving day scholars.

8. The present number of scholars is ten, their ages vary from 9 to 14; in addition to these there is one day scholar aged 11 years.

F. H. Arnold,
Master of St. Faith's Choristers' School.

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* Up to last Christmas, besides my second master (a graduate of Oxford, in orders), to whom I pay 80*l.* a year, I had an assistant master, at a salary of 30*l.* a year, with board and lodging; so that I consider that *the whole of my salary* of 150*l.* a year was given for necessary assistance in the school. My own emoluments were from the payments of the day scholars and the profit on the boarders, amounting together to something less than 150*l.* a year; and this, be it remembered, *without any house*. Before my appointment the head master's stipend was only 52*l.* a year, with an allowance of 10*l.* *towards* a second master; but all my predecessors, I believe, have held a minor canonry (of 150*l.* a year) with the mastership.

† The number of day scholars is, of course, fluctuating, but I believe it has rarely, if ever, exceeded the above number.

ANSWER from the Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, ELY.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools, in connexion with the cathedral church?

There is a grammar school.

There is also a "magister choristarum," [Statutes, Cap. 1,] who instructs his boys in music and singing. At the present date, the number of choristers employed in the daily cathedral service is fourteen. Eleven of these attend the grammar school; eight of them being foundation scholars, and three paid for by the dean and chapter.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the dean and chapter.

3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

They are paid by the dean and chapter quarterly. The statutable stipends are as follows:

Head master, 18*l.* per annum.
Second master, 10*l.* per annum.

In addition to which the chapter pay 102*l.* and 90*l.* per annum to the head, and second, master respectively. They also pay one of the lay clerks 40*l.* a year for his, services as English master in the grammar school.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

The head master has a small house. The other masters have not; nor is board provided for the foundation scholars.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

There are twenty-four scholars, elected without restriction as to place of birth or residence, who receive their education free, together with an annual payment of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

6. Is there any provision made for them when leaving school?

No.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?

The grammar school is open to all children, on payment of six guineas per annum, with one guinea for French. The head master receives boarders at an additional charge, varying from thirty-four to forty-four guineas, according to age, and including all expenses, except for books.

8. What are the present numbers and ages of foundation scholars, and others?

The numbers at present are—scholars twenty-two, non-scholars seventeen; total thirty-nine. Of these eight are boarders, twenty are day pupils (Ely boys), and eleven choristers.

The twenty-two scholars consist of three boarders, eleven day pupils, and eight choristers.

The seventeen non-scholars are thus divided; five boarders, nine day pupils, and three choristers.

Their ages vary from seven to eighteen.

The foregoing details afford so imperfect a view of the state and needs of my school, that I readily comply with your request for further "statements and suggestions," and beg to lay before you the following particulars respecting its past and present condition, together with some hints as to the future.

On entering upon the duties of the head mastership in August 1852, I found the school in the lowest stage of decay. The pupils were the sons of servants, mechanics, and, in one or two instances, of clerks or small tradesmen. Little was taught beyond writing and arithmetic. The boys had no notion of school work or school discipline, and it was matter of great difficulty to get even a short and simple English lesson learnt with accuracy. Latin indeed was studied, but, although some of the boys were of the age of fifteen or sixteen, there was not one who was able to go through the five declensions accurately, nor was there one who possessed a classical atlas. My only assistant was one of the lay clerks.

From a condition so deplorable the process of recovery must of necessity be slow. Yet something has been done. At my request, the dean and chapter have considerably improved the furniture, arrangements, and comfort, of the schoolrooms; provided, at a cost of nearly 4*l.*, a small apparatus for chemical experiments; and instituted prizes, which, to the amount of 5*l.*, are distributed half-yearly by the dean. Above all, in June 1853 they appointed a most efficient second master.

The whole tone and character of the school have been improved. Exclusive of the choristers, more than half of the boys are sons of clergymen, gentlemen, or other most respectable persons; and I have also eight boarders, a class of pupils, which, like that just mentioned, did not exist previously. The standard of education has been raised, by commencing the study of ancient geography, mythology, prosody and versification, together with a careful and accurate grounding in Latin and Greek. I have also introduced matters of more general utility, such as French, mercantile accounts, chemistry, chronology, and English composition; all of them new subjects of study here.

Yet it is my duty not to conceal from the Commissioners the fact that the present state of the school is anything but satisfactory, both as regards the attainments of the pupils, and in other respects. A period of less than two years, one of them without the aid of a duly qualified colleague, has been sufficient for a beginning only in the work of restoration. The school, though rising, is rising slowly, and greatly needs a helping hand. Much yet remains to be done. Some matters of greatest moment are the following:

1. The foundation of exhibitions to the Universities.

2. The appointment of a master for the modern languages; of which French only is studied at present. It is taught by the second master, who is an English clergyman, M.A. of Cambridge.

3. The provision of convenient and dry playgrounds, with a shed for wet weather, and wall for various games; a gymnastic apparatus, &c.; conveniences, none of which are wanting even in a private school in this city. At present, the only playground is a portion of the park, which is useless except in dry weather.

4. *The free maintenance* of the twenty-four scholars, to which they are entitled according to the statutes. It is almost impossible to overrate the encouragement to merit and learning, and the great benefit to the school generally, which would arise from the recovery of this right.

5. The provision of a commodious house or houses, with appropriate offices, to enable one, or more, of the masters to receive a large number of boarders, a class of pupils which experience has shown to be in a high degree conducive to the prosperity of a school. The house at present occupied by the head master, besides being destitute of the peculiar conveniences necessary for a boarding school, is altogether inadequate in point of size.

6. The establishment of a school library and museum, and the supply of maps and globes.

7. A suitable increase of the masters' stipends, in order to insure the permanent services of competent men. The provision of a house for the second master is also very desirable. The gentleman, who now holds that office, has had great experience in tuition, both in public schools and elsewhere. He is a ripe scholar, and a singularly efficient teacher. I cannot hope to retain such a man for any length of time, at a salary of 100*l.* a year.

8. The establishment of a commercial department, or middle school, in connexion with the grammar school. Such an institution would, it may be hoped, be the means of diffusing the blessings of education among a large and important class in this neighbourhood; where there is, perhaps, no more pressing want than that of really good schools for the middle classes of the population. It would probably be found beneficial to draught off most of the choristers into this department, retaining only the more promising of them as pupils in the classical school; in which the presence of their whole number under the present arrangement is a serious evil. From the fact of their musical and cathedral duties occupying seldom less, and sometimes more, than six hours a day, it is obvious that they cannot keep pace with the work of a grammar school. They attend during a part only of each day; and are obliged to be classed, in a great measure, separately. And, as their ages vary from seven to seventeen, it is necessary, small as is their number, to arrange them in three classes. This greatly increases our labour, making in fact two schools instead of one; and is a fruitful source of irregularity and confusion.

9. The removal of the restriction, which is supposed absolutely to confine the scholarships to "pueri pauperes." Whilst rejoicing that such an encouragement should be held out to humble merit, I cannot but regard the condition (if this interpretation of the statutes be correct) as far too stringent. As I am informed that this point has already been brought before you by the dean and chapter, I shall not enlarge upon it further than to give one example of the mischievous working of this restriction. At their last meeting, on the 18th March, the dean and chapter felt themselves statutably precluded from electing two of the most meritorious boys in the school, by reason of their lacking the qualification of poverty. And there are now two scholarships vacant, because there are no "pueri pauperes" of sufficient age and attainments to claim them.

In offering the foregoing suggestions, I have assumed as an axiom that the educational institutions connected with this as with the other cathedrals of England should be in all respects of the highest and most comprehensive character, a position, which, it is believed, few will be prepared to deny. Now, it will be evident, from the facts which have been laid before you, that the Ely School cannot attain this high rank without a considerable expenditure of money. The question therefore arises, "From what source are the funds to be obtained?" In reply to this question, I would venture to suggest

the application to educational purposes of the revenues, houses, and premises, belonging to the two suspended canonries in this cathedral, or such portion thereof as may be found necessary. This suggestion will not appear unreasonable whether we have regard to the objects of the founder of the cathedrals on the new foundation generally, or to the statutes of Ely in particular. The "liberal training of youth," and their "maintenance" both at school and at the Universities, are set forth in the charters as prominent and pervading ideas in the mind of the founder; and, on reference to the statutes of Ely in particular, we find that the stipend assigned to the head master is nine tenths, and that of the second master one half, of a canon's stipend; whilst the sum payable to the twenty-four scholars (*exclusive of their maintenance*) is equal to the revenues of *four* canonries. In suggesting, therefore, the appropriation of two canonries to educational purposes, I am asking for little more than one third of that which was assigned by the founder.

The proposal to append these canonries to two divinity professorships in the University is one which I have heard of with much regret; for, so long as a local and diocesan interest of such magnitude as that of education is in poverty, it is hard to perceive the justice of alienating, for the endowment of the University, funds which were expressly designed for local and diocesan uses. It may not be improper here to remind the Commissioners that this proposal did not obtain the unanimous approval of the University of Cambridge; the grace of the senate, which sanctions it, having been opposed, and carried by a majority of four.

No one can peruse the charters and statutes, or examine into the early history, of our cathedrals, without being convinced that they were designed to do a special work, and to carry out definite objects. If, then, in place of requiring from them some specific and peculiar work, the canonries, or other offices therein, should now be made entirely, or even partially, appendages to other posts of duty, whether academical or parochial, it is obvious that such an arrangement would be subversive of their original and essential character. Besides, there is rapidly extending itself, amongst persons of all classes and all opinions, a feeling strongly adverse to the retention of establishments so extensive and so costly, unless there can be obtained from them in return some specific public benefit beyond their employment as augmentations of the dignity, or emoluments, of parochial clergymen, or University professors. On the other hand, give the cathedrals a work to do, see that the work is done, and confine them to it, and then we may fairly expect that the sympathies of the people, now so deeply alienated, will once more rally round these noble monuments of our forefathers' munificence, and will not grudge even an augmentation of their wealth. What work more accordant with their original design, or in itself momentous, than that of education?

If the canonries to which I have alluded, and the premises attached to them, were thus applied—premises of extent amply sufficient for houses, playgrounds, and all the other conveniences which are required—if, out of the funds thence arising, maintenance were provided for the four-and-twenty scholars, in accordance with the liberal and princely intention of the founder; if adequate exhibitions to the Universities were founded; if suitable buildings and premises, and conveniences internal and external, were supplied, and stipends allotted to the masters sufficient to secure them that competence to which the toil, no less than the dignity, of their vocation most justly entitles them—what of good might not be the result? In the vital matter of education, the cathedral might become the centre of life and energy to the whole diocese; instead of lagging in the rear, the Church might lead the van, of moral and social progress; a school taking the very highest position might be maintained; a school, in which the foundation not of one branch only but of all parts of human learning might be deeply laid; in which humble merit might be fostered, and deserving poverty encouraged; a school, which in its several departments would afford to the youth of the city and diocese an education suited to their various abilities and destination in life; a school, in which the children of the middle classes intended for mercantile pursuits might receive appropriate training, and youths of higher promise fitted for the learned professions, or for passing through the Universities, with ease by means of the exhibitions, and with honour by reason of their previous sound preparatory education; a school, in a word, wherein the young of all classes, throughout the length and breadth of the diocese, might be taken by the hand, and led on beneath the shelter of the Church till they were qualified by accurate instruction, by steady discipline, and integrity of principle, to "serve God both in Church and State."

JOHN INGLE, M.A.,
Head Master of Ely Cathedral Grammar School.

The College, Ely, 11th April 1854.

Answers from the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have received the Secretary's letter, addressed to the master of the cathedral school, with certain queries in regard to "The Schools," and requesting any statements or suggestions in respect of any such school.

The Dean and Chapter had stated, in their return to the Commissioners, that there is not any grammar or other school belonging to, or in connection with, the cathedral.

The choristers have their education under the directions of the Dean and Chapter, and at present, are instructed by a pupil of the Diocesan Training School.

Exeter, 20th January 1854.

Answers from the Master of the Cathedral School, Gloucester.

1. There is a grammar school in connexion with the cathedral church.
2. The head master and the second master are appointed by the dean and chapter.
3. The statutable payments appointed by King Henry VIII. to be paid yearly to the masters were,—To the head master, 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; to the under master, 59*s.* 2*d.* Besides this certain "commons and liveries" were allowed them, amounting in value yearly, to the head master 92*s.*, to the under master 68*s.*

At present the head master receives 20*l.*, the under master 10*l.* per annum, from the dean and chapter. The income of the masters (the assistant masters *included*) mainly arises from the terms paid by the scholars. The charge is at present forty guineas per annum for boarders, and ten guineas for day scholars.

By a recent order of the dean and chapter the second master receives a capitation fee of two guineas per annum, and has the privilege of taking twelve boarders.

4. The head master has a house allotted to him by the dean and chapter, which he lets at the annual rent of 28*l.*, it being much too small for the accommodation of his boarders.

The second master has no house assigned him.

5. There are no allowances made to the scholars.
6. Nor any provision made for them when leaving school.
7. The school is open to all who pay the terms.
8. There were in December, 1853, fifty-one boarders, twenty-five day scholars and ten choristers. There are *no* foundation scholars, but the choristers are educated free.

It should be further stated in explanation of the last answer, that eight choristers were appointed to the cathedral in King Henry VIII.'s time, and "that for the instruction of "these youths and training them up, as well in modest behaviour as in skilfulness of singing" and "in playing upon the organs," a "master of the choristers" was appointed. The instruction which the master of the choristers or organist gives the choristers is now confined to teaching them singing. The eight choristers, to whom two supernumeraries have lately been added, are educated at the grammar school; no payment being made for their instruction further than one sovereign yearly for the stationery of each boy, paid to the head master by the dean and chapter.

N.B.—The references to the statutes are from the translation in Sir R. Atkyn's "History of Gloucestershire."

Answers from the Master of the Cathedral School, Bristol.

1. There is a grammar school attached to the cathedral church.
2. There are two masters. The head master is appointed by the dean and chapter; the under master is appointed by the head master.
3. The head master receives a salary of *sixty pounds* per annum, from the dean and chapter. The under master's salary is *sixty pounds* per annum, which is paid by the head master. The statutes ordain that a *head master* shall be appointed with the salary of 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum, with commons, &c., and an *usher* with a salary of 2*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum, with commons, &c.
4. The head master resides in a house rent free. The choristers are not boarded in it.
5. The choristers receive 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for their services at the cathedral.
6. Those choristers who stay the usual time, from six to eight years, receive about 20*l.* on leaving the cathedral choir.
7. The school is open to other pupils, both as boarders and day scholars.
8. There are thirty-four pupils at the present time, including *six* choristers, who are on the foundation, and *two* probationary choristers, not on the foundation. The choristers vary in age from eight to fourteen years. The other pupils from ten to sixteen years.

"Statements and Suggestions."

This school has for the last twelve years (till within the last few months,) been united with a training and middle school under the joint management of the Bristol diocesan board of education and the dean and chapter. During the greater part of this time a useful and flourishing middle school was kept up, and several masters were trained in it. On the union of this diocese for educational purposes with that of Oxford, and the erection of a much larger training college near Oxford for the use of both dioceses, the necessity for a training school at Bristol no longer existed, and it was consequently discontinued. Some differences between the diocesan board and the dean and chapter at this juncture arose in reference to the "middle school," which led to the withdrawing of all aid by both bodies for its support, and to the present attempt of the head master to establish a school of somewhat higher pretensions, at advanced terms on the cathedral school.

The head master would venture to suggest that a much more useful and valuable school might be established, if the original endowment could be restored to the old foundation school. From the increased revenues of the original endowment ample means would doubtless be found, whereby *two masters* might be appointed instead of *one*, at adequate salaries; the choristers might be better provided for; the requirements of the present day might be satisfied by the introduction of the modern languages into the system of education, and thereby a sound and useful commercial as well as a classical education, *on moderate terms*, would be secured to the city and neighbourhood, and perhaps some further privileges might be given to the sons of the clergy.

In reference to the *choristers* the head master begs to state his conviction, formed from an experience of eleven years, that their attendance on Divine service twice every day the whole year without intermission is injurious to their health, education and morals. As a remedy for these evils, which would be applicable to all cathedral churches, he would suggest the *appointment of a double choir to attend alternately.*

By the small increase of expenditure necessary for the carrying out this plan, amongst other benefits that would accrue, this one may be mentioned, viz:—*a more effective choir would at all times be insured;* for not only would the daily choir be secured from weakness, which often occurs from the sickness of its members, but on Sundays and other festivals a more effective choir would be formed by the attendance of the whole number.

(Signed) Robert Hancock,
Head Master of the Bristol Cathedral Grammar School.

Cloisters, Bristol,
January 24th 1854.

Answers from the Master of the Cathedral School, Hereford.

Sir, Grammar School, Hereford, January 31, 1854.

I beg to forward the following answers to the questions addressed to me by the Cathedral Commissioners, with my observations thereon.

I. There is a grammar school, with a statutable provision for a head master and an usher.

II. By the dean and chapter.

III. The head master receives a stipend of 20*l.* per annum, and the usher that of 10*l.*

IV. The head master has a house, and takes boarders.

V. The school is free to ten choristers; also four Langfordian or dean's scholars receive their education free, but the masters receive two guineas for each annually, from an estate under the management of the dean and chapter.

VI.

VII. The school is open to all on payment of ten guineas per annum.

VIII. The present number of scholars is 60, and their ages vary from about 10 to 18 years of age.

With regard to the number and appointment of masters, I beg to state that in the above answers I have given what the statutes require. On my appointment (1851), I found that in consequence of the low state of the school it had been the custom for many years only to appoint a head master, and leave the other arrangements with him. This plan the dean and chapter have hitherto adopted in my case, and I have appointed assistant masters as the school required, receiving a stipend of 30*l.* from the dean and chapter. My present staff consists of two classical assistant masters, one English master, and a master for the choristers; and my payments to them are at present 420*l.* per annum.

With regard to the education of the choristers, I have adopted a plan which I judged the best, and which I believe to be in agreement with the spirit of the statutes. They enter the school very young, and scarcely able to read or write (being generally from the charity schools of the city); I have therefore appointed a master for the choristers alone, and if before leaving they are sufficiently advanced I take them into the classical school. They are generally apprenticed to some trade between the ages of 12 and 15,

and seldom obtain much more than a fair knowledge of their own language, especially as they can have a comparatively small portion of time allotted to school.

The Duchess of Somerset left large estates to Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, for the purpose of founding scholarships for the three schools at Manchester, Hereford, and Marlborough. A list of these, as given me by the college authorities, I beg to annex.

Six at Brasenose College, Oxford, 52*l.* per annum each; the scholars to be chosen every third turn from Hereford School.

Twelve at Brasenose College, Oxford, 36*l.* 8*s.* per annum each; the scholars to be chosen every third turn from Hereford School.

Six at St. John's College, Cambridge, 40*l.* per annum each; the scholars to be chosen every third turn from Hereford School.

Five at St. John's College, Cambridge, of more than 20*l.* per annum each, exclusively for boys educated at Hereford School, with preference to such boys in it as are natives of Somerset, Wilts, or Herefordshire.

Fourteen at St. John's College, Cambridge, of more than 20*l.* per annum each; the scholars to be chosen every third turn from Hereford School.

Contingent Scholarships.—Four at Brasenose College, Oxford, 36*l.* 8*s.* per annum each; with preference to boys educated at Manchester School; in default of such, to boys educated at Hereford or Chester School.

There are also two scholarships for the maintenance of such of the Langfordian scholars as proceed to the University. The property is under the management of the Dean and Chapter, and has greatly increased in value, partly in consequence of the scholarships having been seldom claimed of late.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
T. B. POWER, M. A.,
Head Master of the Hereford Cathedral School.

To the Secretary of the Cathedral Commissioners.

ANSWERS of the Rev. W. ST. GEO. PATTERSON, Divinity Lecturer, &c., LICHFIELD Cathedral.

SIR, The Close, Lichfield, 17th January 1854.

1. THERE is not, strictly speaking, a school in connexion with this Cathedral Church, there being no such foundation that I can hear of; but the choristers are taught daily at a school provided purposely for them by the Dean and Chapter.

2. } Under the gratuitous appointment of the Dean and Chapter, who pay for such
3. } instruction.

4. No.

5. }
6. } Not as scholars, but as choristers.

7. It has already been answered that it is not a Cathedral grammar school, but a provision on the part of the Dean and Chapter for the choristers.

8. "Foundation scholars" (as before said) *none* . . . . . "others" can only, in this case, mean *choristers*, whose number must be eight, latterly has been fourteen, while their ages vary from 6 or 7 to 16 or 17.

A regularly endowed cathedral grammar school with collegiate advantages in view, naturally suggests itself as a desideratum: and to this, in brief, I would confine the suggestion you desire of me.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
W. ST. GEO. PATTERSON,
Divinity Lecturer and
Sub-Chanter of Lichfield Cathedral.

ANSWERS from the Master of the Cathedral School, LINCOLN.

Lincoln, February 8th, 1854.

1st. "ANCIENTLY there were two distinct grammar schools in this city" (*i.e.* the city of Lincoln); "one belonged to the cathedral, and without doubt formed part of its "original foundation. In this, according to Leland, there were five scholarships, founded by "Bartholomew, son of Robert Burwasche, which latter personage was brother of Henry "Burwasche, bishop of Lincoln. The very memory of these has almost perished, though "perhaps those of the choristers, who are now called the "Burghersh chanters," are "the representatives of the aforesaid scholars. The other grammar school was founded "in 1567, by the corporation, in consequence of an agreement with one of the Monson

"family, who by exchange made over to the citizens a property which at the present time "is of considerable value," but which has been sold by the corporation long ago, with the exception of a very old building, once a part of the monastery of Grey Friars, the upper part of which, with the exception of a part occupied by the librarian of the Mechanics Institute and the coroner of the city, is the present grammar school of Lincoln. In 1583 the cathedral school and the corporation school were "consolidated." No choristers attend the grammar school, but they receive some instruction from one of the lay vicars, and part of them reside with an elderly person, who was formerly connected with the cathedral choir, in a house intended for the present organist at the death of the person who now occupies it. I believe that the present arrangement is unsatisfactory to all parties.

2d. The head master is nominated by the dean and chapter, but must be approved by visitors or governors appointed by the corporation of Lincoln. All the other masters, since the appointment of the present head master in 1851, have been appointed by the head master; but he would be quite willing to relinquish the power of appointing at any time, if proper stipends were provided for them.

3d. The head master is paid 20*l.* (twenty pounds) a year, by an arrangement entered into with the corporation in 1583; and also receives one pound for each pupil up to sixty by an agreement made in 1850, the year before the present master entered upon his duties. The master, therefore, cannot receive more than eighty pounds a year from the dean and chapter. There is also a fixed payment of eighty-nine pounds a year by the corporation, and a variable payment, which may amount to fifty pounds. All the other masters are paid entirely by the head master. The salary of the second master is 100*l.* a year, and of the English master eighty at the present time.

4th. The dean and chapter provide *no* house for the master; but a very old, shabby, and most unsuitable house in bad repair is provided by the corporation. The present head master has eight boarders, which is as many as the schoolhouse in its present state is fit to accommodate.

5th. None whatever of any kind.

6th. None whatever.

7th. Yes, the schools are open, and the present master finds that he has not power to refuse admission to any boy of good character, even when, as at the present time, the schoolroom is quite full.

7th. There are ninety-one pupils in the school, whose ages vary from eight to eighteen. The boys in the upper school, in which are taught the classics, mathematics, and English generally, pay six guineas a year. In the lower or English school, which is *not* a preparatory school to the upper, the pupils pay two guineas a year. Both schools are taught generally in one room. There are two rooms, but the smaller room or library is very low, and not adapted for a large class.

I beg to declare that the above are correct answers, to the best of my knowledge, to the inquiries made about "the schools" by the Cathedral Commission.

G. F. Simpson,
Master of the Lincoln Cathedral Grammar School.

Answer from the Rev. Richard Prichard, Senior Vicar Choral, Llandaff.

Reverend Sir, Llandaff, January 11th 1854.

A letter from you, addressed "The Reverend the Master of the Cathedral School, Llandaff,' reached this place, and there being no person here who answers to that address, I took the liberty of opening it, and beg leave to inform you that I find that the bishop has already explained in his replies to the Honourable Commissioners, that we have no such school. The questions, therefore, I take leave to think, are inapplicable to us.

I am your faithful servant,
Richard Prichard,
Senior Vicar Choral.

To the Rev. R. Jones, Secretary.

Answers from the Master of the Choristers' School, Norwich.

Sir, Upper Close, Norwich, January 23, 1854.

I have been from home, or I would have sent you an earlier reply.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Z. Buck.

1. Is there a grammar school or chorister's school, or other schools in connexion with the cathedral church?

Answer.—There is no grammar school, but there is a chorister's school, in which is taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

II. How are the masters appointed?
Answer.—By the dean.

III. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
Answer.—By dean and chapter. £24 per annum. Not statutable.

IV. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
Answer.—No.

V. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
Answer.—Not as scholars. They have annual payments as choristers.

VI. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?
Answer.—Each boy has ten pounds as an apprentice fee, if well conducted.

VII. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
Answer.—Only to the candidates for the situation of chorister.

VIII. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?
Answer.—The statutable number is eight, but the dean and chapter have increased it to twelve.

ZECHARIAH BUCK.

ANSWERS from the Master of the Cathedral School, Christ Church, OXFORD.

MY LORDS, Christ Church, Oxford, January 17, 1854.

IN obedience to your commands, I beg to return the following answers to the eight questions which you have submitted to me.

1. There is a choristers' school attached to Christ Church Cathedral.
2. There is one schoolmaster, who is appointed by the dean.
3. The salary of the master is 80*l.* per annum, of which sum 60*l.* is paid by the chapter, and 20*l.* (as it is supposed) by the choristers. Out of this stipend, the master defrays the expenses of the school, amounting to about 96*l.* per annum; the items being an assistant-master, prizes, servant, coals, &c. The available income of the head master is derived from the day scholars, of whom there are at present five, each paying 10*l.* a-year. There are no allowances, statutable or otherwise.
4. The master has no house, and, therefore, does not receive boarders. He resides in rooms within the college walls, as one of the chaplains of the cathedral.
5. The allowances of the choristers fluctuate with the price of corn, their average value being about 23*l.* per annum. They receive their education free, and also their dinners.
6. There are no exhibitions attached to the school, and no provision is made for the scholars on leaving the school.
7. The school is open to day-scholars.
8. The choristers are the only foundation-scholars, and are eight in number. They are mostly the sons of professional gentlemen, and receive a high classical education. There are also five day-scholars.

The present master was appointed in May, 1853.

The cathedral has no statutes, but is governed by orders of the dean and chapter.

I abstain from offering to your Lordships any propositions for the improvement of the school, as such suggestions would come with more propriety from those who are not personally interested in its prosperity. For the education of the choristers only, the existing arrangements are sufficient; but, if it should be deemed expedient to extend the usefulness of the school, it would require to be in a great measure remodelled.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,
Your Lordships' faithful servant,
J. BAKER, M.A.
Master of the Cathedral School.

ANSWERS from the Master of the Cathedral School, ROCHESTER.

REVEREND SIR,

I respectfully beg the attention of Her Majesty's Cathedral Commissioners to the following remarks upon the capitular government of the Rochester Cathedral School. Referring to the question, "Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?" I observe, that the Dean and Chapter provide one for the head master, which, however, is unfit for the accommodation of boarders, and not more than sufficient for an ordinary family. Its capabilities may be estimated from the fact that I let it for 30*l.*, and occupy another which I return at 110*l.* a year, and which has cost me 2,500*l.* Otherwise I could not comply with the Founder's statute, which requires the master to teach, not only the twenty foundation scholars, but "all others whatsoever flocking to the school for the sake of

learning grammar," without whom the mastership would be so profitless that no one of ordinary powers and good character would find it worth his keeping.

I further beg to observe, that the Dean and Chapter do not provide any house for the second master, although the statutes clearly contemplate his having one. Thus, in c. 19, De officio thesaurarii, it is said, "Ad hunc pertinebit sarta tecta templi facere et *domos omnium ministrorum* præterquam decani et canonicorum resarcire et restaurare." So again c. 36, De Eleemosynis, provides for the repair of the "ædificia in quibus cubare volumus minores canonicos, clericos et alios ecclesiæ nostræ ministros." I beg then to call the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to the disregard of the statutes in this matter.

To Question 6. (c. III. Schools,) "Is any provision made for the scholars on leaving school?" I regret to answer, no. The statutes contemplate such a provision, but the Dean and Chapter deprive the scholars of it. For, in c. 36, De scholasticis in academiis, it is ordered thus:—"Hos quatuor scholasticos volumus ut decanus et capitulum ex hac nostra schola semper eligant et stipendio nostro donatos ad academiam mittant. Quod si in hâc nostrâ scholâ nullus huic muneri idoneus inveniatur alium undecunque prædictis qualitatibus ornatum Decano et Capituo deligere permittimus, modo in dictis academiis collegii aut domus alicujus socius aut discipulus non fuerit."

Clearly, then, the founder willed that the Dean and Chapter should always elect the exhibitioners from the school, and send them actually presented with his stipend to the universities. In fact, he made school membership a preferential qualification, and yet the trustees make it a positive disqualification. They refuse, notwithstanding my remonstrances, to elect a youth while and so long as he is in the school, even though he may be already entered at, and therefore a member of, one of the universities. They will not elect him till he has actually left the school, and is in *residence* at the university. But this is not all. The Cathedral statutes also provide that the scholars must be under twenty years of age when elected exhibitioners, and as youths do not proceed to college till nineteen or thereabouts, a nd there are only two exhibitions at each university, tenable for three years and a quarter, or more, it is almost certain that there can be no vacancy for former pupils of the school till they are more than twenty. But this restriction of age the Dean and Chapter rigidly enforce, and consequently are thus enabled to avail themselves of the privilege of electing scholars from elsewhere, to the exclusion of the deserving and qualified pupils of their own cathedral school. At one time they actually refused to elect a youth till the end of his first university year. The result was, that in 1850 the school had only two exhibitioners, one at Oxford and one at Cambridge, and the Chapter would not inform me whether there were any others paid by themselves. It is evident, then, that they have observed the statute *strictly* so far as it *limits* the eligibility of the cathedral scholars, while they violate it without authority or reason so far as it confers a privilege on these same scholars. The actual result is, that of the four exhibitions, three are now enjoyed by students who were never at the school, and the fourth by a student who had left it and been at another school for two or three years before he went to Oxford, and who was already provided with a valuable exhibition from that other school before his election by the Chapter about a year ago. Still, there was at that very time a deserving pupil of five or six years' standing, in the Rochester school, and about whose qualifications no question was raised. He was also intending to proceed to Oxford in a few months and willing to remain in the sc ool; notwithstanding, the Chapter refused to elect him; and when I suggested that the vacancy might be kept open, Mr. Archdeacon King said, "If we do, you'll say we have kept the money." "Pay it," I replied, "and then I can't." I should add, that the vacancy had existed for some time previous, and I am the less disposed to acquiesce in Canon King's answer, because two of the School foundation scholarships remained vacant from Midsummer to November 25th, 1853, without any account being rendered of an apparent gain to the Chapter of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, a larger amount than would have accrued from keeping the university exhibition vacant for a quarter of a year. Now, had I chosen to appeal to the press and to the public upon this matter, I think I could have stopped this conduct of the Chapter. Hitherto I have refrained from such an appeal, but I have made another. In July last the Bishop of Rochester summoned all the members of the cathedral to a visitation, when I complained of and asked redress for this grievance (inter alia). I wished to do so vivâ voce, before the Chapter; but his Lordship desired me to draw out a memorial in writing, which he received in conference with the Chapter, but without my presence. I did not think this just or judicial, but I waited till the middle of December (five months), when, in answer to my first inquiry, the Bishop informed me (December 23d 1853) that he was in *daily* expectation of receiving Dr. Lushington's opinion on the subject. Since that date, I have again inquired, and received for answer that the matter is still before Dr. Lushington, so that this gentleman has already taken more than six months to consider it. At present I refrain from comment upon this delay, but I think it my duty to represent it to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

I now turn to another topic. The statutes require the attendance of the twenty foundation boys at the cathedral on Saints days, and therefore I do not complain of this attendance being enforced. But I think it prejudicial, and, in the winter months, almost sinful. They are required to leave a warm schoolroom, where they have been sitting for an hour and a quarter, to go through hail, rain, or snow, in all weather, and to sit or stand for an hour and three-quarters or more in a bitterly cold, stone-walled and stone-floored cathedral, where anything like devotion, with a temperature at freezing point, is out of the question, and whither the Dean and Canons do not send the junior branches of their families on such occa-

sions. I cannot believe that there is real piety in this. I humbly think it may not be acceptable to the Almighty. Still, so long as the statutes require it, I complain not, though I further feel that laborare est orare, especially in working hours. But beyond this the Chapter require the attendance of these boys on Saturday afternoons, for which I do not find any authority, and when they would be better, and I think more innocently engaged at cricket or football or any good game. Moreover, the Chapter, although the statutes do not require it, further insist upon their attendance on Ash Wednesday, the 29th of May, the 5th of November, and on Accession Day; and upon all the occasions above specified (except Saturdays) they further require the attendance of *all* the boys in the school, whether on the foundation or not, and although there is no warrant for it in the statutes.

In making these representations (a copy of which I have transmitted to the Chapter Clerk), I beg to assure Her Majesty's Commissioners that I feel I am discharging a duty; and I wish to add, that although the Dean and Chapter of Rochester have provided a room for the tuition of the scholars, it is nothing but one room, without a class or retiring room, or any other similar accommodations.

I have, Rev. Sir,
The honour to remain,
Your very obedient servant,
ROBERT WHISTON,
Master of the King's School, Rochester

February 2, 1854.

To the Reverend Richard Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

ANSWERS from the Master of the Cathedral School, SALISBURY.

Cathedral School, the Close, Salisbury,
16th January 1854.

SIR,

I BEG to submit, for the information of the Cathedral Commissioners the following answers and suggestions, in reply to the questions you have favoured me with in your letter of the 9th instant

"Question 1.—Is there a grammar school or choristers' school, or other schools, in connection with the cathedral church?"

Answer.—There is a choristers' school, which is also a grammar school, in connection with this cathedral, probably coeval with its foundation; since the Chancellor of the Church was appointed to have, among other duties, the supervision of "the schools," and it is impossible to believe that a founder who made such a provision neglected to provide a school for his choristers.

"Question 2.—How are the Masters appointed?"

Answer.—The Master is appointed by the Chapter. One of their own body at present holds the office itself, the entire duties of which, however, are devolved upon me as his deputy, with the title of Head Master. To these duties I was appointed in 1851 by the Chapter, and I am removable by a vote of the Chapter. An Assistant Master for English, Writing, and Arithmetic is allowed me, appointed and paid by the Chapter. I have also an Assistant Classical Master, appointed (with the consent of the Chapter), and paid, by myself.

"Question 3.—How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or otherwise?"

Answer.—There is a stipend of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, payable by the Bishop of Salisbury to the Master; this is now received by an old retired Master. I receive no stipend whatever; my sole emoluments arising from the payments made to me by the Chapter, on account of the choristers, and those made by the other scholars, both boarders and day pupils. The Assistant English Master has a stipend of 40*l.* paid by the Chapter, with board and lodging in my house, for which I am allowed by the chapter 20*l.* a year. The Assistant Classical Master is paid entirely by me; he has 60*l.* a year, with his board and lodging. From the smallness of my house, I am compelled to hire a lodging for him in the town; he boards at my table.

"Question 4.—Has the Master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?"

Answer.—I have a house and garden rent free, of which I pay the rates, taxes, and tenant's repairs; the house adjoins the school-room, which is an excellent one, kept in repair by the Chapter, but it requires improved fittings. The principal part of those now in it I have been obliged to provide myself, with so much aid from the Chapter as they considered that the presence of the choristers in the school justified them in affording. The school-room if properly fitted up would accommodate 60 boys, or even more; but, with that number, one or two class-rooms would be absolutely necessary. I am obliged at present, with much inconvenience, to use the dining-room in my house as a class-room.

The house is intended for the reception of boarders, and the accommodation of the Master and his family; but it is wholly inadequate for either purpose. The eight choristers are boarded in it, and I am allowed to take as many other boarders as I can; ten or

twelve is the utmost number of these I can take in, and that not without abridging the necessary accommodation of my family (not a large one): were they grown up, from the ill arrangement and awkward sizes of the rooms, scarcely any room would remain for boarders, other than the choristers. The dormitories of the choristers are very deficient in height, (being in the slope of the roof,) have no fire-places, and their proper warming and ventilation is almost impossible. I have improved them as far as white-washing and better fittings-up can go; but a radical alteration is urgently demanded. In the winter, even when in regular use, the beds have to be frequently taken out of the dormitories to be aired, from the impossibility of making a fire in the rooms themselves. As the choristers are in fact foundation boys, for whose especial benefit the school exists, I beg to draw the particular attention of the Commissioners to this statement.

The other parts of the house, both the private apartments of the Master and those used by the boarders (choristers and others in common), are extremely confined in space, and very ill-arranged and inconvenient. The house has been frequently and injudiciously added to and altered; while the original portion is extremely old, and incapable of repair or improvement. I beg respectfully to suggest that the Commissioners should call for a survey and report to be made by an architect, or other competent person, when the urgent need for extensive improvements in, and additions to, the school buildings, would become evident. I ought to add that the present state of the buildings is owing, I fully believe, to nothing but the want of funds for the purpose on the part of the Chapter. To the addition of a dining room for the boarders, and to a few other alterations which I was absolutely compelled to make, on coming into the house in 1851, they contributed, as in the case of the school-fittings, such a share as was proportionate to the benefits the choristers were supposed to derive from the increased accommodation.

"Question 5.—Are there any allowances made to the scholars?"

Answer.—The eight choristers receive from the chapter their board and education, for which 30*l.* a year is paid to me for each. They likewise are allowed a complete suit of clothes each, once a year. They find their own washing, books, and ordinary medical attendance. The two senior choristers have some small customary payments from the Bishop and Dean, which they retain as pocket-money. No other allowances that I am aware of are made to the eight choristers. Two supernumerary or probationer choristers have been recently appointed; these are allowed clothes like the others, and their tuition in the school as day-scholars is paid for by the Chapter. They are made full choristers as vacancies happen, if their conduct has been good. No other scholars but these receive any allowances.

"Question 6.—Is any provision made for them when leaving school?"

Answer.—A sum of 30*l.* is granted to each chorister on leaving school, and after serving out his time in the choir, on condition, I believe, of a similar sum being provided by his parents or guardians; and this sum of 60*l.* serves either wholly or in part to apprentice him, or otherwise put him forward in life. There are no exhibitions to the Universities from this school.

"Question 7.—Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?"

Answer.—The master, as above stated, may receive as many boarders as he can accommodate, at a payment for board and education of 35*l.* or 45*l.* per annum, according as the pupil is under or above 12 years of age. Day scholars attend the school at a payment of 10*l.* a year.

"Question 8.—What are the present numbers and ages of the foundation scholars and others?"

Answer.—The eight choristers on the foundation are as under:—

Above	9	and under	10	-	2
„	10	„	11	-	1
„	11	„	12	-	3
„	13	„	14	-	1
„	14	„	15	-	1
			Total	-	8

Thirty-two other scholars not on the foundation are as under:—

Above	8	and under	9	-	3
„	9	„	10	-	1
„	10	„	11	-	4
„	11	„	12	-	3
„	12	„	13	-	6
„	13	„	14	-	3
„	14	„	15	-	5
„	15	„	16	-	5
„	16	„	17	-	2
			Total	-	32

Total number of scholars, December 1853—40.

Of the 32 scholars not choristers, 10 are boarders and 22 day scholars; and in March 1851, when I was appointed Master there were no scholars in the school but the eight choristers.

As I am anxious to afford the fullest information to the Commissioners, with a view to their forming a complete idea of the resources of the school, I will here, in further answer to Question 3, give an estimate of my emoluments from the above number of pupils.

	£	s.	d.
Average profit from eight choristers at (say) 5*l.* each	40	0	0
Average profit on ten boarders at (say) 10*l.* each	100	0	0
Payments from twenty-two day-scholars at 10*l.* each	220	0	0
	360	0	0
Deduct stipend, &c. of Assistant Master (Classical)	100	0	0
Total estimated profit from forty boys	260	0	0

It is not for me to suggest the mode or degree in which this very inadequate and uncertain remuneration can be augmented; but as, under the present constitution of the school, the Master's emoluments wholly arise from payments of the above kind, and a house rent free, the necessity of enlarging the accommodation, both for boarders and day scholars, is most clearly shown—unless a stipend of adequate amount be provided from the cathedral funds.

As the Commissioners have been so good as to invite any suggestions I may think desirable for this school, I make no apology for submitting the following:—

1. Improved fittings for the school-room, with an addition of one or two class-rooms with proper fittings.
2. Enlargement of the Master's house, and re-building of the dormitories, and other parts of it which require re-construction.
3. An increase of the choristers to sixteen, if possible—a number not at all too large, if the choir is to be effective, without over-taxing the powers of the boys.
4. Exhibitions to be provided for choristers to remain at school after their voices break, and for sending promising ones to the Universities; in all cases to be awarded after an examination.
5. The competition for the place of chorister, thus improved, to be thrown as open as possible, and every election to be made strictly on grounds of merit; *i. e.*, a certain degree of aptitude and capacity for learning, as well as a good moral character and disposition, to be regarded as indispensable, and not mere poverty, still less mere connexion with the cathedral body.

There is no grammar-school of any importance in this district of the county of Wilts; and with these improvements I have little doubt that this cathedral school would attract a large number of scholars, to the great benefit, in an educational point of view, not only of the scholars themselves, but of the choristers, for whose especial benefit the school was founded.

I shall be happy to answer, at any time, any questions of the Commissioners, and

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. RICHARDS, M.A.,
Head Master of Salisbury Cathedral School.

To the Secretary of
Her Majesty's Commissioners
for Cathedrals, &c. &c.

ANSWER from the Senior Vicar of ST. ASAPH.

REV. SIR, Rhyllon, St. Asaph, January 10, 1853.

I INADVERTENTLY opened a letter, which came in my post-bag this morning, addressed to the Rev. the Master of "the Cathedral School, St. Asaph."

I lose no time in apprising you of this, and in explaining there is no cathedral school at St. Asaph. There is a grammar school, of which the four vicars are the trustees.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
W. H. OWEN,
Senior Vicar of St. Asaph.

The Rev. R. Jones, Cathedral Commissioner,
1, Parliament-street, Whitehall, London.

ANSWERS from the Master of the Collegiate and Chapter School of ST. DAVID'S.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools in connection with the cathedral church?
2. How are the masters appointed?
3. How are they paid? What are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?
4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?
5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?
6. Is any provision made for them when leaving the school?
7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day scholars?
8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

---

1. Yes.

2. There is but one master, and he is appointed by the dean and chapter.

3. The master is paid 20*l.* 10*s.* for teaching eight choristers. They receive the same education as his own boarders, who are for the most part young persons preparing for the two Universities. The course of study comprehends a sound classical, mathematical and general education. His mathematical master has for the last five or six years cost him 100*l.* per annum. My day pupils pay me eight guineas per annum, and yet the dean and chapter think 20*l.* 10*s.* a sufficient remuneration for the master of the school, though there is little doubt that the tithes of Sylien or Silian were appropriated for that purpose by Bishop Morgan; the learned Leland expressly says so, and he was a contemporary of this bishop, and was employed by King Henry the Eighth in examining into cathedral property, its uses and trusts

4. No; the master has no house, but for full information on this and the preceding question, the master would respectfully draw the attention of the Commissioners to his 'Notes on the Cathedral Church of St. David's," page 10.

5. The six senior choristers receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each; the two junior, nothing but their education.

6. No. Two of them at their own expense have, however, entered the "Training College at Carmarthen," and have gained Queen's scholarships. Three or four have entered the Universities; one is in orders, the others pursuing their studies, or on the eve of being ordained.

7. Yes; if it were not so, the dean and chapter could get no master at the miserable sum they now pay.

8. I enclose you the senior chorister's account of the present choristers.

NATHANIEL DAVIES, M.A.,
Of Pembroke College, Oxford,
Master of the Collegiate
and Chapter School of St. David's.

January 14th, 1854.

Decani.		*Cantoris.*	
Peter Perkins -	aged 15	William Appleby -	aged 12
John Phillips - -	„ 15	George Hughes -	„ 14
Thomas Appleby -	„ 8	William Absalom -	„ 12
James Morgan -	„ 10	Benjamin Phillips -	„ 11

ANSWERS from the Master of the Cathedral School, WORCESTER.

SIR, London, January 23, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to me as Head Master of the Cathedral School of Worcester, and to regret that I should have been prevented by illness from sending an earlier reply.

I infer from the words of your letter that you have already obtained answers to the series of questions you enclose, from other sources.

I have only held my appointment for two years, but I cannot help stating that I find the real disposition of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester very different from that which public opinion generally imputes to such bodies. It seems their especial desire to promote and foster the school connected with their cathedral, and they have as yet carried into effect every suggestion I have made for the advantage and comfort of the boys committed to my charge.

But as long as the present Statutes remain, it seems to me almost impossible that the school can attain the high position it once held, and which it was originally intended to attain. It is ordained by these, that the King's Scholars are to be "pauperes et amicorum ope destituti." But the education prescribed for them so minutely in Greek and Latin (the very authors themselves which they are to master being specified) is quite unfit for the after-life of such a class; and besides that, it is not possible that the masters could exist if that rule were strictly and literally followed. They must necessarily, as things now stand, look for the greater part of their income from the other boys resorting to the

school, and parents of respectable children would not send their sons to mingle with boys gathered from destitute paupers.

If the cathedral schools are to become nurseries to prepare men for the present age, it seems evident that they must be re-constituted according to a system consonant with present wants, rather than by an imperfect obedience to Statutes framed three hundred years ago; and if, by any proceedings of the Cathedral Commission, any system should be called into being which would develope and reform what is now necessarily imperfect, without prejudice to existing interests, I am sure no one would rejoice more than myself individually, and I firmly believe I may add, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
S. P. Denning,
Head Master of the Worcester Cathedral School.

The Reverend Richard Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

Answers from the Master of St. Peter's Collegiate School, Westminster.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Westminster, February 4, 1854.

I have the honour to send the following answers to your questions respecting the grammar school at Westminster.

I. There is a grammar school containing 40 boys. The school is governed by statutes, with respect to which, no doubt, you have received information from the Chapter.

II. The two statutable masters are nominated (I believe) alternately by the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

III. The head master receives from the Chapter as his

	£	s.	d.	
statutable salary - - - - - -	20	0	0	per annum.
In lieu of livery, beer, &c. - - - -	19	6	8	"
	39	6	8	

The under master receives as his statutable salary, without any further allowances, 15*l*.

Besides this, both masters have a daily allowance of bread, which is suspended during the holidays.

The real salaries of the masters are made up by charges upon the scholars. The forty Queen's scholars pay seventeen guineas per annum, out of which is defrayed all charges for teaching mathematics, French, &c.

IV. Both the head master and the under master have houses provided by the Chapter No boarders are taken in either of these houses.

V. In the allowances made to the scholars, I must refer you to the Dean and Chapter.

VI. By statute, six scholars at least (if they are found fit,) are to be elected to scholarships at Christchurch, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge. There are also some benefactions left to different sets of trustees, chiefly the Deans of Westminster and Christchurch, for the use of those elected to fill these places.

VII. The school is open to all without distinction, either as boarders in private boarding houses, or as home-boarders (day scholars).

VIII. The scholars on the foundation are divided into four bodies, called elections, each containing (on the average) ten boys. On the average, ten leave every year; and ten are admitted by examination, without any restriction and without any favour, to fill the vacancies. They are at the time of admission (the day before Ascension-day) under fifteen, and each election is of course one year older than the election below it.

The greater part of the town boys or oppidans, from whose ranks the Queen's scholars are elected, are between the ages of twelve and fifteen.

There are forty Queen's scholars, and about one hundred and fifteen town boys.

I may observe with respect to Answer III. that great questionings have been raised on the fact that the Queen's scholars are charged for their schooling, as well as for some other matters. To enter fully into this subject requires more knowledge both of the statutes and of facts than I possess. But I cannot but think it would be advisable that the Chapter should take this opportunity to make a full and authoritative statement with respect to all the points in dispute.

I had also prepared some remarks with regard to the present mode of election. But as I understand the question is now under consideration, and likely to be adjusted in an amicable manner, I suppress what I had written.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
Henry G. Liddell,
Head Master of St. Peter's College, Westminster.

ANSWERS from the Master of the Collegiate School, SOUTHWELL.

SIR, Southwell, Notts, Jan. 31, 1854.

I ENCLOSE you the answers to the inquiries addressed by the Cathedral Commissioners to the collegiate bodies, in reference to schools connected with them.

Absence from home and want of information on the subject have prevented my answering them sooner.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
RICHARD BETHELL EARLE.

SOUTHWELL.

THE SCHOOLS.

1. Is there a grammar school, or choristers' school, or other schools in connexion with the collegiate church?

Yes, the collegiate grammar school, but no choristers are educated in it.

2. How are the masters appointed?

By the Chapter of Southwell.

3. How are they paid?—what are their stipends and allowances, statutable or other?

An endowment of 25*l.* per annum.

4. Has the master a house, and are the scholars boarded in it?

There is a good house, for which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners require a rent. It was held by the late master rent-free. I have been desirous of renting it, but the late master makes a claim for fixtures, which I believe the Commissioners will not consent to take.

5. Are there any allowances made to the scholars?

6. Is any provision made for them when leaving school?

None that I know of, although I have understood that there are two scholarships and two fellowships at St. John's College, Cambridge, for boys educated at the school.

7. Are the schools open to other children as boarders or day-scholars?

I admit all boys for whom admission is sought, provided they are of good moral character.

8. What are the present number and ages of foundation scholars and others?

Seven day-pupils, at six guineas a year, under ten years of age, and eight guineas a year if over ten. I cannot receive boarders for want of possession of the house.

I would suggest to the Board, that to have a really useful school the master ought at least to be provided wth a house free of rent and taxes. The present school-house would admit of the large number of boarders being received; but without knowing the intentions of the Commissioners, I am necessarily unable to judge whether it is desirable for me to continue to hold the mastership of the school, or to incur the necessary expenses in having it fairly and properly organized.

Answers from Chapters respecting Patronage, Chapter Meetings, &c.

The following Queries were addressed to the several Chapters in May 1853.

1. What is the practice of the Chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the Chapter?

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your cathedral, and which, under the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., have been and will be transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated?

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter?

ANSWERS FROM CHAPTERS RESPECTING PATRONAGE, CHAPTER MEETINGS, &c.

Durham.

Answers from George Waddington, Dean of Durham.

Sir, Deanery, Durham, 9th July 1853.

I am now enabled to transmit to you our answers to the second set of questions sent to the Chapter of Durham by the Cathedral Commission.

To your last letter were also appended three other questions, to which I have the honour to make the following replies:—

1. The practice of the Chapter of Durham, with respect to the appointment to benefices in their patronage, is that the dean and chapter make the appointments at great chapters by plurality of votes; that the benefices are open to competition, and that candidates send in testimonials, by which the judgment of the dean and chapter is principally directed.
2. There are no such benefices connected with the Chapter of Durham as are described in this question.
3. There are no non-residentiary canons connected with this cathedral.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
George Waddington, Dean of Durham.

The Rev. R. Jones.
&c., &c.

Bangor.

Answers from J. B. Cotton, Dean.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter?

There are no benefices in the patronage of the chapter.

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your cathedral, and which under the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 have been and will be transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated?

The perpetual curacies of Gyffin, in the county of Carnarvon, and Llanfihangel Esceifiog and Llanffinan, in the county of Anglesey, in the patronage of the dean, and the perpetual curacy of Penmynydd, in the county of Anglesey, in the patronage of the Prebend of Penmynydd.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter?

Chapter meetings are summoned by a mandate issued by the dean fourteen days prior to the day of meeting, and notice is given to all the members of chapter, and votes are taken either in person or by proxy.

J. H. Cotton, Dean.

Carlisle.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter?

The usual practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in their patronage, is that the several members of the chapter recommend in turn, according to a cycle, and the chapter nominates and appoints accordingly.

It frequently happens that no individual member of the chapter wishes to recommend, and then the body conjointly selects a clergyman for the appointment.

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your cathedral, and which under the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. have been and will be transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated.

There are no such benefices.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter?

There are no non-residentiary canons.

Ely.

Reply to the Queries of the Chapter Commission, respecting the distribution of the patronage of the Chapter of Ely.

By a very ancient arrangement, the nomination of the benefices in the patronage of the chapter has been distributed as follows:—

To the dean
- The rectory of Wentworth.
- The vicarage of Meldreth.
- The vicarage of Impington.
- The perpetual curacy of St. Andrew's, Cambridge.

To the canon who holds the
- First stall — The vicarage of Winston, Suffolk.
- Second stall—The vicarage of Hauxton, with Newton.
- Third stall — The rectory of Stoke, by Ipswich, and
  The vicarage of Lakenheath.
- Fourth stall—The vicarage of Westwratting.
  The vicarage of Swaffham Prior, alternately with the bishop.
- Fifth stall—The vicarage of Witcham.
  The vicarage of Witchford.
- Sixth stall—The rectory of Melton, Suffolk.
  The Vicarage of Melbourn.
- Seventh stall—The vicarage of Sutton.
  The rectory of Mepal.
- Eighth stall—The vicarage of Stapleford.

The perpetual curacies of Ely Trinity, Ely St. Mary, Stuntney and Chettisham, the two latter hamlets, the one of Ely Trinity and the other of Ely St. Mary, are usually held by minor canons, who are authorized to hold them by the statutes.

The canon to whom the nomination belongs names his clerk, and if his nomination is approved by the chapter, the chapter seal is ordered to be put to the presentation; if the person nominated is not approved by the chapter, a new nomination is made by him: the final responsibility, therefore, of such presentations rests with the chapter.

There is no reservation of chapter livings for the minor canons.

There are only six livings in the patronage of the chapter, the values of which exceed 300*l.* per annum.

Sutton	about £1,000
Stoke by Ipswich	400
Wentworth	360
Mepal	360
Melton	357
Swaffham Prior	301

Assuming that all existing rights of nomination are preserved, it seems desirable to put an end to all such arrangements with respect to canons who may be hereafter appointed: an arrangement of the following kind might then be advantageously adopted.

The dean first, and the canons in the order of their seniority to be allowed to claim to be presented to any benefice, when vacant, whether such benefice be tenable with the deanery or canonry, or not.

If no member of the chapter makes such a claim, then the benefices to be offered to the minor canons, and schoolmasters, if clerks, according to seniority.

If there be no such claimant, the presentation to be made by the chapter to such persons as are specified in 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 113; but such presentation to be a capitular act, and no right of presentation by seniority or otherwise to be recognized.

Signed on behalf of the Chapter of Ely,

George Peacock, Dean.

Exeter.

Answers of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter to several Queries.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter?

The ancient custom, of which the origin is unknown, but recognised in the statutes and still observed, is, that all the benefices in the patronage of the chapter are distributed into distinct lists, called balls. A sortition of the balls takes place on every change in the body, each canon drawing by lot a ball,—no canon being entitled to a ball until he has completed his first year's residence. On the vacancy of a living, the canon in whose ball it is nominates, and the dean and chapter present,—but the rules, both in regard to sortition and to nomination, may be, and in practice often have been, modified by act of chapter. The balls have been varied, particular benefices excepted, and other regulations made restrictive of the canon's privilege of nomination.

In consequence of the Act 3 4 Vic. c. 113, and of the suspension under its provisions of two of the nine canonries, and having regard to the provisions of the Act with respect to patronage, the chapter have reserved out of the balls certain benefices deemed equivalent to two balls, which are disposed of by vote of chapter.

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of the cathedral,—which under the Act 3 4 Vic. c. 113, have been and will be transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated?

There were no benefices in the patronage of separate members of the cathedral, except the benefices in the patronage of the dean, which are the following:—

The vicarage of Braunton.
The vicarage of Bishop's Tawton, with Swymbridge and Landkey.
The vicarage of Colaton Raleigh.
All in the county of Devon.

The patronage of these benefices is subject to the provisions of the Act.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter?

The non-residentiary canons or prebendaries are summoned to chapter meetings on the election of a bishop, and until the right was recently taken away by Act of Parliament, on the election of a dean. They are also summoned on the Archbishop's mandate for convocation. Those are the only occasions on which such meetings are at present called, but the prebendaries may be summoned to chapter meetings on any statutable occasion. The mode of their voting in chapter is governed by canonical rule.

Gloucester.

Answers to Second Set of Questions addressed to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral in Gloucester.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter.

Answers.—By a resolution at a general chapter on the 30th Nov. 1808, it is declared to be the sense of the chapter, "that the dean in the first place, and after him the prebendaries (canons) in succession according to seniority shall be entitled to claim the same for himself personally. That in the event of their all declining, the minor canons and schoolmasters, according to the discretion of the dean and chapter, shall be the next objects to be provided for, and after they are provided for, the dean in the first place, and after him the prebendaries in succession according to seniority, shall be permitted to recommend to the chapter any relation or friend for the vacant preferment."

In practice, no dean since Dean Luxmore in 1806, has been presented to a chapter living.

Otherwise the above resolution has been generally acted upon; since the reduction in the number of minor canons, and the increase in their stipends, the chapter have resolved that no minor canon shall be presented to a living, unless he resigns his minor canonry, and this has been acted upon.

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your cathedral &c.

Answer.—None of the members of the cathedral had benefices in their separate gift.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter.

Answer.—There are not any non-residentiary canons; each canon is entitled to a single vote in chapter; there is no casting vote.

John A. Whitcombe,
Chapter Clerk.

Lichfield.

Answers to further Questions of the Cathedral Commission.

1. The practice of the chapter has been to distribute by lot among its members the nominations to the benefices in their patronage. A new member succeeds to the right of nomination so acquired by his predecessor, if not exercised by such predecessor during his incumbency.

Should a benefice become vacant a second time, before all the benefices in the patronage of the chapter have been thus disposed of, the presentation to it is determined by the votes of the body.

2. Livings transferred to the bishop, or to be transferred under the operation of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

Patron.	Name of Living.	
The Dean	Adbaston	will be
Ditto	Brewood	will be
The Chancellor	Alrewas	will be
,,	Edingale	will be
,,	King's Bromley	will be
,,	Pipe Ridware	will be
Prebendary of Flixton	Flixton	has been
,, Sawley	Sawley	has been
,, Sandiacre	Sandiacre	will be
,, Hansacre	Armitage	have been
,,	Hints	have been
,,	Norton Canes	have been
,, Pipa Minor	Saint Chads, Stafford,	will be
,, ,,	Ryton on Dunsmore	will be
,, Bobenhull	Bobenhull	has been
,, Uffton	Uffton	has been
,, Wolvey	Wolvey	has been

3. A general chapter, or chapter comprising the non-residentiary canons, may not be called by the dean or president, unless under the authority of royal or episcopal letters, or in certain cases mentioned in the statutes; as in matters of expenditure, which concern the prebends as well as the commune, in the election of a divinity reader, and in that of the chapter clerk, should the residentiaries not be unanimous in the choice of him.

When summoned by the bishop, its proceedings are regulated by the composition, of which a copy has been furnished. When convened by royal authority, or by the Act of the dean and chapter of residentiaries, the matters to be considered are propounded by the dean or president, and determined by the votes of the members present, either personally or by their lawful proctors.

Peterborough.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter?

The members of the chapter, according to their seniority, had the option of taking them. In the event of their all declining, the dean and chapter conferred them on the minor canons according to their seniority.

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your cathedral, and which, under the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, have been and will be transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated?

There were none.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter?

Non-resident canons are usually made acquainted with the business likely to become before a chapter when summoned to attend, but their attendance is not insisted upon, so that a statutable chapter can be formed. Each member has a vote.

John Gates,
Chapter Clerk.

Ripon.

Ripon, 13th June 1853.

The Dean and Chapter of Ripon beg to state in answer to the letter of the Cathedral Commissioners, dated the 16th May last, that

1. The patronage of the chapter is exercised at discretion, according to circumstances, there being no prescribed rule on the subject, except that, at a chapter on the 12th October last, it was ordered that in the event of a vacancy occurring, the dean be requested to direct the chapter clerk to give notice thereof to each member of the chapter, and that the vacancy be filled up at the ensuing chapter.

2. There never were any benefices, in the gift of separate members of the chapter.

3. There are not any non-residentiary canons.

The schedules of revenue and expenditure are sent herewith as desired,

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Rochester.

Answers by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary of Rochester, to the following additional Questions propounded to them by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, by virtue of Her Majesty's Royal Commission dated the 10th of November 1852.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter?

1. The practice of the dean and chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter is to inquire, in the first instance, whether the dean or any one of the members of the chapter in order of seniority desire to be presented to a vacant benefice.

And if no member of the chapter desires to be presented to it, they proceed to consider the services and circumstances of the minor canons and others, attached to the cathedral; and if there appears to them to be no sufficient reason for presenting any one of the persons above mentioned to the vacant benefice, they rarely make an actual selection of a clerk in their corporate capacity, but the dean and the several canons in order are permitted to recommend a clerk to the dean and chapter for presentation.

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your cathedral, and which, under the Act 3 & 4 Victoria, c. 113, have been and will be transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated?

2. There are none such.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to voting in chapter?

3. There are none such.

Salisbury.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter?

The members of the chapter nominate in rotation to the benefices as they become vacant, according to their seniority as members of the chapter.

This practice rests at present on the following injunction, given at the visitation of Henry the Eighth:

"Item quòd quotiescumque aliquis de canonicis predictis ad beneficium aliquod, de patronatu sive collatione eorundem canonicorum existens jure suo juxta consuetudinem inter eos usitatam (viz' a seniore residentiario semper incipiendo, et ad singulos pro vice suâ inferiores seu juniores successivè descendendo donec, et quousque omnibus, et singulis residentiariis fuerit in hujusmodi collatione sive nominatione gratificatum, unà cum itera, tione et repetitione ejusdem ordinis, quotiès opus fuerit) personam aliquam decano et capitulo præsentandam sive admittendam nominaverit, tunc immediatè post nominationem hujusmodi, factâ præsentatione sive collatione per decanum et capitulum ad nominationem eandem, fiat et tradatur proximo in ordine canonico residentiario scedula de liberè nominando personam aliquam ad beneficium tunc proximè vacaturum; per cujus quidem scedulæ traditionem, et liberationem censeatur plenum jus nominandi ad beneficium hujusmodi tunc proximè vacaturum eidem canonico pro illâ proximâ vice jure suo plenè competere."

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your cathedral, and which, under the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, have been and will be transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated?

No. 1.—Livings the patronage whereof has been transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated:

Mere	Vicarage.
Godalming	Vicarage.
Wokingham	Perpetual curacy.
Sandhurst	Perpetual curacy.
Hurst	Perpetual curacy.
Ruscombe	Perpetual curacy.
Sonning	Vicarage.
Chute	Vicarage.
Winterbourne Dauntsey	Perpetual curacy.
Calne	Vicarage.
Kingsteinton	Vicarage.
Bedminster	Vicarage.
Durnford	Vicarage.
Woodford	Vicarage.
Chardstock	Vicarage.
Bishopstone	Rectory.
Burbage	Vicarage.
Highworth	Vicarage.
Yetminster	Vicarage.
Netheravon	Vicarage.
Westbury	Vicarage.

No. 2.—Livings the patronage of which will be transferred, &c. &c.:

Bitton	Vicarage.
Ilfracombe	Vicarage.
Uffculme	Vicarage.
Lyme Regis	Vicarage.
Halstock	Perpetual curacy.
South Grantham	Vicarage.
North Grantham	Vicarage.
Preston	Vicarage.
Netherbury	Vicarage.
Fordington	Vicarage.
Beaminster	Vicarage.
Winterborne Earls	Perpetual curacy.
Coombe Bissett	Vicarage.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter?

The practice has been to summon the non-residentiary canons or prebendaries on the occasion of the bishops visitation of the chapter, the election and enthronization of the bishop, the installation of the dean, and formerly once a year at Whitsuntide to attend the Pentecostal meeting; no Pentecostal meeting has been held since the year 1813. As long as the deans were elected by the members of the chapter, all the members, whether dignitaries, canons residentiary, or prebendaries, were summoned.

There are in our registers many records of these Pentecostal meetings. I have copied out one for the Commissioners which contains the forms of summoning and conducting these meetings.

At chapter meetings the juniors vote first.

W. K. Hamilton,
(Precentor and Can. Res. Sarum.)

(Countersigned) H. P Hamilton,
(Dean of Salisbury.)

Monitiones 23° Aprilis 1669 pro conventione Pentecostali per decanum et capitulum ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum decretæ, et sub eorum sigillo emissæ, sigilloque episcopali munitæ sequuntur in hæc verba.

Venerabilibus admodùm viris, dignitatibus, archidiaconis et canonicis ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, decanus et capitulum ejusdem salutem.

Cùm statuta pariter et consuetudines hujus ecclesiæ, omnes dignitates, archidiaconos, et canonicos in festo Pentecostes quotannis congregari postulent; nos decanus, et capitulum ex instituto regio, et pro officii nostri ratione, vos et singulos vestrum, omni excusatione posthabitâ, in domo capitulari Sarum, die Mercurii, viz^t^ secundo die mensis Junii proximè sequentis, horas inter octavam et decimam antemeridianas, de quibusdam negotiis statum et dignitatem ecclesiæ cathedralis B. Mariæ Sarum tangentibus tractaturos, comparere monemus et citamus. Atque huic monitioni et citationi sub periculo contumaciæ, et censuræ debitæ obtemperari fas erit. Datum in domo capitulari Sarum nono calend. Maias 1669°.

Et nos *Sethus* permissione divinâ Sarum episcopus, presentem ecclesiæ nostræ statum, et convocationis hujus necessitatem aliquantò penitius intelligentes (a decano item et capitulo ad hoc humiliter rogati) monitioni atque citationi suprascriptis, authoritatem, quâ pollemus, episcopalem adjicimus. Mandantes insuper, ut unusquisque citatorum, die et horâ suprascriptis, sic (uti prescribitur) comparens, corporis (uti vocant) sive dignitatis, sive præbendæ suæ singularumque ejus partium terraria, dimissionum item indenturas sive contra partes, vel ipsas vel earum saltem exemplaria authentica, notarii publici alicujus testimonio legitimè munita (eo fine ut provideri possit ne quid detrimenti ecclesia capiat) decano et capitulo exhibeat.

In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum episcopale presentibus apposuimus.

Datum die, mense, et anno suprascriptis.

Conventus Pentecostalis, 1669°.

Die Mercurii, viz^t^ 2^do^ die mensis Junii 1669° in domo capitulari infra ecclesiam cathedralem Sarum, coram venerabilibus et egregiis viris Rodolpho Brideoake S.T.P., ecclesiæ predictæ decano, Richardo Drake S.T.P. ejusdem ecclesiæ cancellario, Johanne Priaulx, Thomâ Henchman, archidiacono Wiltes, Richardo Clayton, et Thomâ Lambert S.T.P. et Thomâ Hill clerico inter horas 8^tm^ et 10^m^ antemeridianas, capitulariter congregatis, et capitulum facientibus presente Johanne Greenhill A.B. notario publico et registrario capitulari.

Comparuit personaliter magister Silvester Pope vicarius choralis hujus ecclesiæ, et subcominarius, et introduxit literas citatorias; sive monitorias suprascriptas, sigillo capitulari

sigillatas. Quibus insuper additum fuit mandatum reverendi admodum in Christo patris et domni, domini Sethi, permissione divinâ Sarum episcopi, sigillo suo episcopali munitum, de intrducendis prebendarum dimissionibus, sive earum exemplaribus, unà cum terrariis istarumrespective prebendarum. Duas etiam introduxit schedulas, prebendariorum hujus ecclesiænomina continentes, *fecit*† que fidem se appendisse in choro &c., debitamque notitiam præbendariis (quorum sibi cura) fecisse ad interessendum personaliter, loco et tempore in dictâ monitione requisitis. Cæterique etiam vicarii chorales respective comparuerunt et fecerunt fidem ad eundem effectum. Ipsa verò instrumenta paginâ retroscriptâ legenda extant.

Ex parte Decani.

Prebendariorum nomina. Personaliter comparentium nota.*

Bricklesworth.—*Do. Drake cancellarius comparuit et dimissiones suæ libro locationum sive dimissionum inscriptæ sunt.

Grimston et Yatminster. *Do. Johes Price comparuit, et dimissiones suas introducendas intra duos menses promisit.

Woodford.—Do. W^mus^ Lloyd comparuit per mag^rum^ Kent procuratorem suum, dimissiones suæ intra 2 menses introducendæ, spondente mag^tro^ Kent predicto.

Netheraven.—*M^r^ Ran. Sanderson comparuit et dimissionem suam introduxit.

Netherbury in Terrâ.—*Do. Johes Priaulx exhibuit locationem sive dimissionem suam.

Yatminster 1^ma^.—*Do. Jos. Childrey archinus Sarum comparuit et asseruit dimissionem suam esse registratam.

Alton Austral.—Do. Tho. Lockie comparuit per doctorem Clayton procuratorem suum cujus dimissio intra duos menses exhibenda, spondente do. Clayton predicto.

Lyme et Halstock.—*M^r^ Johes Nicholas introduxit dimissionem suam cum cæteris registrandis.

Yatesbury.—*M^r^ Johes Martin introduxit copiam quandam dimissionis suæ et intra 2 menses satisfacturus ulterius.

Ruschampe et Gillingham.—Do. Johes Selleck comparuit per doctorem Henchman procuratorem suum per quem copiam dimissionis suæ exhibuit registrandam.

Gillingham et Ruschampe.—M^r^ Johes Houghton comparuit per m^r.m^ Richardum Kent, sed dimissionem non habet.

Chardstock.—*Do. W^mus^ Paine intra sex menses dimissionem suam promittit introducere.

Bishopston.—M^r^ Henricus Kininmond comparuit per do. Wyatt procuratorem suum, quo spondente, dimissio sua infra duas septimanas est introducenda.

Alton Boreal.—M^r^ Johes Durell comparuit per dominum decanum, dimissio ejus intra tres menses introducenda.

Torleton.—Do. Johes Gandy comparuit per doctorem Henchman, dimissio ejus intra duos menses introducenda, spondente domino doctore Henchman.

Beaminster 1^ma^.—Do. Tho. Bourman comparuit per do. Drake, per quem dimissio ejus exhibita fuit.

Beaminster 2^da^.—Do. W^mus^ Hobbes comparuit per m^rum^ Edm. Stye procuratorem suum cujus dimissio intra 2^[la]^ septimanas est introducenda, spondente do. Lambert.

Netherbury in Ecclesiâ.—*Do. Tho. Henchman: corpus archidiaconatûs intra tres menses dimissionis vero non habet contra partem, copiam vero intra mensem promisit introducere.

Bedminster et Redcliffe.—*M^r^ Franciscus Horton dimissionis suæ copiam intra tres menses promittit introducere, aut rationem reddere, quod per se non fiat, quo minus introducitur.

Chesenbury et Chute.—*M^r^ Josua Tucker non comparuit, m^ro^ London faciente fidem de intimatâ monitione predictâ, pronunciatur contumax, reservatâ pœnâ in 1^mum^ Augusti proximi; posterâ die comparuit et excusatur.

Grantham Austral.—*Do. Tho. Lambert: dimissio ejus registratur.

Heytesbury.—*Dominus decanus prefatus, dimissiones suas intra mensem pollicetur introducere.

Ilfracombe.—M^r^ Tho. Laurence: introducta est dimissio.

Sub-decanus.—M^r^ Richus Kent. Nulla penes se dimissio in hâc parte.

Ex parte Cantoris.

Præbendariorum nomina. Personaliter comparentium nota.*

Calne.—Do. Edvardus Davenant comparuit per doctorem Henchman procuratorem suum: dimissio ejus intra mensem introducenda, spondente do. doctore Henchman.

† In a former account of a Pentecostal meeting, 1668, this entry is fuller: "Feciqtue fidem se literas predictas ad fores chori preliminares debite appendisse, schedulasque præbendariorum nomina continentes lateribus ipsius chori similiter affixisse."

Highworth.—*Do. Joħes Tounsin: dimissio introducitur.
Prima pass altaris.—*M^r Richus Kent: dimissionem non habet.
Grantham boreal.—M^r Richus Hill: dimissio est introducta.
Durnford.—M^r Edmundus Slye: dimissio registratur.
Writlington et Fordington.—Do. Thomas Wyatt: dimissio intra 2^ds menses introducenda.
Preston.—M^r Jeramul Terrent comparuit per doctorem Henchman procuratorem suum. Dimissio registratur.
Stratford.—M^r Ailmerus Linch pronunciatur contumax in non comparendo. Quære an dimissio ejus sit registrata. Comparentia respectuatur in 1^ma Augusti prox.
Gillingham minor Ruschamp.—Do. Joħes Sellech, M^r Joħes Houghton, ut prius vide ex parte decani.
Minor pars altaris.—*Do. Richus Clayton; non habet dimissionem, sed credit habendam in domo munimentali, certitudinem promittit intra duos menses.
Yatminster 2^da.—M^r Tho. Hyde comparuit per doctorem Clayton: dimissio ejus infra duos menses exhibenda.
Warminster.—*Do. Richus Watson: registratur dimissio.
Combe et Harnham.—M^r Joħes Chappell comparuit per literas suas, et propter grandævitatem et ægritudinem excusatur: dimissio ejus intra duos menses exhibenda.
Slape.—*M^r Stephanus Constable: dimissionem suam intra mensem promittit introducendam: introducta est.
Husborne et Burbage.—*M^r Daniel Whitby exhibuit dimissionem pro Burbage, et quoad Husborne habetur copia in domo munimentali.
Winterborne comites.—Do. Joħes Gurganie comparuit per doctorem Priaulx procuratorem suum: dimissio ejus intra mensem introducenda, spondente m^ro Stephens succentore.
Stratton.—M^r Jacobus Gardiner comparuit per doctorem Priaulx procuratorem suum: dimissio ejus intra mensem introducenda.
Bitton.—*M^r Thomas Hill residentiarius, &c.: dimissio cujus intra mensem exhibenda
Shipton.—Dñus Egidius Sweet, decanus de arcubus noncomparuit respectuatur in 1^am Augusti prox. quoad dimissionis suæ introductionem, dño decano pro illo spondente.
Gillingham major.—M^r Carolus Pickering comparuit per do. Wyatt procuratorem suum: dimissio ejus intra mensem introducenda, promittente procuratore predicto.
Teinton Regis.—M^r Gabriel Thistlethwait comparuit per m^rum Joħem Nicholas procuratorem suum, qui intra duos menses dimissionem promisit introducendam.
Ufculme et Bedwin.—*M^r Thomas Clerke: dimissio registratur.
Archinus Berks.—Do. Petrus Mew comparuit per m^rum Richardum Kent procuratorem suum: dimissio cujus sui instrumentum intra mensem registrandum, spondente m^ro Kent predicto.
Succentor.—*M^r Joħes Stephens promittit infra mensem dimissionem suam registrandam fore.

Terraria nemo introduxit præter do. W^m Paine.

Monentur ideo præbendarii ad visitand corpora (uti vocant) præbendarum suarum atque intra sex menses terraria earundem in registrum immittere, atque interim pro virili nitantur terraria ista conquirere. Quod quilibet præbendariorum tam pro se, tam pro quibus procuratoria exhibuerant, in se receperunt.

Continuatur capitulum ad horam undecimam antemeridianam. Quibus horâ et loco congregatur denuò capitulum predictum.

Memorabile fuit hujus conventionis decus, quòd reverendus admodùm in Christo pater et dominus, dominus Sethus permissione divinâ Sarum episcopus presentiam suam personalem dignatus est, quâ consessus tam venerabilis celebrior foret, cura sua pastoralis et vere patuna remotis innotesceret, ratioque obedientiæ mandatis suis antedictis præstitæ redderetur. Quemque sic præsentem decanus et capitulum reverentiâ et observantiâ omnimodis gratantèr exceperunt, presentiâque tanti præsulis per totum temporis decursum (quo inferiùs memoranda gerebantur) gaudebant et fruebantur.

Post 2^dam et 3^tiam absentium præconizationem nec per se nec per procuratores suos comparentium, notabantur eorum nomina prout in recensione præscriptâ appareat, denuntiatâ pœnâ nisi melius posthac decano et capitulo satisfecerint.

Comparentia m^ri Joħis South præcentoris et sicut reliquorum in 1 Augusti prox respectuatur, quia nulla submonitionis suæ apparuit certitudo.

Thomas Price S.T.P. præbendarius de Grimston et Yatminster monitus fuit ab subeundum in personâ suâ propriâ juramentum præbendariis in hâc parte deferri solitum, atque aliàs per procuratorem suum pro se in hâc parte præstitum.

Thomas Hyde præbendarius de Yatminster 2^da cæterique omnes com-præbendarii qui juramenta præbendalia personaliter non subierunt, moniti sunt ut subeant ante festum Sancti Michis prox., sub pœnâ in contumaces incumbente juxta statutum in statutorum libro fol. 9°.

Præbendarii hujus ecclesiæ ad hanc accedentes civitatem moniti sunt ad interessendum divinorum celebrationi in ecclesiâ cathedrali prædictâ, nisi legitimè impediantur, causâ per decanum et capitulum probandâ.

Legebantur tunc et ibidem statuta quædam fœlici hujus ecclesiæ moderamini perquam necessaria viz^{t}:

Statutum ex libro predicto fol. 11° cui stylus (pro comunibus ecclesiæ negotiis).

Legebatur insuper statutum (de residentiâ canonicorum) fol. 12°.

Legebatur etiam ex vetusto evidentiarum codice fol. 458° statutum quoddam S^{ti} Osmundi ad effectum consimilem cum statuto (de residentiâ) &c. prærnemorato, unâ cum explanatione hujus statuti Osmundiani per reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum, dominum Johem Jewell olim Sarum episcopum. (Vide Holt et Blacker reg.)

Perlectis hisce statutis, surrexit dominus decanus, solitâque facundiâ et gravitate Latinam instituit orationem, fundatorum munificentiam piam memorantem ruinas illustrissimam fabricam minitantes intuentium oculis subjicientem suppetiasque in illorum reparationem obnixè petentem et postulantem.

Quibus factis continuatum fuit capitulum in horam 2^{dam} pomeridianam.

Die, horâ et loco præstitutis coram dominis predictis capitulariter congregatis et capitulum facientibus presente registrario antedicto.

Legebatur statutum Humphredi episcopi (de decimis, prædiis, et redditibus ad firmam datis sive dandis) quod novo et repetito præbendariorum suffragio munitum est et comprobatum. Qui verò progressus (in eodem observando) facti sint, ex anteactis patet, ubi præbendariorum nomina recitantur.

1. Præbendarii sive canonici per procuratores ad præsens et in futurum comparentes unum solidum registrario capitulari immediatè solvere tenentur et tenebuntur.

2. Statutum 4^{tum} reverendi in Xto patris Humphredi nuper Sarum, nunc Londinensis episcopi, postremâque synodo Pentecostali confirmatum, per omnes ejusdem partes sive clausulas declaratur esse validum.

3. Liber statutorum, actorumque pergamineus in bibliothecam hujus ecclesiæ inferendus, in quo conscribenturo acta Pentecostalia anni 1668^{mi} ult. elapsi, necnon Pentecostalia præsentis anni, aliæque præterea constitutiones, quæ conducant ad pleniùs informandum canonicos, sive præbendarios non residentes in muneribus suis debitè peragendis; honesto salario registrario capitulari allocando; in quo transcriptionum plurimarum in hoc negotio jamjam factarum habenda erit ratio, juxta acta aliàs in hâc parte factitata per predictum decanum et capitulum.

4. Legebatur statutum 6^{m} predicti R^{di} patris domini Humphredi &c. (de concionibus, &c.) necnon statutum 7^{m} prefati R^{di} patris &c. (de domibus reparandis &c.)

5. Legebantur etiam literæ Caroli 1^{mi} nuper regis Angliæ (de non permutando dimissionum terminos, viginti scilicet et unius annorum, in terminum trium viventium).

6. Legebantur etium literæ Caroli 2^{di} nuper regis Angliæ de augmentandis vicariis. Quæquidem literæ unà cum statutis et actis prememoratis, singulorum praxi commendantur unà cum præcationis formulâ canonicâ ante concionandum.

7. Postremò viearii chorales docendi sunt per prœbendarios (à quibus stallagia recipiunt) quomodo literæ sive monitiones capitulares ad ipsos scilicet præbendarios perveniant, in quibus transmittendis debita vicariorum cura adhibenda est.

Hisce (prout præmittitur) peractis dominus decanus conventioni huic Pentecostali finem imposuit.

W. K. Hamilton,
(Precentor and Can. Res. Sarum.)

(Countersigned) H. P. Hamilton (Dean).

St. Asaph.

Answers to the Secretary of the Cathedral Commission, from Charles Scott Luxmoore, Dean of St. Asaph.

Sir, The Rectory, Cradley Malvern, May 19th 1853.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and schedule of May 16th, which latter I have forwarded to our chapter clerk for his assistance in completing the returns.

With reference to the three questions contained in your letter, to the first I reply there are no benefices in the patronage of the chapter of St. Asaph. This reply covers the second. To the third,—all the members of the chapter are summoned in the usual manner, but only those receiving any benefit take a part in the consultation relative to the finances of the chapter. That number is now (May 19) reduced to four.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
Charles Scott Luxmoore,
Dean of St. Asaph.

The Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

Worcester.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter?

The following is a copy of the chapter order which regulates the disposal of preferment:

First. To the dean and each prebendary in succession, one piece of preferment to be held by himself or by option.

Secondly. To the dean and each prebendary as before, independently of one preferment already held or to be held by himself, or by option under rule.

Thirdly. To the minor canons and schoolmasters according to the judgment and discretion of the dean and chapter, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem proper.

Fourthly. All other preferment not disposed of as above to follow the same rule in succession.

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your cathedral, and which, under the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., have been and will be transferred to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated?

There are none.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter?

There are not any non-residentiary canons.

Southwell.

1. What is the practice of the chapter with respect to the nomination and appointment to benefices in the patronage of the chapter?

As each becomes vacant the chapter is convened, and it is offered to the acceptance of the prebendaries according to seniority; and if it passes through all, the chapter agree amongst themselves upon whom they shall confer it.

2. Enumerate the benefices which were formerly in the gift of separate members of your collegiate church, and which under the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 114, have been, and will be, transferred, not to the bishop of the diocese in which they are locally situated, but to the Bishops of Manchester and Ripon alternately?

North Leverton, South Muskham, North Muskham and Holme, Caunton, Halloughton, Eaton, Norwell and Carlton, and, when the incumbency of the six surviving canons shall cease and determine, the parishes of Rampton, Dunham, Beckingham, Woodborough, Oxton, Blidworth will fall to the alternate patronage of the Bishops of Manchester and Ripon—the rectory of Southwell, now in the patronage of the canon of Normanton, after his (the canon's) incumbency is provided for by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. s. 12.

3. What is the practice with respect to the summoning of non-residentiary canons to chapter meetings, and to the voting in chapter?

The canon residentiary convenes the members of the chapter through the chapter clerk, upon a month's notice for the disposal of a benefice, and the chapter appoint *unâ voce*, or by a majority.

Although only six of the sixteen canons survive, the chapter patronage continues with even the last surviving one.

Answers from the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

ANSWERS from the Dean and Chapter of CHRIST CHURCH Cathedral, Oxford.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP, Christ Church, April 14th, 1853.

REFERRING to the circular dated London, 31st January 1853, wherein your Grace is pleased to request information as to any printed work in which may be found an exact account of this foundation, and the various circumstances thereof, I have the honour to state that such an account is to be seen at p. 414 etc. of "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford, by Antony Wood, M.A.," printed at Oxford, anno 1786, in 4to.

It will appear from this account that the Cathedral Church of Christ Church in Oxford is totally and fundamentally different from every other cathedral in the kingdom. It is a house of education within the University, just as are the other colleges, and subject to the statutes enacted from time to time by the authority of the University; and of the canonical stalls, two were annexed to professorships by King James the First, and three more have of late years been similarly appropriated by the Legislature.

The greater part of the questions which have been transmitted do not apply to this foundation.

An account of the revenues of it is to be found in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales, p. 20.

A complete list of the patronage of the college may be seen in the Oxford Calendar for 1853, p. 367. Many of the small vicarages have been augmented, and are in course of augmentation according to the provisions of 1 & 2 William IV. c. 45.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that the Legislature has always dealt with Christ Church as a peculiar foundation.

When the first fruits and tenths which had been surrendered by 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, c. 4., were resumed by the Crown, 1 Eliz. c. 4., the tenths originally paid by Christ Church were not resumed, because by sect. 34. of that Act the colleges of the University were exempted from its operation.

Again, the enactment of 1575, which compels the lessors to reserve the third part of the old rent in corn, binds Christ Church, but no other cathedral.

In later times Christ Church has been expressly exempted from the operation of laws affecting other chapters, not only by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., but also by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. and 14 & 15 Vict. c 104.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Grace's obedient servant,
T. GAISFORD, Dean.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

To HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for inquiring into the State of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales.

THE Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, are unfeignedly sorry that the statement addressed by the dean, at the request of the chapter, to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales, failed to satisfy them that the admitted peculiarity of the constitution of Christ Church was such as to exempt the dean and chapter from the necessity of replying to the Commissioners' queries.

Believing, as they do, that the queries do not apply to them, they beg leave to fortify and explain their former statement by the following observations.

It appears to be assumed in the letter of the Commissioners, which the dean and chapter had the honour to receive on the 30th ult., that there is a separation between the chapter and the college of Christ Church, as if they were two distinct members in one and the same body; but the dean and chapter respectfully submit that this is not so. Neither is the chapter an appendage to the college, nor the college an appendage to the chapter. They form one single foundation under one head, and so intimately blended are they together, that it is impossible to answer questions as to the constitution of the one without including that of the other. They have one visitor of the whole foundation, namely, the Crown; to whom the chapter and the college, could they be distinguished, would alike be subject. Nor can any line be drawn between the members of the foundation who would seem to belong to the cathedral rather than to the college, and those who would seem to belong to the college rather than to the cathedral. In the elaborate judgment delivered by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, on an appeal to his Lordship, sitting for the Crown as Visitor of the society in 1736–7, it was declared, inter alia, "that the "canons are to be considered in the same light with other heads of houses," that is, heads of colleges in the university, "and that they are in the nature of coadjutors to the dean." Of the *students*, he observes, that in the college books they are called students of the church as well as students of the house; and the *chaplains*, in like manner, chaplains of the house as well as chaplains of the church. The latter, indeed, are wholly unlike the petty canons of cathedral churches. They are appointed solely by the dean, and by him alone removed. The appointment takes place by their names being entered on the

buttery book of the college. They make no subscription before the bishop. They have their chambers in college and their commons in hall. They are bound to reside, and to perform exercises according to their standing and degrees. They cannot marry nor hold any other preferment. They are, in fact, what the university statutes describe chaplains of colleges to be, and no more. It cannot be said of them, nor of the singing men or choristers, *and still less of any other class of foundationers*, that they are members of the church more than members of the college. In the opinion of Lord Hardwicke they existed in the foundations prior to that of 1546, when the see of Oxford was translated to Christ Church, and continued unchanged in the new society, because its fundamental character remained unaltered.

Again, there are no estates belonging to the dean and chapter as separate from the college. The college buildings are repaired out of the same funds as the fabric of the cathedral; and the church of St. Frideswide, enclosed within the college gates, is, in fact, nothing more than a college chapel. And but for the accident of the see of Oxford being translated by King Henry VIII. from Oseney to St. Frideswide, Christ Church would, in all probability, have been exactly like its sister society, Trinity College, Cambridge, a college simply, in name as well as in character.

The dean and chapter, therefore, cannot but maintain that, though their church is in the *legal* acceptation of the term a cathedral church, in so far as the episcopal cathedra is there, yet the fundamental, because the original and unaltered, character of their society is that of an academical college. As such it was first founded, as such it has always been dealt with by the Crown and the Legislature, and as such it is now an integral member of the university in which it is situate, amenable to the same laws, regulations, and discipline as the other collegiate societies, and exercising the same academical privileges.

But while the dean and chapter consider that these peculiarities withdraw their society from the scope of the inquiry entrusted to the Commissioners, they rejoice to think that their silence cannot be deemed disrespectful either to the Commissioners or to the authority under which they act.

When the first commission was issued for ascertaining the duties and revenues of ecclesiastical persons, the dean and chapter readily applied themselves to answer the questions propounded to them in 1832. They found, indeed, great difficulty in drawing up their answers from the singular nature of their constitution; but as the inquiry then turned mainly upon the revenues of all ecclesiastical establishments, and the great object was to disabuse the public mind of the idea that the wealth of the church was enormous, the dean and chapter did their best to meet the difficulty, and replied to the questions as accurately as the nature of the case allowed. Much of the information which the new commission appears to seek may be gathered from that return, and the report of the Tithe Commissioners, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, will give the rent-charges assigned to the college in lieu of the appropriate tithes belonging to it, as well as those respectively assigned to the incumbents of the parishes whence the tithes accrued.

There is one point, however, which these documents will not meet, and as it is one which the dean and chapter in their memorial to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and to Parliament pledged themselves not to overlook, they avail themselves of this opportunity to state how, and to what extent, they have exercised the powers given them by law, especially by 1 & 2 W. 4. c. 45., for improving small livings in their patronage.

They will only premise that, where the reserved rent is already large, as in the case of colleges which, by the 18th of Elizabeth, are required to receive a third part of the reserve in wheat and malt, there is great difficulty found in persuading the lessee to admit of any purchase of an additional money payment to the incumbent by the proportionate reduction of the septennial fine. Hence it has not unfrequently happened that delay, if not disappointment, has occurred in the proposed augmentation. Nevertheless, the dean and chapter have succeeded in charging their leases prospectively to the amount of nearly 5,000*l.* per annum for the benefit of their incumbents, and they are proceeding to charge their leases still further, as need requires and opportunities offer.

But it is not only during the last twenty years, and by virtue of the powers of the 1 & 2 W. 4. c. 45., that the dean and chapter have shown their readiness to improve their small livings, and minister to the wants of the parishes where their estates lie. Fifty years ago a fund was established for this very purpose, which has been increased and maintained ever since by the contributions of the dean and canons from year to year. Its present income arises from 16,400*l.* Three per cents., and 200*l.* per annum from the dean and canons. Out of this fund, and from their own dividends, they have paid in benefactions to Queen Anne's Bounty, towards rebuilding or improving parsonage houses, the erection of schools, &c., or in annual grants to poor vicars and curates, (which grants have never been returned by the incumbents, as being temporary only,) a sum of 37,436*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, exclusive of grants for the same purpose out of the estates of Drs. Stratford and South, of which the dean and chapter are the trustees, to the amount of 18,000*l.*

Thus it may be said that, besides the 18,000*l.* of Drs. Stratford and South, the dean and chapter have been enabled to lay by and expend of their own, in the last fifty years no less a sum than 52,836*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* in furthering the above important objects.

A tabular statement of the improved incomes and circumstances of the several livings in the gift of the dean and chapter will be prepared; and it is only necessary to add, that the

dean and chapter have never of late years presented themselves to these benefices, but have conferred them upon the students and chaplains of the college.

Chapter House, Christ Church,
May 26, 1853.

Her Majesty having been pleased to issue a Commission, bearing date the 6th day of August last, empowering the Cathedral Commissioners to "inquire into the state and "condition of Christ Church, in the University of Oxford, in the same manner as they "were empowered to inquire into the state and condition of other cathedral churches "in England and Wales" but directing that in making such inquiry the said Commissioners "should have due regard to the connexion of the said cathedral church with the "college of Christ Church;" the dean and chapter, in obedience to the command of their Royal Visitor, beg to return the subjoined replies to such questions as the peculiarity of their society, acknowledged by the Commissioners themselves, permits them to answer.

Before, however, they proceed to the various heads of inquiry, the dean and chapter think it right to clear up the misconception which still appears to exist with respect to the connexion of the said college and cathedral.

They have already in former memorials, and lately in their letter of May 26th to the Secretary to the Commission, endeavoured to show that it is impossible to disconnect the two. There is absolutely no separation between them, as if they were two distinct members in one and the same body. Neither is the chapter an appendage to the college, nor is the college an appendage to the chapter. They form one single foundation under one head, and so intimately blended together are they in all their parts, that questions involving the constitution of the one cannot be answered without including what belongs to the other.

They have one visitor of the whole foundation, the Sovereign; who, either personally or by the Keeper of the Great Seal, has heretofore decided all points of dispute between the chapter and the students, between the college and the singing-men, between the dean and the chaplains, and between the canons among themselves.

The government of the society, under its three several foundations, has always been vested in a dean and canons.

The dean and canons of Cardinal College were at the head of that foundation in 1525; the dean and canons of King Henry the Eighth's College were in like manner at the head of that foundation in 1532; and the same constitution and government were continued by the same Monarch in 1546, when the see of Oxford was transferred from Oseney to its present position.

The dean and canons formed a chapter equally before and after this translation; and they never had any other *diocesan* character than what resulted from the one single function then imposed upon them, of electing the Bishop of Oxford; all their other functions are purely collegiate and academical.

No line can be drawn between the members of the foundation who would seem to belong more to the cathedral than the college, and those who would seem to belong more to the college than the cathedral, as, for example, the students, and the chaplains. Both classes of foundations derive their emoluments from the same corporate resources; nor are there any estates belonging to the chapter as separate from the college. The college buildings are repaired out of the same funds as the fabric of the cathedral; and the church of Saint Frideswide, inclosed within the college gates, and fitted up for the purpose by Cardinal Wolsey, is only in fact a college chapel.

Twice founded then simply as an academical college, it retained its essential characters as a college when it became a cathedral. And not only was it orignally founded as an academical college, but it has been dealt with as such by the Crown and the Legislature. Witness the Acts of Parliament cited by the dean and chapter in their former memorials.

At the Reformation, when the first-fruits and tenths, which had been surrendered by 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, c. 4, were resumed by the Crown (1 Eliz. c. 4.) the tenths originally paid by Christ Church were *not* resumed, because by the 34th section of that Act, the *colleges* in the University were exempted from its operation. Again, the enactment of 1575, which compels lessors to reserve one third part of the old rent in corn, binds Christ Church, but no other cathedral.

In later times Christ Church has been expressly exempted from the operation of measures affecting other chapters, viz., 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104.

It has ever since its foundation continued to be an integral member of the University in which it is situate, amenable to the same laws, regulations, and discipline as the other collegiate societies, and enjoying the same academical privileges.

From this connexion, or rather oneness of the cathedral and college in Christ Church, arises the difficulty which the dean and chapter have felt in returning answers to queries affecting the cathedral alone or the college alone. They are fully persuaded that no inquiry into the state and condition of Christ Church can be satisfactorily carried on which does not deal with it as a whole, one and indivisible.

It was no mere scruple, therefore, which led the dean and chapter to address their former representations to Her Majesty's Commissioners, but a deep conviction that the peculiar and essential character of their foundation virtually exempts them from the operation of measures which propose to deal with institutions purely ecclesiastical.

The same conviction restrains them from entering at large into the nature of their property. When the Commission of Inquiry into ecclesiastical duties and revenues was issued in 1832, the dean and chapter did not refuse to answer the queries propounded to them. As the great object of that inquiry appeared to be, to disabuse the public mind of an idea then prevalent, that the wealth of the Church was enormous, they stated as fully and as accurately as they could the sources and amount of their corporate income; and the return then made by them, while it shows the difficulty under which they laboured, will supply much of the information now sought for. With respect to the objects of the present Commission, the dean and chapter will only beg permission to observe, that all the revenues of their society, having been given by their Royal Founder for the maintenance of a college in the University of Oxford, as he gave similar revenues at the same time for a similar purpose, viz. that of endowing a college in the sister University, to alienate any part of these revenues, or to apply them to any but academical or collegiate objects, would be as violent a measure as the abstraction of or an interference with the endowments of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Having premised thus much in explanation of the peculiar nature of their constitution, the dean and chapter proceed to answer, within the limits which that constitution prescribes to them, the queries of the Commissioners. And in thus obeying the commands of their Royal Visitor, they believe they are furnishing abundant proof that their foundation is properly beyond the scope of the inquiry which the Commissioners are authorized to institute.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAPTER.

The foundation of Christ Church in the University of Oxford consists of a dean, 8 canons, 101 students, 8 chaplains, 8 singing-men, 8 choristers, and 24 almsmen.

Its constitution has undergone no change since its foundation in 1546, except in the addition of one student to the original number of 100, by a private benefaction.

The *dean* is the head of the whole foundation. The *canons*, according to a very elaborate judgment of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in 1736–7, on an appeal to the visitor, are considered "in the same light with other heads of houses, and are in the nature of coadjutors to the dean."

The *students*, according to the same great authority, are as much students of the *church* as of the *house;* they are formally admitted in "in perpetuous alumnos hujus ecclesiæ."

The *chaplains* in like manner, as Lord Hardwicke observes, are styled *chaplains* of the *house* as well as of the *church*.

Of the eight canonries six are annexed to offices, viz., five to professorships in the University, and one to the archdeaconry of Oxford. The remaining two stalls will conveniently be occupied by the sub-dean and treasurer.

No alteration will ensue from the operation of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, as the constitution of Christ Church was by that Act expressly preserved.

There are no fixed terms of *residence*, for there are no statutes to regulate it. The dean, as head of a house in the University, resides during the whole of the academical terms. The duties of the sub-dean and of the five professors, for their efficient performance, require a corresponding residence. The professors may be said to reside all the terms, and two of them are bound, by a recent University statute, to reside and give lectures, six months each, between October (when the academical year commences), and July in the year following. The treasurer's presence is required during many months of the year. For the long vacation the canons make arrangements among themselves, so that one at least is always on the spot.

The dean and canons have all lodgings in the college, and reside in them. The houses cannot be let, and are subject generally to the University regulations, inasmuch as they are all situate within the college walls.

The officiarii are entered in the college books as follows:

Decanus.
Sub-decanus.
Thesaurarius.
Censor theologiæ.
Catechista.
Censor moralis philosophiæ.
Censor naturalis philosophiæ.
Lector rhetorices.
Lector linguæ Græcæ.
Curator precentor.
Informator musicæ.
Lector Biblicus.
Organista.

It is obvious, from their names, that the offices generally have relation to the college, and not to the cathedral as such.

Those of sub-dean, treasurer, and censor theologiæ have always been held by canons; those of catechist, censor of moral philosophy, censor of natural philosophy, the rhetoric reader, and the Greek reader, and the lector Biblicus by students, and that of informator musicæ by the organist.

It may be added, that in the early years of the society, the canons often acted as tutors to such young men as were entered under them in the University.

II.—MINOR CANONS.

The eight college chaplains share with the dean and canons the duty of the church. They are appointed by the dean, who simply enters their names in the buttery book of the college, and, should occasion demand it, removes them simply by the erasure of their names from the same book. They make no subscription before the bishop as chaplains. They have their chambers in college, and their commons in the hall.

They are bound to reside, and to perform exercises according to their standing and degrees. They cannot marry, nor, without special leave, hold any other preferment; occasionally they, like the students in holy orders, are nominated by the dean and chapter to some small perpetual curacies in or near Oxford; and in the event of no student applying for a vacant benefice in the gift of the college, one of them is usually preferred to it.

They receive the same dividend as the senior students out of the general funds of the college, varying every half year according to the prices of wheat and malt in the Oxford market. Vide 18 Eliz., A.D. 1575.

The 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. does not affect them.

III.—THE SCHOOL.

One of the chaplains is appointed by the dean to instruct the choristers in Greek, Latin, writing, and arithmetic.

The school being within the precincts of the college, and the master living in his chambers, there is no possibility of his receiving boarders; but the master is allowed to take additional boys as day scholars on his own terms.

IV.—LAY VICARS AND OTHERS.

The eight singing men are appointed by the dean; they perform the duties o the choir with the choristers.

Six men attend generally on Sundays, and four on the week-days. They have their college allowances, varying according to the price of grain.

The eight choristers are also appointed by the dean; they too have their college allowances like the other members of the foundation; their education is paid for by the college. Many of them when they have left the choir are appointed servitors by the dean; and if they behave well, many become eventually chaplains, and so frequently succeed to the college livings for which the students do not apply.

There are many subordinate officers and servants, fulfilling their several functions in the college. They are appointed by the dean, and have all their stated allowances in th college books.

Besides the above, there are twenty-four almsmen, nominated by the Crown at the recommendation of the dean. They are understood to be qualified for the appointment by having served in the regular army. Each receives from the college funds a fixed money payment quarterly. Sixteen of them are accommodated with chambers in an ancient building originally given to this college by Cardinal Wolsey, called the almshouse, in St. Aldate's parish. It has been restored and improved within the last few years at considerable expense by the college, and was never known to have held more than sixteen. The almsmen wear no peculiar dress nor badge, and they are not called upon to attend the cathedral service.

V.—SERVICES.

There is a choral service in the cathedral morning and evening throughout the year; on the mornings of Sundays and holydays at 8 A.M., on other days at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon at 4.

The congregation on Sundays and holydays consists of the members of the college, who fill the whole of the choir; on the other days during term time at 8 A.M. and 9 P.M. the college availing themselves of the permission accorded by the Act of Uniformity, make use of a Latin form of prayer.

The dean and canons take their turns in preaching the morning sermons of the Sundays in term time before the University, according to a cycle which by the academica statute regulates the preaching of the heads of houses "quo nomine censentur ædis X^ti Præbendarii," and of the professors.

The University sermons which are preached at St. Mary's Church on Sundays and holydays are attended by the members of Christ Church as they are by the members of other colleges. The sermons which, according to the same academical cycle, fall to the dean and canons of Christ Church as such, are, by permission of the University, preached before the University in the nave of the cathedral.

At the bishop's ordination a sermon is preached in the choir, and as in all other college chapels on Easter day; with these exceptions, there is no sermon preached in Christ Church.

There is a Divinity lecture delivered in the lecture room to the undergraduates of the college by virtue of a private benefaction.

From the time of the Restoration there has always been a monthly celebration of the Holy Communion, in addition to its administration at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

VI.—THE FABRIC.

The fabric of the cathedral church, having been repaired with a considerable outlay of late years, is in a sound state. But the college buildings, though very large sums have been expended on them, require constant and extensive reparation. There are no special funds for the support of either, and their proper maintenance forms a growing burden on the revenues of the society.

VII.—IMPROPRIATE RECTORIES.

The impropriate rectories which form part of the endowment of Christ Church belong to it as a college, just as impropriate rectories belong to other colleges in the University, into the number and value of which no inquiry is instituted. For this as well as for other reasons, the dean and chapter would not think themselves justified in making the required return.

They cannot consider any part of their revenues, which were given them for the maintenance of their college, liable to be alienated or diverted to any other purposes than those to which their Royal Founder assigned them.

At the same time, they are satisfied that the inspection of the tabular statement, which they now send in fulfilment of the promise contained in their letter of May last, will sufficiently prove that they have not been unmindful of their duty as concerns their impropriate rectories.

It was stated on a former occasion, that long before the passing of the 1 & 2 W. 4, c. 45, the dean and chapter had applied themselves in various ways to the improvement of their small livings out of their own resources. And since that Act was passed, they have never intentionally renewed their tithe leases without consideration had of the income of the vicar.

They beg to repeat what was submitted to the Commissioners in their last memorial, that they have already charged their leases with prospective payments to their vicars and other incumbents, to the amount of 5,000*l.* per annum, and that they are continuing to do so as need requires and opportunities offer.

And with respect to building, rebuilding, or improving parsonage houses, to the erection or enlargement of schools, or to the increase of church accommodation, and further still, for the purpose of making annual grants to poor curates, (which being only ex gratia from year to year, the said curates seldom return in the report of their income,) the dean and chapter have, within the last 50 years, set apart out of their own resources above 50,000*l.*, of which sum 37,436*l.* has actually been expended, and the residue remains in hand for similar employment hereafter.

VIII.—VISITOR.

The Sovereign is the visitor of Christ Church, and the functions of visitor have either been exercised by the Sovereign in person, or by the Lord High Chancellor in his Court of Chancery.

IX.—RELATIONS OF THE CHAPTER TO THE BISHOP AND THE DIOCESE.

The Bishop of Oxford is elected by the dean and canons, to whom the congé d'elire and the letter missive are directed. His lordship has his cathedra in the church, and when he holds an ordination there, some members of the chapter, with other priests who may be present, assist in the imposition of hands.

X.—LIBRARY.

The only library is the college library, for the use of the society; it contains many thousand volumes.

XI.—THE CITY.

There are two city livings in the gift of the college, St. Mary Magdalen and St. Thomas's. There are no parsonage houses, but as the incumbents are students and live in their college rooms, the want of houses is less felt.

XII.—OTHER BENEFICES IN THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHAPTER.

The tabular statement will supply the necessary answers to the queries under this head. But it must be remarked that what are denominated "*Trust Livings*" in that statement, form no part of the chapter patronage as such. These several advowsons were the gift of various benefactors to the college; to which livings, according to the terms of the bequests severally, the dean and chapter nominate, and the trustees present.

It may be right to add, that the dean and chapter have never of late years presented themselves to any of the benefices in their patronage, but have conferred them upon the students and chaplains of the college.

XIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES.

The expenditure for spiritual purposes has been already referred to, and it may in part be collected from the tabular statement. Of the more private charities, the dean and chapter do not think it necessary to render any account.

XIV.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The dean and chapter gave 1,000*l.* towards the original training school for masters at Summertown, near Oxford. And it may perhaps obviate mistakes, if it be stated, once for all, that this and all similar donations come from the private dividends of the dean and canons, for they have no "*domus*," or other special fund applicable to these purposes.

GERMAIN LAVIE, M.A.,
Registrar.

Chapter House, Christ Church,
10th November 1853.

Vicarages, &c.	Population, 1831.	Income.	Additions, present and prospective.
		£	
Cople	643	215	Rectorial premises, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* per annum.
Flitton and Silsoe	1,184	234	Flitton severed from Silsoe, and 200*l.*
Ardington	404	50	Rectorial premises, and 350*l.* for house and land, made up to 150*l.*
East Garston	699	239	400*l.* for house.
East Hampstead	647	478	A trust living and rectory.
Marcham	1,170	455	
Milton	413	- -	A trust living and rectory.
Ashendon	368	106	60*l.* per annum, and 50*l.*
Dourton (Lives)	158		
Hillesden	251	64	Made up to 230*l.* per annum with land for house.
Lathbury	172	68	300*l.* per annum by beneficial lease.
Slapton	360	172	The dean and chapter have no property in this parish; it is a trust living.
Great Budworth	15,955	171	160*l.* per annum, raised by commutation to 700*l.* per annum.
Daresbury	- -	175	Beneficial lease of tithes.
Frodsham	5,547	590	For chapels, 600*l.*
Runcorn	10,326	294	Lease for lives.
St. Tudy	658	700	A trust living and rectory.
Great Torrington	3,093	162	Rectorial premises with 550*l.*, and 140*l.* per annum, and for St. Giles's 400*l.*
Tolpudell	349	144	256*l.* by beneficial lease of rectory, and 150*l.*
Shering	547	433	A trust living and rectory.
Aldsworth	457	67	60*l.* per annum.
Batsford	107	370	A trust living and rectory.
Bladington	335	88	60*l.* per annum, 700*l.* for land, and 450*l.*
Little Compton	314	66	45*l.* per annum and rectorial premises.
Down Ampney	463	116	Tithes reserved and annexed, value 300*l.* per annum.
Iron Acton	1,372	695	A trust living and rectory.
North Nibley	1,562	95	70*l.* per annum and the glebe.
Netherswell	298	100	10*l.* per annum, and 350*l.*
Temple Guiting	420	97	10*l.* per annum, and 25*l.*
Thornbury	4,044	500	Oldbury and Rangworthy detached and endowed.
Turkdean	237	245	200*l.* for house.
Twyning	942	127	130*l.* per annum, and 4 acres of land.
Wotton-under-Edge	5,482	160	800*l.*; lease on lives.
Staunton-upon-Wye	544	340	A trust living and rectory.
Tring	3,488	112	160*l.* per annum, and for church, &c. 100*l.*
Wigginton	536	60	50*l.* per annum and glebe.
Hawkhurst	2,428	127	100*l.* per annum, rectorial premises, and land, and 1,500*l.*
Kirkham	11,630	921	600*l.* per annum for chapelries.
Great Bowden	1,074	86	100*l.* per annum, 400*l.*, and land for a house.
Market Harborough	2,272	144	100*l.* per annum and 400*l.*
Swanton Novers with Woodnorton	377 315	709	A consolidated rectory.
Badby with Newnham	583 581	306	200*l.* for a house.
Daventry	3,646	150	Now 350*l.* with house and garden; and for the chapel of St. James's, 200*l.*, and 30*l.* per annum.
Easton Maudit	210	144	25*l.*
Flower	955	467	100*l.*
Harringworth	358	174	
Ravensthorpe	612	243	300*l.* and land.
Staverton	475	549	A trust living.
Bensington	1,266	180	30*l.* per annum, and 50*l.*
Binsey	74	90	600*l.*
Black Bourton	352	151	300*l.*
Brize Norton	627	165	150*l.*, and 40*l.* per annum.
Cassington	428	166	580*l.*
Caversham	1,369	116	800*l.*
Charlgrove	683	276	A field which cost 200*l.*
Cowley	558	64	850*l.*, land and cottage, and 40*l.* per annum.

Vicarages, &c.	Population, 1831.	Income.	Additions, present and prospective.
		£	
Drayton	184	100	30*l.* per annum, and 100*l.* for house.
Pirton	661	238	
St. Mary Magdalen	2,440	145	Made up to 180*l.*
St. Thomas's	3,277	105	Made up to 150*l.*, and a district severed from it.
South Stoke	751	136	100*l.* per annum, and 215*l.*
Spelsbury	609	211	200*l.*
Stratton Audley	360	89	80*l.* per annum, a close of land, and 300*l.*
Wendlebury	196	210	A trust living and rectory.
Westwell	162	159	100*l.*; a rectory.
Wentnor	707	189	A rectory.
Bath Easton	1,783	298	25*l.* per annum.
Midsomer Norton	2,942	308	70*l.* rentcharge, and 600*l.* for chapels.
Odcombe	616	461	A trust living and rectory.
Butlers Marston	332	88	A trust living.
Charlton	183	150	20*l.* per annum.
Chippenham	4,333	284	40*l.* per annum for Titherton chapel.
East Lavington	1,525	300	30*l.*
Maiden Bradley	568	111	40*l.* per annum, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* for schools.
Semley	700	440	A trust living and rectory.
Badsey	463	150	20*l.* per annum.
Wickhamford	136	41	30*l.* per annum.
Hampton	290	81	20*l.* per annum.
Offenham	360	123	60*l.* per annum.
South Littleton	360	258	400*l.*
North Littleton	110		
Bramham	2,403	300	Made up to 350*l.* per annum; and for the chapelries of Clifford and Boston Spa, 300*l.* each.
Broughton	407	190	
Carleton	1,265	400	400*l.* Lothersdale chapel.
Fetherstone	945	256	Lease.
Kildivick	9,926	357	Barn for schools.
North Otterington	617	130	30*l.* per annum.
Thornton-le-Street	226	60	70*l.* per annum.
Preston	1,501	302	
Skipton	6,193	185	Rectorial premises.
Wath	730	315	300*l.* per annum for chapelries.
Harrow	Not in the patronage of the college.		100*l.* per annum.
Leeds			1,200*l.* for St. Luke's chapel.
Meifod, &c.			For its chapels, 200*l.* per annum.
Rosthern			Do. small tithes commuted at 585*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Goosnargh	- -	160	120*l.* per annum, and glebe.
Whitechapel, P.C.	- -	104	80*l.*, and 200*l.*

N.B.—The advowsons of the trust livings were no part of the original endowments of the college, and do not belong to the dean and chapter as such.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales.

The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, having received from the Cathedral Commissioners a copy of their minute of the 4th of January 1854, with a request "that the dean and chapter would furnish the Commissioners with replies to the "questions indicated in the resolutions which the minute contains, and with any "remarks they may be pleased to make on the subject of them," beg leave to offer the following answers and observations.

The first resolution in the minute states, "That it appears to the Commissioners to be "of great importance that a close connexion should exist between the bishop of a diocese "and his cathedral chapter."

Occupying a different position in regard to the diocesan from that of any other cathedral chapter in the kingdom, the dean and chapter trust that they shall stand excused if they do not enter at any great length upon the abstract question involved in this resolution. They will, therefore, only express their belief that the subsisting connexion between the bishops and their chapters generally is sufficiently close for all the practical purposes of diocesan government. It has been found so in fact for the last 700 years. During that long period no complaint has ever been made of the want of union, nor any proposals made for an alteration of the system.

Chapters presided over by deans have filled throughout the same subordinate but separate and independent station in regard to their diocesan—a station recognized and maintained by all the authorities of the kingdom both before and after the Reformation. When King Henry the Eighth founded his new cathedral churches he conformed them in this essential point to the existing model; and the conventual chapters, which were previously governed by abbots and priors, were thenceforth governed as independently by deans.

In the several alterations which took place in the constitution of the chapter of St. Peter's, Westminster, between 1539 and 1560 this principle was uniformly adhered to. The government of the church was always placed in the hands of an independent head, whether abbot or dean. And when for a time the abbey became the seat of a bishop, who took the place of the abbot, there was nevertheless a dean constituted and appointed as the separate and distinct head of the chapter.

The dean and chapter lay more stress on this point, because they cannot help surmising from the minute before them that the "close connexion" mentioned therein may involve a radical change in the constitution of chapters by the union of the offices of bishop and dean in the same person. A measure like this the dean and chapter of Christ Church cannot sufficiently deprecate. By destroying the distinct and independent character of a chapter it could not fail, in their judgment, to produce the most mischievous results. Aid and support to the diocesan can only be of value when rendered freely, and a closer connexion than the present would destroy the effect of co-operation, when it would be supposed to follow from the will of one rather than from the joint and willing action of two distinct bodies; for example, if any benefit could be derived from the diocesan's resorting to his chapter for counsel, or from employing them as occasion required for the more solemn exercise of domestic discipline among his clergy, it would be of the greatest moment that the chapter should have and be known to have a perfectly free action, and to this free action the presidency of an independent dean, the head of a distinct though subordinate body, would be indispensable. If the canons only were to form a council under the presidency of the bishop it should seem as if the judge was become one of the jury.

For such an amalgamation as the one supposed, no valid argument can be drawn from the usages of that remote period when, in the infancy of the Church, the bishop and his clergy lived together for the performance of duties in common and the convenience of a common maintenance: such a mode of life and church management was suited only to a contracted sphere and an imperfect organization. Increase of labour, the necessity of its division, and the growing sense of the want of some chief governor under them, led the English bishops one after the other to found deaneries in their several cathedrals, as we find them to have done as early as the year of Our Lord 1086 (vid. Le Neve).

Deans.	A. D.
London	1086
York	1090
Sarum	1091
Lincoln	1110
Chichester	1115
Bath and Wells	1135
Hereford	1140
Lichfield	1140
Exeter	1225

To undo this their work, when the duties of the bishops are become so much more onerous, allowing them so much less time for residence in their cathedral cities and attention to capitular affairs, would seem to be running counter to all experience and to be repugnant to every principle of recent legislation.

Nor should it be forgotten that by the wise provision of ancient times, the consent of his chapter was necessary to confirm and legalize certain leases and appointments of each bishop.

How necessary this provision was considered by our greatest lawyers, may be seen in the speech of Sir Edward Coke as reported in the case of "the Crown v. the Dean and Chapter of Norwich," 3 Rep. 73., 2 Anderson 120. 165. S.C. But all these salutary checks would be done away if the offices of bishop and dean were ever to be united, and if such an union were really contemplated, the ecclesiastical law of England must either be violated or essentially altered. For according to that law there can be no bishop consecrated without a previous election: this practice, handed down from primitive times, was studiously maintained during the most critical periods of our history, especially at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, and on the eve of the Restoration.

The death of so many of the bishops during the great rebellion, and the great age and infirmities of the ten who survived, rendered it most important that no time should be lost in filling up the vacant sees, while there yet remained bishops able and sufficient to consecrate. But, as may be seen in the life of Dr. John Barwick, afterwards dean of St. Paul's, the trusted agent of King Charles the Second, and the correspondent of Lord Chancellor Hyde, a difficulty arose from the loss of many deans and the dispersion of their chapters, and the impossibility of their meeting capitularly in their chapter houses

for the purpose of election. Several expedients in the year 1659 were devised for getting over this difficulty; among others, the direct nomination by letters patent from the Crown was suggested, as had been the case during the reign of Edward the Sixth. But to this, as being contrary to the constant practice of the Catholic Church, the very strongest objections were urged by the churchmen at home; and the final result was, that no new bishops were consecrated, until the deans and chapters had been re-established in 1660, and had made the requisite elections according to ancient usage. If then, according to the ecclesiastical law of England, there can be no bishop without election, and if it be illegal for the canons alone to affix the chapter seal; then no election of a bishop can be completed *decanatu vacante*. But if the offices of bishop and dean be permanently united, the avoidance of both taking place at the same time will render a canonical election impossible.

To such a change, therefore, in the fundamental constitution of capitular bodies, the dean and chapter of Christ Church must ever be, on general ecclesiastical grounds, entirely opposed. And if such be the mode projected for effecting a closer connection than the present between bishops and their chapters, they are of opinion that it would defeat the great object put forth of strengthening and improving diocesan government.

The three latter resolutions in the minute are these—

1. "That the Commissioners learn from the answer sent by the dean and chapter of "Christ Church, that there is an almost entire separation between the Bishop of Oxford "and the Chapter of Christ Church.

2. "That the Commissioners request the dean and chapter to favour them with any "suggestions which occur to them, as applicable to this case, for removing this "separation.

3. "That they further request the opinion of the chapter on the effects which would "follow from the bishopric of Oxford and the deanery of Christ Church being held by "the same person."

Upon the first of these three resolutions the dean and chapter beg to observe, that so far as regards the *essential* connexion between a bishop and his chapter, the Bishop of Oxford and the Chapter of Christ Church stand in the same relation to each other, as the rest of the bishops and chapters, erected at the same time. They, like the other foundations, derive their existence equally from one and the same charter; they form one constitution, consisting of the bishop, a corporation sole, and the chapter, a corporation aggregate, distinct from each other, and with separate endowments, but united in one foundation. The bishop cannot be elected to his see by any other body than his own chapter; nor can he have his 'cathedra' in any other church than the cathedral, of which the dean and canons are equally members, as sharing the one same foundation. In this respect, therefore, there is no greater separation between the Bishop of Oxford and the Chapter of Christ Church, than between the other bishops and their chapters. But the real separation which exists, arises of necessity from a difference of relation. The bishops of the other sees stand to their several chapters in the relation of *visitor*, but the *Sovereign* is the *visitor* of *Christ Church*. Elsewhere too, the capitular functions are *diocesan;* at Christ Church, with the single exception just mentioned, they are *academical*, for, to repeat what has been stated in former memorials, the dean and chapter are in close connection with the university in which their college is situate, and of which it is, as it ever has been under all its forms, an integral member. Hence then are derived those essential features which distinguish Christ Church from all other cathedral chapters, and hence the "*separation*" to which the minute of the Commissioners refers.

But, such as it is, this separation has subsisted ever since the erection of the see in 1546, and that the founder both of the see and the college intended such a separation to exist, is evident from the charter itself, and from a comparison of its language with that of similar documents of the same period and purport.

When King Henry the Eighth founded the see of Oxford at *Oseney* in 1542, and placed there a bishop with a dean and six prebendaries, he stated the object of his then foundation to be as follows. "Cum nuper, &c. Nos utique Divinâ nos clementia inspi-"rante, nihil magis ex animo affectantes, quàm ut vera religio verusque Dei cultus inibi "non modo non aboleatur, sed in integrum potius restituatur, et ad primitivam suæ "genuinæ sinceritatis normam reformetur, correctisque enormitatibus, in quas monach-"orum vita et professio longo temporum lapsu deplorabiliter exorbitaverat, operam "dedimus, quatenus humana prospicere potest infirmitas, ut in posterum ibidem sacrorum "eloquiorum documenta, et nostræ salutiferæ redemptionis sacramenta purè adminis-"trentur, bonorum morum disciplina sincere observetur, juventus in literis liberaliter "instituatur, senectus viribus defectiva, eorum præsertim, qui circa personam nostram, "vel alioquin circa regni nostri negotia, publicè benè et fideliter servierint, rebus ad "victum necessariis condigne foveatur; ut denique eleemosynarum in pauperes Christi "elargitiones, viarum pontiumque reparationes, et cetera omnis pietatis generis officia "illinc exuberanter in omnia vicina loca longe lateque dimanent; ad Dei omnipotentis "gloriam, et ad subditorum nostrorum communem utilitatem felicitatemque: idcirco nos, &c."

Vid. Rymer, vol. xiv. p. 754.

The same object is set forth in the self-same words in the several preambles to the foundation charters of the other new sees erected at the same time. (33d & 34th Henry VIII.)

But, when the foundation at Oseney was dissolved, and the seat of the Bishop of Oxford was transferred in 1546 to the church of Saint Frideswide and the site of Cardinal College, the language of the preamble differs, thus:

"Cum immensa Dei bonitas, &c. Ne nos a tam optimo et benignissimo Deo ingratitu-
" dinis rei arguamur, neve tam ingentium ejus beneficiorum simus immemores; denique
" ne aliorum ejus donorum, quæ sunt amplissima et innumerosissima, mali dispensatores
" esse videamur; ad honorem et gloriam Domini nostri Jesu Christi, cui soli debemus
" et quod vivimus, movemur, et sumus, et quod in gratiam Dei patris recipimur; ad
" evangelicæ veritatis explicationem atque propagationem; ad errorum et omnis falsæ
" religionis extirpationem ;- *ad augendum et continuandum pietatis cultum; ad*
" *omnis generis bonarum artium incrementa; ad linguarum cognitionem; ad juven-*
" *tutis in virtute et literarum scientia educationem; ad pauperum et inopia afflict-*
" *orum sublevationem; denique ne aliquando desint in Regno nostro homines, rerum*
" *cognitione imbuti, ac piis moribus expoliti, qui veluti ex equo Trojano, sic ex*
" *academiâ nostrâ Oxoniensi, perpetuâ successione in omnes Regni nostri partes prodire*
" *possint, ac ignaros docere et pietatis exemplo informare.*

" Nos de gratiâ nostrâ," &c. &c.

The variation between the objects set forth in this and the charter of 1542 sufficiently proves the academic character of the later foundation; and the intention becomes still more plain when the charter of Trinity College, Cambridge, is referred to. For there almost the self-same words are found as in the Christ Church charter, namely, "*Ad*
" *augendum et continuandum pietatis cultum, ad omnis generis bonarum literarum*
" *incrementa, ad linguarum cognitionem, ad juventutis in pietate, virtute, disciplina,*
" *ac scientia educationem.*"

The correspondence in the charters of these two royal colleges, founded by the same monarch in the same year as an equal boon to each of the two famous universities, abundantly proves that their academical character is one and the same; though the government of Christ Church was confided to a dean and canons and that of Trinity College to a master and senior fellows.

The comparison of the two charters of 1542 and 1546 will also prove that the bishops of Oxford held a different relation to their chapters under the one and the other constitution. By that of 1542 the episcopal and ordinary jurisdiction extended over the cathedral church at Oseney as well as over the diocese: by the charter of 1546 it extends over the *diocese only;* the words "infra prædictam ecclesiam cathedralem Oxoniæ" being inserted in the former and omitted in the latter. And further still, the clause which gives and reserves expressly to the bishops of Chester, Peterborough, and Bristol, as to the bishops of Oxford of the first foundation, episcopal jurisdiction over their respective cathedrals and chapters, is wholly wanting in the letters patent of 1546 which founded the existing see of Oxford.

It is manifest, therefore, that the founder studiously purposed to separate in these respects the bishops of Oxford from the cathedral chapter of Christ Church.

And the same conclusion will be reached if the terms of *the grant* by which the dean and canons of Christ Church are appointed, and *the mandate* by which they are installed, are considered. It was observed by Dr. John Barwick, already mentioned, in his letters to Lord Chancellor Hyde, that whereas in all other cathedral chapters the royal grants were presented to the bishop of the diocese, who thereupon instituted the grantee, and issued *his* mandate for the installation; at Christ Church, on the contrary, the grants were not presented to the bishop, no institution took place, and the mandate came direct from the Crown; and such has ever been the tenor of these instruments: they are precisely now what they were originally. Wherefore, considering these fundamental differences, which distinguish their body so remarkably from all the other cathedral chapters in the kingdom, the dean and chapter cannot imagine any closer connexion being effected between the Bishop of Oxford and themselves without the subversion of their actual constitution. Bound, as they are, to uphold that constitution, they are consequently unable, in reply to the request contained in the third resolution of the Commissioners, to suggest any means by which the separation, designed by their founder, and involving, as they think, the prerogative of their Sovereign as visitor, can be removed. They are certainly not prepared to surrender their charter, under which the college has flourished for 300 years, and to accept another in its stead, based on principles wholly at variance with the clear intention of their founder; and they cannot believe that the Crown or the Parliament would sanction any attempt to deprive them of their ancient charter and original position against their will. No such attempt was made even during the great rebellion. It was stated in a former memorial, that so thoroughly was the distinction between Christ Church and the other cathedrals acknowledged, that, while the members of those churches were ejected and dispersed, and their estates confiscated, in the chapter of Christ Church the places of the dean and canons were always filled up; the business of the chapter was regularly carried on, and its property remained intact, and this for no other reason than that they were, in fact, a college wholly independent of the diocese.

Having now endeavoured to show from whence the separation referred to in the minute arises, and how far it extends, the dean and chapter proceed to offer a few remarks on the fourth resolution submitted to them. They cannot think, that in the present day the union of two offices, which, both on general principles and by special statute, are distinct and separate, can ever be justified in the eye of the church or of the world at large; the foundation is declared to be, "De *uno Episcopo et* de *uno decano* et octo prebendariis." If either member of the body be absorbed in the rest, the foundation is no longer the same, and the anomaly which Christ Church presents, from the partial separation which exists between it and the diocesan, would be increased tenfold if the head of the chapter were no longer the dean but the bishop. It would be invidious to enter upon personal qualifications; but it is obvious that some men would be fitter by nature, and by academical experience, for the government of a college, and others for the oversight of a diocese. If, however, the same individual were to be hereafter both bishop and dean, it would limit and embarrass the choice of the Crown, and probably prevent two good appointments; as the requisites for both offices can only be expected to exist in the same person by some most rare and felicitous combination. In what light the office of the dean of Christ Church was formerly viewed, may be learnt from the correspondence between Dr. Barwick and Lord Clarendon, which has already been referred to. In concerting measures for the re-establishment of the church, and selecting the fittest persons to fill the vacant dignities, the Lord Chancellor thus excuses himself for having omitted to mention the deanery of Christ Church: "I can assure you," he says, "that the "King hath so just a sense of the inevitable consequences of the universities being well "or ill provided for in point of government, that when the time comes he will manifest "his great care in that particular, especially concerning Christ Church in Oxford, which "if I had not looked upon rather as the *government* of *a college*, and so forgotten it as "*a deanery*, I could have told you that the King has designed it for a person who is "every way equal to it." The same principle appears to have been always acted upon, and academical qualifications have never failed to influence more or less the selection by the Crown for the office.

Her Majesty's Commissioners may not be aware of the nature and extent of the present duties of a dean of Christ Church. It is necessary therefore to apprise them, that they involve a constant and undivided attention to the affairs of the college, during, generally, eight months of the year. The head of this large society cannot be absent even for a few days during term time, without great inconvenience. From the morning service at 7 or 8 A.M. to the evening service at 9, he is liable to be called on for direction or advice daily. The present dean can state, that now for upwards of 22 years he has scarcely ever been absent for a single night during term time or in the Christmas vacation, except when engaged in his duty to the college as elector of scholars from Westminster school. And as his labours are continuous, so can they be properly undertaken by himself alone; they cannot be delegated to any other whomsoever without injury to the discipline of the college. He must have the assistance of officers under him, but they can never adequately supply his place, and these officers must always have the means of immediate personal access to the head of the society, to take his instructions on any matter, that may arise from day to day, connected with the government of so many young men. Nor can his place be supplied by any deputy or representative in the general business of the university, any more than in his collegiate duties. At every meeting of the board of heads of houses, and at almost all the committees of the board, his regular presence, as head of the largest society in the place, is looked for and required. In a word, a dean of Christ Church must devote himself entirely to the government of his college, and his share in the public concerns of the university; and in order to the proper discharge of these duties, he ought to have no occupation inconsistent with the constant attention imperatively required of him.

It may be thought perhaps that a dean of Christ Church having once been also Bishop of Oxford furnishes a precedent to justify the present suggestion of the Cathedral Commissioners. But in the judgment of the dean and chapter, the fact that *one only* out of 28 Bishops of Oxford ever held the deanery even *in commendam*, affords a very strong presumption that the case was an exceptional one. And this presumption will become still stronger, if the circumstances of the time and the individual be taken into account. Dr. John Fell and his family had suffered severely during the great rebellion, and that alone would have entitled him to special favours from the Crown at a period when past services in the Royal cause formed an excuse for many anomalies in the distribution of church preferment. But his personal merits, his devotion to learning, both sacred and profane, his great success in restoring the discipline and studies of the university, and his unwearied labours in his college during 16 years, made it the bounden duty of the Government to reward him for his great deserts, by placing him on the episcopal bench, and yet at the same time not to remove him from the scene of his invaluable exertions. But the only preferment which would combine these requisites was the bishoprick of Oxford, and for the 10 years during which he held the see, his labours both in the University and in his college were continued without interruption or abatement. Indeed, it is observed by a writer of his life, "that his undertaking too many affairs brought him untimely to his end."

It may be truly said, therefore, that the case of Dr. Fell was an exceptional one. Had it not been so, some other instance must have occurred before or after him. Of the deans of Christ Church before him, promoted to bishopricks, Cooper was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1570, and Piers Bishop of Rochester in 1576. At both these periods the see of Oxford was vacant, and might have been filled with either of these prelates. Archbishop Laud recorded in the diary of his life, his earnest desire and intention to augment the see of Oxford, among others, by the annexation of some preferment *sine curâ animarum.* In 1628 Dr. Richard Corbet, then Dean of Christ Church, was made Bishop of Oxford, and an opportunity offered of securing this object by uniting the deanery and bishoprick. But Dr. Corbet was not allowed to hold the deanery even *in commendam,* much less by annexation. Again, in 1632, when Dr. Corbet was translated to Norwich, another opportunity was presented for the annexation by the appointment of Dr. Duppa, then dean, to the vacant see. But Bancroft was made Bishop of Oxford, and Duppa became Bishop of Chichester in 1638. Had not the archbishop deemed the offices of bishop and dean in the same church incompatible, he would surely have availed himself of his vast influence at this period to effect his first design, in preference to the annexation of the vicarage of Cuddesden to the see. And subsequently to the episcopate of Fell, had not his case been deemed *sui generis,* it cannot be doubted but that some one or other of his five successors in the deanery, who filled the see of Bristol, would have been promoted to the see of Oxford instead.

It was the exigency of the times, therefore, and the peculiar qualifications of the man, which caused the departure from ordinary rules in the single instance of Dr. Fell, and from one exceptional case like this, in a period of 300 years, no precedent can fairly be deduced.

But whatever objections may have existed then to the union of the two offices in one person, much greater exist in the present day. For the duties of both are very greatly increased, and are far more diverse in kind than before. The college then did not contain half the number it does now; and the duties of the bishop, confined to one small county, required not a tenth of the time and thought which the present largely extended diocese demands. By the recent census, the population of the three counties of Berks, Bucks, and Oxon amounts to 504,227. By a return to queries issued by command of Charles the Second in 1676, the year following the consecration of Bishop Fell, it appears that the sum total of the conformists, nonconformists, and papists of the county of Oxford amounted only to 40,292. As these classes may be presumed to include the whole of the then population, the then number of souls in the diocese was not one twelfth of the present. But even if the see of Oxford was now contained within its original limits, in respect of area, the abolition of exempt jurisdictions, the increase of churches and clergymen, and of its population from 40,000 to 170,000, together with the addition of so many local institutions, far and near, present an insurmountable bar to loading its bishop with multifarious and extraneous duties. He could not be attending to the calls made upon him from various parts of the county, and at the same time performing his duties in college as dean. The attendance in Parliament too, however interrupted, is now spread over many months of the academical year; and the various concerns of the Church at home and abroad, and of its great societies, which must be superintended by the bishops in London, forbid the possibility of any regular and stated devotion to duties in Oxford, and without regularity the college system must fall.

In conclusion, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church desire, in compliance with the Commissioners' request, to record their fixed opinion, that the offices of bishop and dean in the same cathedral are wholly incompatible, and that the union of them, in any case, would be productive of evil.

And with respect to Christ Church in particular, they entertain the deepest conviction, which they desire now to express in the most solemn language, that the union of the two aforesaid offices in the person of a Bishop of Oxford must be fraught with consequences destructive alike of their capitular constitution, and of their collegiate establishment.

T. Gaisford, Dean.
Charles C. Clerke, Sub-dean.
Frederick Barnes, Canon.
E. B. Pusey, Canon.
R. W. Jelf, Canon.
John Bull, Canon and Treasurer.
William Jacobson, Canon.
Chas. A. Ogilvie, Canon.
Charles Abel Heurtley, Canon.

Chapter House, Christ Church,
13th February 1854.

Answers from Heads of Colleges and Professors of the University of Oxford.

The following Circular was addressed to the Heads of Colleges and Divinity Professors of the University of Oxford.

Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street,
Whitehall, London, June 29, 1853.

Reverend Sir,

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and matters connected therewith, to forward you a copy of the Commission under which they are acting, and to request the opinion and advice of your University on the following subject:

Two of the canonries of Christ Church having been annexed in the reign of King Charles the First to professorships devoted to the promotion of theological learning, to which three more have been added recently—one of them with especial reference to the duties of the pastoral office,—the Commissioners are desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the University and of the professors as to whether the theological lectures in the University may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for holy orders, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the Cathedral Churches.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
Rd. Jones,
Secretary.

ANSWERS from the Reverend C. A. HEURTLEY, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity, Oxford.

Christ Church, Oxford, January 4th, 1854.

REVEREND SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of Her Majesty's Commissioners, which you have forwarded to me, requesting my opinion as to whether the theological lectures in the University may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for holy orders, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches.

I have but very recently entered upon my office, and my opinion therefore can hardly be considered in any other light than that of a private member of the University, and one too, who, from having been hitherto for several years non-resident, is acquainted with the present state of matters here by hearsay more than by personal observation.

With respect to the former part of the Commissioner's question, my belief is, that the scheme of *theoretical* instruction in the University *has* a fair measure of completeness. Besides lectures on the Hebrew and Arabic languages, provision is made for lectures on the exposition of Scripture, on dogmatic theology generally, on the symbols of the Church in particular, on ecclesiastical history, and on the pastoral office.

But there is one want, which I imagine most of those who enter holy orders, with no other training than that which the University gives, are sensible of the want, of a *practical* acquaintance with actual parochial work.

Whether indeed either a University or a theological college, such as the Commissioners refer to, is a favourable place for the obtaining of such an acquaintance, may be doubted; but, at any rate, as far as it is to be obtained in either, there seems no reason why the former should not be at the least as favourable as the latter. Possibly the best means to the desired end would be, as far as it is feasible, to make the deacon's office in practice what it is in theory, and to require that, ordinarily, no one should be intrusted with the sole charge of a parish till he had served at least one year under the superintendence of some resident parochial clergyman, whether incumbent or curate.

With regard to the latter part of the Commissioners' question, I do not think such colleges desirable; but the contrary. It appears to me, that they would bear much the same kind of relation to the Universities which private schools do to public. They would have all the disadvantages of the Universities besides some disadvantages peculiar to themselves, while they would miss some of the chief advantages of those bodies. They might work well in individual instances, and for a time, but as a general rule, and in the long run, it would be otherwise. The standard of instruction would be inferior, the larger bodies naturally drawing to themselves the more able instructors; and they would have a tendency to foster parties in the Church, according to the influence which might happen to predominate in this or the other of them. I cannot but think that the Church at large would feel sensibly, in a lowered tone of theology and a narrowed spirit, the evil consequences of their establishment, and the more so in proportion to the increase of their number.

I have the honour to be,

Rev. Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. A. HEURTLEY,

Margaret Professor of Divinity.

To the Rev. Richard Jones.

&c. &c. &c.

ANSWERS from the Reverend WILLIAM JACOBSON, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring "into the state of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, and matters connected therewith," having done me the honour to request my "opinion and advice on the following subject:"—

"Two of the canonries of Christ Church having been annexed in the reign of King Charles I. to professorships devoted to the promotion of theological learning, to which three more have been added recently, one of them with especial reference to the duties of the pastoral office, the Commissioners are desirous of ascertaining your opinion as to whether the theological lectures in the University may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation for candidates for Holy Orders, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connection with some of the cathedral churches?"

I beg leave to submit that the annexation of two canonries, in the first instance, by King Charles I., and in like manner of two other canonries by her present Majesty, together with the permission to commute the endowment assigned by the first-named sovereign to the Lady Margaret's Professorship, are to be regarded as having been, all of them, intended to enlarge and strengthen the divinity teaching within the University; not as in any way establishing a precedent for the institution of theological colleges in cathedral towns.

Her Majesty's gracious act in the year 1842, and the bequest of the late Dean Ireland,

which took effect in 1847, have increased the number and divided the labour of the divinity professors to an extent sketched above twenty-three years ago, but hardly hoped for, by the present professor of Hebrew; although the departments of the five theological chairs, in addition to his own, do not happen to have been allotted in exact accordance with the plan suggested in his work on the Theology of Germany, part ij. p. 126.

That "all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders" is supplied by the theological lectures in the University is, and from the nature of the case must be, more than can be affirmed, absolutely to the letter, of them or of any scheme or of teaching anywhere.

But if it is the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to ask whether the University teaching may be regarded as a sufficient preparation, without a supplement of other teaching elsewhere, I beg to express my opinion in the affirmative.

If the question meant to be raised is, whether the University can educate a number of clergy large enough to meet the increased and increasing wants of the population, I beg leave to add that, to my apprehension, the capability of University teaching in this respect is yet to be ascertained, admitting, as that teaching does, of expansion at Cambridge and at Durham, as well as here in Oxford.

The very small amount of actually necessary expenses at the Universities is better and more generally understood since the publication of the evidence and report of the University Commissioners. But if the bishops see reason for desiring to have candidates for Holy Orders in addition to the numbers who may be presumed able to meet such necessary expenses, it would seem to me better to re-enforce the theological departments in King's College, London, in the Queen's College, Birmingham, and at Lampeter, and to give further efficiency to St. Bees and Birkenhead, rather than to attempt the institution of several small seminaries in cathedral towns, many of which are, for various reasons, by no means favourable sites for such organization.

Theological teaching in the Universities is more likely than elsewhere to be free from prejudices, fancies, and bigotry. The mutual influence of a considerable body of students is, for many purposes, fully as valuable as direct instruction. Smaller circles are liable to be unduly acted upon by the mind of the teacher, or, even more mischievously, by what is understood to be his mind, and are thus led to exaggerate the importance now of one particular point, and then of another.

Up to this present time, we have only one precedent in favour of a theological seminary—a most happy one, certainly; but the success which has been permitted to attend it depends, apparently, on a very rare combination of personal qualifications, which it would be very hard to replace, and hopeless to multiply. The only other attempt has never succeeded in gathering any considerable number of students, and the principals, several of them men of unusual learning and abilities, have been continually changing.

It has sometimes been urged, as an argument in favour of theological seminaries, that young men occasionally want a fresh start. Now it is, in truth, by no means difficult to have this in the University. The fluctations in the junior academical society are so great within a very short space of time, that the interval of a long vacation, or, if need be, the intermission of residence for a term, would give such facilities for amendment as ought to be sufficient. Those who are looking forward to guide and reclaim others can hardly be thought fit for their office if they have not tact to drop a bad acquaintance, or strength of mind to alter an unworthy practice.

Colleges have occasionally turned a theological seminary to the same account as, in times past, they had turned "reading for Orders," under the direction of a clergyman. In cases where the authorities have not felt themselves justified in giving testimonials, or warranted in definitively withholding them, they have found it convenient to pass on one side of the difficulty by recommending an interval of study elsewhere.

It appears to me desirable in the first instance to make a University education accessible to as large a number of candidates for Holy Orders as possible. Perhaps the improvement of some of the cathedral schools, and the founding of exhibitions for their most promising scholars might do something in this direction.

Beyond this, I should think it best to strengthen the staff of teachers, and otherwise increase the efficiency of the institutions above named, rather than make the experiment of theological colleges in connection with some of the cathedrals. For as an experiment it must be regarded, and, as it seems to me, a very hazardous experiment. The exclusive study of divinity apart from all other literary pursuits, and the isolation of clerical students from the laity would be two most grave innovations on the English practice; and the results might be very different from anything desired or designed. And what we really want is clergy of the Church of England for all our dioceses, not clergy of school A for diocese A, and clergy of school B for diocese B.

William Jacobson,
Regius Professor of Divinity.

ANSWERS from the Reverend E. B. PUSEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Christ Church, 8th August 1853.

IN applying myself to the question, upon which you have been pleased to ask my opinion, "whether the theological lecturers in the university may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, or whether it would be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches," may I pray you to excuse me if I make statements, or enter upon principles of theological teaching, which must be familiar to many of Her Majesty's Commissioners, but are not so to the body of English churchmen whose concurrence you would wish to have in the measures which you may recommend.

I have already written more at length on this subject in some evidence which, in the course of last term, I addressed to the committee of the Hebdomadal Board, who were considering the recommendations of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the improvement of the studies of the university. Without entering into details upon which I have there written (which would make this a mere repetition of what is already printed), I would endeavour to state the principles upon which I conceive the answer to the question proposed to me to turn.

The question of the sufficiency of the provision for theological instruction in the universities turns upon two points. 1. That instruction should be given upon all the requisite subjects: 2. That the number of those who give instruction should bear a right proportion to those who receive it. Two req theologi

Upon the first ground, the provision of the University of Oxford, since the recent endowment of two professorships and the foundation of Dean Ireland, is adequate. The subdivision of labour may be made complete. Professors have the opportunity of devoting themselves to distinct branches of theology, and students may receive instruction in all the subjects which they require for their future duties. Provisio complet

The question of the relative numbers of the teachers and the taught pre-supposes another question, "in what way is it desirable that instruction should be given?" If the object of theological instruction were only to impart a certain amount of information upon the subjects of theology, there would be no occasion to multiply places of theological teaching. The only limitation to the number of pupils whom one professor could teach in his own department, would be the size of his lecture room and his power of making himself heard distinctly. One professor might lecture to 500 persons, whom he would mostly not know by sight, but to whom he would have been the vehicle of conveying certain theological information, valuable or otherwise, according to his own intellectual and religious character and attainments. But if this were all, one might go a step further, and raise the question, whether it were necessary to have any professors at all; for the most finished lectures which any professor could deliver would, in fact, only be the best book which he could write, and nothing more. Up to the time that he had perfected his lectures, this would be an inferior book to that which he would subsequently produce. Even when they had been made as good as he could make them, it would be far better for the student to have the book before him to study and digest, and revolve again and again, and compare with other books, than merely to have, in fact, a book read to him, and then, having heard it once for all, to have, in lieu of the book, only his own notes or reminiscences to retrace in his mind. The professor, also, would be far better employed in maturing his thoughts, and elaborating his subjects in his own study. The time which should be occupied in delivering what he had written would, as far as *he* was concerned, be expended without profit. To take any of our great divines: Bishop Butler would have gained no good from the mere delivery of the chapters of his Analogy as lectures, and the student who had listened to them would have carried off at best but mere fragments, single jewels, perhaps, but bearing no proportion to the richness or value of the work itself. Theolog tion not ing of k Disadva delivere

It is enough to imagine any thoughtful work, such as those of Hooker or Pearson, delivered as lectures, and any one would at once feel the exceeding disadvantage and waste of such a system. Much more so in the case of any set of lectures which should not, as those, contain broad theological or philosophical principles, but which should involve any minuteness of detailed criticism. It would be impossible to follow or note down any such details. All which a student could carry away with him would be at best a general recollection of the result at which the professor arrived, and perhaps a few details of the proofs, more or less incompletely gathered.

The two modes of instruction, through catechetical and delivered lectures, appear to me mutually to exclude one another. In the one case the basis of the instruction of the student is a book, whether it be Holy Scripture, or in other departments of knowledge some work of acknowleged value, whether an ecclesiastical history, or a work on doctrine, as Bishop Bull, or Pearson, or Hooker. This book the student is to study diligently for himself, and his knowledge of it, or that which he collects from it, is corrected, defined, enlarged, illustrated by the teacher. In the delivered lecture the teacher is himself the book, or in regard to Holy Scripture his lecture is a commentary, only delivered. The Cateche delivere wholly systems

tendency of the catechetical system is to throw the student upon his own study of what has gone before, which the professor directs, corrects, guards, enlarges. The tendency of the delivered lecture is to throw the student wholly upon the professor, to the exclusion of books. The student will not go to books for that which he expects to receive without labour from the professor. The result is, to supersede all study of standard writers, except as far as the professor himself studies and embodies them. The professor is to the student a book, but, when the system is fully carried out, the only book. The student has enough to do in hearing professors' lectures; they embrace the field of his study, and he does not think of going beyond them.

The earliest ground of delivered lectures was, before the art of printing, the want of books, and their scarcity in the first period after its discovery. I scarcely know on what ground the custom of *delivering* theological lectures has been continued in Germany since the Reformation, as the almost exclusive way of imparting knowledge to the students. The student there has few books; they have none whom they recognize as standard theological authors. *Now*, each professor considers himself as improving on his predecessors, and theological knowledge is as shifting as physical science. Lectures are perhaps *now* delivered in Germany, because the oral teaching of the professor is supposed to be more advanced in the science of theology than that of his predecessors. Why lectures have been *delivered* ever since the Reformation I do not know, because the *delivery* of lectures seems to imply the imparting of new knowledge, not instruction in the old.

My own conviction is, that apart from certain incidental objects, such as drawing attention to the value of a neglected part of study, the *delivery* of theological lectures is a mode of instruction injurious both to the teacher and the taught. The student it encourages in indolence of mind, partizanship, and dependence upon the professor; the professor it tempts to put forth what is attractive and novel rather than what is true.

The result in Germany has been the formation of schools to an extent which stands in singular contrast with our own theology. In later times it has been a great instrument of promoting neologism. For the student, having no standard works to fall back upon, and bringing to the lectures his mind as a tabula rasa, the professor could write upon it what he pleased. I was much struck at the way in which the thoughts of students were cast in the mould of the mind of the professors, only that it was, for the most part, a stiff and contracted likeness.

The object of theological like all other instruction is partly to form, partly to inform the mind, although in this case the mind is not only intellectually disciplined, but is formed in religious knowledge; it goes through a religious as well as an intellectual and moral training. But the process is so far alike, that for the healthy formation of the mind, it is essential that the mind itself should be active and actively exercised, not a passive recipient only. The time which is employed by a student in studying Holy Scripture for himself, or in mastering any book of deep thought, as Butler or Hooker, Bull or Pearson, previous to his attendance upon a lecture, is perhaps to him the most valuable discipline of his mind. Anyhow, such previous study is an indispensable condition of any solid profit from the professors' lectures.

But *delivered* lectures practically do away with this; the student notes down the substance of what he has heard; if he has time, he reflects more or less upon it; but his own notes of delivered lectures do not furnish him the matter for close thought; he cannot expand this narrow basis; he has not enough for his mind to work upon. He has not, as in going over a book for the second time, means of gleaning what he had before passed by, consolidating what before was vague, filling up what before he had in outline only. Nor will he ordinarily, even if the method of such lectures admitted of it, prepare himself for them; he goes to them to obtain knowledge at an easy rate, to gather what he can from an hour's attendance, but with no thought of studying anything previously, nor time for it if he had (since such lectures are spread over a wider field), nor any idea how any such previous study could qualify him to be a better hearer of the professor's lectures.

If theology were a study in which advances could continually be made, not only in detached or subsidiary branches of knowledge but in the very substance itself, then there would be a ground why some lectures should be continually delivered, because when fresh discoveries are being continually made, the oral living teaching would be in advance of written books. The lectures of the professor would, in fact, be the newest book upon the subject.

But since this is not so, and the most solid knowledge is old, and the student has chiefly to be instructed in what is well known, not to be informed as to what is new, then there is no one advantage which delivered lectures possess. They forfeit at once the most solid instructors and the most solid part of the formation of the mind.

They forfeit the most solid instructors. For the books which survive in each generation are mostly in some way, within their own department, the most eminent of their time. The eminent departed must obviously be more than the living, because *they* are the most eminent of *many* generations, the living of but *one*.

In catechetical lecturing, the student is trained in the thoughts of the most eminent of past ages, with such additional help as he may have in his own. Delivered lectures have the tendency to substitute the living for the departed, but therewith God's gifts in

the past are laid aside, and in proportion as teachers are multiplied, the inferior in the present are necessarily substituted for the superior in the past. substitute for the pa

Delivered lectures forfeit the most solid instruction of the mind. For, besides the benefit of the actual thought employed by the student on Holy Scripture, there will be no comparison between the benefit which one who had so studied would gain from the lectures themselves and that which could be gleaned by one who came unprepared. The benefit of any lectures will be to each student in proportion to his actual knowledge of the subject. The more valuable the lectures are, and the fuller the knowledge of the professor, the greater will be the comparative advantage of the well-prepared student. The knowledge which an unprepared student will take away with him will be vague, indistinct, and shallow; he will have no hold of it nor it of him; the prepared student will know his own wants, the points which he wants to have cleared to him; he will attend with a definite object, elicit what he needs, see the bearing of what is altogether new to him. Benefits c in propor previous of the stu

On some such grounds as these, I believe, all the theological professors of Oxford have made their lectures catechetical. The *delivered* course of the regius professor used to be rather a chart of theology, suggesting what we should study, and in what books, and how we should study, than direct insruction in theology itself; it sent us back to older books, and did not replace them. The real theological instruction was in the private and catechetical lectures. This I found myself, as a student, in attending the private lectures of Bishop Lloyd; his lectures in the Epistle to the Romans, e.g., were to us what no delivered lectures could have been. I have pursued the same course myself, during 24 years of my professorship, knowing that the only way in which any student would obtain a solid knowledge of Hebrew, would be by diligently studying it himself before he attended the lectures of the professor. Criticism would be simply thrown away upon a class which was not prepared by their own previous knowledge to appreciate it. I have thus foregone large classes, thinking it better to lecture to a few who would solidly study the language, than to deliver lectures to numbers who would only carry off an impression of what I told them as true, without being able to enter into the grounds of it through their own knowledge of Hebrew. I have from time to time delivered lectures, and may again hereafter, but the object of these lectures was or would be to invite students to the study of Hebrew, by illustrating its value in the interpretation of Holy Scripture, not to teach them Hebrew, which in this way they could not learn. I have been very much surprised to see how very little Hebrew a diligent attendant upon Hebrew lectures in German universities has retained, less probably than he brought with him from the gymnasium. But, in fact, he had been listening, among his other lectures, to theological lectures on the Hebrew scriptures, not himself studying them, and so he had been losing his own knowledge of the language even while he listened to criticism upon it. Oxford th lectures c Object of lectures t attention study, no in it.

But if lectures are to be catechetical, (which is, I believe, the only way in which they can be solidly useful,) the classes must of necessity be small. Catechetical lectures are more beneficial than others, in that the teacher is employed in the cultivation of individual minds. But on this very ground, the class must not be too large to allow of that cultivation of individuals. It ought to be so distributed, that those of the same amount of attainments should, as far as may be, be classed together. It is also more difficult to interest a large class in catechetical instruction, because it has more the character of dialogue or conversation. I should think that a catechetical class would be best limited to some such number as 20 or 25. When I first became professor, I had (through the recommendation of others,) a class of 50, to learn the elements of Hebrew; as they all needed exactly the same instruction, I lectured them all in one class; but I regretted afterwards that I had not divided them into two classes, on the very ground that it is more easy to keep up the interest of 25 than of 50. As soon as any progress was made, I divided my pupils into three classes: of these I have since put the two elementary classes into the hands or a deputy, at first a Jewish convert, and as soon as I could, into the hands of one of my own pupils, hoping that he would benefit himself by teaching, and also gain leisure for further study. I hoped that what would be waste of time to myself might rather be a benefit to him. For myself, I reserved the teaching in the Prophets, Psalms, or other more difficult books. Catecheti imply sm

Other professors might give fuller information as to the actual number of those who avail themselves of the professor's lectures. The creation of new professorships has acted unfavourably upon the study of Hebrew, in that other knowledge, which does not require the study of a new language, being more easily acquired, is more readily sought. If, as is mostly the case, with the exception of those who come from Merchant Tailors or the foundation at Westminster, persons come to college with no knowledge even of the Hebrew letters, it requires a diligent study for two terms in the elementary classes to lay a solid grammatical foundation of the knowledge of Hebrew. But the majority of members of the university do not reside more than a single term after they have taken their B.A. degree; those who do reside longer are chiefly employed in tuition. I imagine, then, that the majority are deterred from entering upon a study in which they do not expect ever to become proficients. In part, I have ground to believe that some of the heads of houses, partly out of theological grounds, have directed the attention of those who do continue to reside, to other studies in preference to Hebrew. The attendance upon the Hebrew lectures is mostly gleaned from undergraduates who do not seek for university distinction, and who *do* wish especially for theological instruction. Attendar professor diminish crease of ships.

Yet it would appear from Dr. Jacobson's answer* to the University Commissioners, that the attendance upon other lectures also has been diminished by the increase of professorships. He states the attendance on his private lectures in the six terms of the two years preceding to have been 13, 3, 6; 26, 16, 14; making the two aggregates of 22 and 56. The larger of these is only about five-ninths of those of Dr. Burton in 1832, viz. 95.

But, in fact, the theological instruction of those educated for Holy Orders in Oxford is not, and has not, I suppose, ever been given by the divinity professors; it has practically been given by the tutors; nor has this had the disadvantages which might seem at first to attend it. It is said, plausibly at first sight, that all, for whatever profession they are intended, leave Oxford with the same knowledge of divinity, because all are required to attend the same lectures. It might just as well have been said, on the very same ground, that all left Oxford with the same knowledge of logic, because all were required to attend lectures in it, and all were to be examined in it. But, plainly, not only have persons different capacities for the study, but different degrees of interest in it; one who wished for high honours would know that a fuller knowledge of logic would be required of him, and would, if for no better reason, give his mind more to the study. In like way, and much more, those who have looked to Holy Orders as the future privilege of their life, have given their minds more to theological study; and since the benefit derived from good lectures is in proportion to the actual knowledge of the student, they have derived a degree of benefit from them beyond any proportion to those who had not the same object, or who sought only an ordinary knowledge of the elements of truth. The knowledge of divinity, even in the partial degree to which it is tested by the schools, does confessedly often bear an inverse ratio to the knowledge of human science.

The study of divinity is in this way spread over the three years of the steady undergraduate's life. Such students, as a matter of course, would not continue their classical studies on the Sunday, and would read divinity. In my own time, and since, the tutors have often on the Sunday given lectures in the New Testament. The student would thus have one seventh of his time as a religious act, free for theological study, besides whatever might be given to it amid the employments of the week.

This study is wholly independent of professors. The divinity professors, I believe, with the exception of the professor of Hebrew, have not been in the habit of admitting undergraduates to their lectures. The elementary study of Hebrew is only accidentally theological, in that the book which is studied is Divine. The statutes, probably on this ground, allow an earlier attendance upon the Hebrew than upon the other theological professors. The university has for the last twenty years recognized the study by undergraduates, in that it has accepted scholarships, the regulations of which pre-suppose the study of Hebrew by undergraduates and their attendance upon the Hebrew professor's lectures. It is said to have at one time been admissible as a subject of examination for the degree of B.A. It was proposed some years ago, I think, to convocation, as a subject of study for undergraduates, but rejected, not as an unfitting study, but as having been unbefittingly classed as philology, not theology.

With the exception of Hebrew, however, the undergraduates are not, I believe, practically admitted to the professor's lectures. The number, then, who attend lectures, with the exception of the one short series of twelve lectures by the regius professor of divinity (attendance upon which has been required by the bishops,) is but a fraction of those who enter Holy Orders†; and on that very account they can be brought within the compass of the professor's lectures. If it should be proposed to give a special theological training to those members of the university who enter Holy Orders, there must be new places of preparation, not because the professors are inadequate to teach on all the required subjects, but because the students would be too many to admit of that mode of instruction which alone would benefit them.

The number of the theological students of Oxford could formerly be tested by the number who attended the single course of the regius professor of divinity. The average number of persons who attended the public lectures of the regius professor of divinity in the three years preceding 1832 was 220. As *these* lectures were attended with the view of obtaining a certificate, and as that necessary certificate was at that time given by the regius professor only, these 220 would then represent the number sent out by the university for each year. Dr. Jacobson states those who attended the same course in 1849 to have been 232; in 1850, 234; but I believe that this may be less than the whole amount of students, since I believe that attendance upon these lectures has, since Dr. Hampden's

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* Oxford University Commission, Evidence, p. 253.

† Before the professorships were multiplied, Dr. Burton, the Regius Professor of Divinity, stated to me the following as the numbers who attended (in 1832) his private lectures in the Acts and the Epistles: "In Lent 27, in Easter 32, in Michaelmas 36; in all 95: but of those who attended in Easter Term 9, and 9 only, had attended in Lent; of those who attended in Michaelmas Term 10 had attended at Easter." The total, then, of 95 represents 76 individuals, of whom 19 attended during two terms; 57 then attended for one only. But this attendance during one term coincides with the necessity of residing for *one* term for the degree of M.A. 19 only attended lectures for one term beyond that, during part of which they must, on other grounds, have resided; 6 more attended during the fortnight in which they were *obliged* to reside for the *public* course of professor's lectures. Those who attended lectures in ecclesiastical history were 10 only. In 1833, of 21 who attended a course of lectures of Dr. Burton on the Fathers, 17 were members of some college foundation; the independent members of the university supplied only 4.

time, no longer been exclusively required by the bishops. I will, however, assume this number of 234 to be the number of theological students in each year.

Length of cour necessary.

The bishop of London in his primary charge spoke of a prescribed course of study for one or two years. Certainly the attendance upon the professor's lectures would be very capricious and uncertain, if the student were to remain only for one year. The course required in Germany lasts during four. If a student is to have any real assistance in the interpretation of Holy Scripture, he can scarcely be supposed to attend less than six courses of lectures on the study of the Epistles (pre-supposing the Gospels and the Acts to have been carefully studied by him as an undergraduate); the same length of time might well be employed in attending lectures bearing upon the doctrines of the Faith; ecclesiastical history, ancient and modern, require at least six courses; the elements of Hebrew only could be learned in three; nor would pastoral theology require less than three. This would amount to twenty-four courses of lectures, each during three days of the week. If this were spread over two years, there would be twelve courses for each year; four courses for each academical term, *i.e.* two lectures each day. This would not be too much, considering that the term lasts only eight weeks. It ought not to be increased, else the preparation and subsequent digestion necessary for the student, if he is solidly to profit by the lectures, would be impaired. The attendance thus being spread over two years, the students resident at any time and engaged in lectures would be 468; but these would have to attend four courses of lectures each during the term. The attendance then in all the lecture rooms collectively would be $468 \times 4 = 1{,}972$. But since there are six professors, there would fall to each professor $1{,}972 \div 6 = 312$, and supposing him to give two sets of lectures in the term there would be in each class, 156. I do not think that any professor ought to have the instruction of more than 50 in one term, nor in each class more than 25.

Disproportion c students to the fessors.

Comparative n of professors wi in Prussia and Hanover.

I have not any list of the number of *students* in Germany; but the relation of the number of theological *professors* in Germany to the population may furnish some approximation. Prussia, in 1832, with a population of 11,000,000 had seven universities, and two of these at least with a double quota of professors. Prussia alone had then 45 ordinary divinity professors, besides the extraordinary and the private but authorized lecturers. Hanover, with a population of but 1,400,000, had four ordinary and one extraordinary professors, besides two professors of the philosophical faculty, whose office was to explain the Scriptures grammatically, and who did, in fact, lecture as theologians.

The population of England is, I believe, 18,000,000. If the number of clergy bore the same proportion to the population as in Germany, and the professors to the clergy, this would be, at the ratio of the Prussian dominions 73 professors, at that of the kingdom of Hanover, 90. Making all deductions for those who do not belong to the church, it will be manifest what a fraction among us, as compared with Prussia or Hanover, is employed in direct theological instruction.

Large increase clergy needed.

But it would be a narrow estimate to take account of our present provision of clergy. Hanover, with its seven theological teachers, had a population hardly more than seven twelfths of that of London. If our land is ever to be reclaimed from heathenism,—if the Gospel is ever to be really preached in our cities,—if, while we send missions to China, we are not to leave our own population in as dark a heathenism as China,—if our poor in London and other large towns are to have any real benefit from being in a Christian land, more than if they had been born in the centre of Africa or in Thibet,—we must have additional clergy by thousands. The population of London is counted at 2,362,236. Then 2,362 clergy would be really few to take care of its people. Seven other large towns, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, containing populations from 400,000 to 120,000, form an aggregate of 1,694,773. For these seven towns, if one clergyman is to take care of 1,000 souls, the number of clergy required would be 1,695. The whole increase of the population of those seven towns, since 1801, has been 1,256,278, that of London has been 1,403,373. Even if the population had been provided for before 1801, there should have been, for the increase in these seven towns, an increase of 1,256 clergy; for the increase of London, 1,403. Let what allowance any will, be made for those who are voluntarily not within the pale of the church, what

* Bonn and Halle. A writer in the British Magazine (No. vi. pp. 624, 625.) stated that Breslau also had a double professoriate. In this case the number would be 50.

† Comparative population of 1851 and 1801, from the Population Reports :—

	1851.	1801.	Increase.
London	2,362,236	958,863	1,403,373
Manchester	401,321	94.876	306.445
Liverpool	375,955	82,295	293,660
Leeds	272,270	53,162	219,108
Birmingham	252,841	70,670	182,171
Bristol	137,328	61,153	76,175
Sheffield	135,310	45,755	89,555
Wolverhampton	119,748	30,584	89,164
Total exclusive of London	1,694,773	438,495	1,256,278
Total inclusive of London	4,057,009	1,397,358	2,659,651

does not remain to be done for those who do not shut themselves out, but who are uncared for? The Roman Catholics have, I understand, made considerable impression on the neglected population of Birmingham. Why should not the Church of England?

Oxford and Cambridge, would, no doubt on account of their manifold advantages, such as libraries, be the places of education of our most learned clergy. We may well expect our fellowships to yield hereafter, as they have heretofore, the largest proportion of our divines. It is natural and best that our junior fellows, who ought to be the élite of the members of the university of their own standing, should attend the lectures in the university. To *all* others it might not be necessary to give the same amount of instruction. Accurate knowledge of the doctrines of the Faith, a solid foundation for the study of the Epistles and instruction in the pastoral office, might be sufficient for many to enter upon that office in retired places or amid less responsible duties.

But I have here limited myself to the question which was put to me, whether the present body of divinity professors in Oxford is sufficient for the education of its divinity students. My ground for thinking them inadequate is, that I do not think that a divinity professor, if he is to do his duty towards those whom he lectures, ought to have more than two classes of about 25 each. But these I have supposed to be attending each three courses of lectures besides, as is necessary if the students are to have a systematic theological training. If six professors, then, give each two courses of lectures to 25 persons, the attendance upon their lectures will be $25+12=300$; but since each individual would be attending four such classes, the actual number of students instructed would be $300\div4=75$. But supposing even the present annual number educated yearly for Holy Orders in Oxford to be only 234, and supposing a two years course for these, the numbers to be instructed in each term would be, not 75, but 468. Or, supposing each class to consist of 30 instead of 25, the number provided for would be 90; if 35, the whole would be 115; but at the highest not one fourth of what is required.

In 1832, I ventured to suggest the setting apart some stalls in twelve cathedrals, including Oxford and (as furnishing endowment for Cambridge) Ely; and these I suggested should be selected in different parts of England, each providing for its own neighbourhood. Of this a commencement has been made at Wells and Chichester, as well as at Durham. I thought, and still think, it would be better to limit the number of students in each institution, in order that the mind and soul might be formed, not the head only be instructed. Harm rather than good might result, if such seminaries were made mere places for imparting anyhow a certain mass of theological knowledge.

Two objections only used to be urged against such a plan of additional theological seminaries:

1. The possible formation of theological or controversial schools.
2. The probable expense.

Schools there will be everywhere, until the teachers and members of the church come to understand one another, and all are brought to the fulness of the one truth in Christ Jesus, which he left with his church. But schools will not be favoured by these institutions. Our divisions will follow us everywhere, until the divisions themselves cease. There were schools in Cambridge in Mr. Simeon's time; there were schools in Oxford in years past as well as now, in neither case originating with professors. The increase of theological knowledge will diminish, not increase, divisions. But, in truth, I know not whether schools can now in any strict sense be said to exist. I mean by a school, in its strict or bad sense, a number of scholars who implicitly follow their teacher, repeat what he says, *because he says it*, according to the old saying, *αὐτὸς ἔφα*, or "jurare in verba magistri." Luther and Calvin were for a long time such masters. If we open a comment on Holy Scripture by any early disciple of Calvin, we find the same misinterpretations, the same illustrations, the same passages of Holy Scripture enlisted in its support; so that I have found that I knew beforehand exactly what would be said by a writer, because I had found it said by the rest. In like way Lutheranism was stereotyped; no departure was allowed from its very letter in points which were ruled neither by Holy Scripture nor by the church.

With regard to the present state of the English church, if you take the word "school" in the wider sense of people teaching in the main the same things which are not taught by others, there must be schools; it could not be otherwise, unless there was perfect unity, which there plainly is not. But while a certain outline of belief is held, there is not a slavish adherence to individuals among those who would be severally designated as Evangelicals or Tractarians. The so-called evangelical body is not what it was twenty years ago; as neither was it then, what the founders of it were in the last century. It has been penetrated by other influences almost unconsciously. Of the tractarians, even some years past, some went beyond, others fell short, of what was taught by those whose writings gave rise to the term; yet even from the first there was none of that minute conformity which constitutes a school.

But, I believe, that the plan would in fact tend rather to soften down the actual relation of parties in the church, by bringing in many cases persons together who cannot or are not at the pains to understand one another now, but who, if so brought together, would

harmonize with and appreciate one another. I suppose that in 1830, the school which was most thought of in these apprehensions was the evangelical. They were at that time discountenanced by most of the highest authorities of the church. Subsequent events have shown that nothing has been gained by the non-creation of places of theological education. In fact, unless lectures are delivered to large classes, books are far more extensive and penetrating instruments of teaching. The very name "tractarian," attests that they were the writings, not the oral instruction, of those persons, which had the influence expressed by that term. But more widely than this, printed sermons have probably a much greater effect in forming the mind and giving a lasting impress to the character; they have probably a more enduring effect then even delivered sermons; these mostly affect the heart and feelings, and throw back the soul into itself, but do not, to the same degree, mould the thoughts and understanding. Yet printed sermons are independent of theological seminaries.

Books have i influence tha lectures.

Again, we have already, apart from Oxford and Cambridge, six more or less imperfect, yet still distinct theological seminaries,—Durham, St. Bees, Llampeter, Wells, King's College London, and Chichester. The question, then, of having distinct places of theological education is decided. The only question is whether they shall be carried on imperfectly, or whether they shall be improved. Certainly the fewer in each seminary that shall be engaged in giving the instruction, the greater probability there will be of schools being formed; the larger the body of instructors, the less will ordinarily be the risk of undue individual influence on the part of any instructor.

Enlargement ing places wo hinder "scho

The other objection commonly made is "expense." But if lodging is provided (as it easily might be) at a moderate cost, it has been shown that this expense need not be considerable. The whole necessary annual expenses are stated by Mr. Melville, late principal of Hatfield Hall at Durham, to be only 60*l.* per annum.* Residence at Oxford need not exceed 100*l.* But, in fact, even this is not a *mere* increase of expense. It has now become common with parents to delay the time at which they send sons intended for Holy Orders until twenty, with the very object that but a short time should be interposed between the taking of the degree of B.A. and entering Holy Orders; this has been done in consequence of the absence of any *system* of theological education after that degree; but those years before the degree must be passed somewhere, and must have their own expenses. So then the additional expense would not be the whole expense of two years at a seminary or at the university, but the balance between that expense and the expense of the same period previous to entering the university.

Expense not Nor mere inc

The expense in any case is far less than that of one who studies the higher branches of medicine or law, in which no complaint is made. Nor need a young clergyman, unless he marries improvidently or has unthrifty habits, be an expense to his parents, whereas the young lawyer or physician mostly must be so, even after he is able to practise. The prebendal houses now, in consequence of the reduced number of prebendaries, no longer needed, would provide an eligible residence for the students of cathedral towns. In Oxford there are no eligible places where any body of students, so numerous as these, could reside; eligible lodgings are seldom vacant now, and are mostly expensive. If those members of the university who receive Holy Orders were, even for one year, to attend lectures at the university, there are no good means whereby this accession of 234 students could be lodged.

Less than in and law; and ceases so

The operation of the recent statute, whereby students are required to pass an examination in a second school, and are allowed even for honours to interpose a year between the examinations in the two schools, will much increase the residence in the town, and thus, by the increased demand, most probably enhance the price of lodgings. For this period must be passed in lodgings, by all those undergraduates who are not members of the several college foundations. If, then, candidates for Holy Orders are to receive a distinct theological education, this very ground of expense favours their being distributed in the several cathedral towns, not concentrated at Oxford and Cambridge.

Expense grea Oxford than cathedral tow

This question depends entirely upon our bishops; whatever they require, candidates for Holy Orders will, of course, comply with. Parents will then send their sons, who look to receive Holy Orders, to the university at eighteen instead of twenty, in order to reserve the two last years for theological instruction. The period previous to the university course will then be brought back more to what it used to be; all which is now learned at school or other places by the age of twenty, and much more, might easily be acquired at eighteen. The expenses of these two last years need not be so great as those of most schools; the plan might be in many cases a diminution, in none need it be much increase of expense.

No difficulty securing these years of study

But if the professors had at Oxford, to give theological instruction to any large proportion of those of our students who now enter Holy Orders, we should have entirely to give up the catechetical mode of instruction. This would act most ill, I should think, on the studies of the doctrines of the Faith, ecclesiastical history, and pastoral theology, and

But if all stud taught at the sities we must catechetical te

* Oxford University Commission, Evidence, p. 58, Report, p. 40.

Hebrew, as far as this is distinct from the study of the Old Testament; we should then have no means of securing any previous study on the part of our pupils, and the use of standard books of study would have to be given up; those whose lectures lay in Holy Scripture would indeed have the advantage of having the sacred volume to expound. But it would be impossible to teach a language in this way, and the office of the Hebrew professor would then be to illustrate or explain the Prophets or Psalms, with the aid of Hebrew, not certainly to teach Hebrew, since it could not be so taught, but only certain points of criticism could be told to those who already knew enough of the language to appreciate them.

I believe, then, that if any real solid instruction is to be given, which shall train the whole man for his future duties,—which shall cultivate his faculties individually, not scatter knowledge vaguely to be gathered as any student can,—which shall combine the study of what is most valuable in the past with the help which a living teacher can give,—it will be far better to divide the theological students among several places of instruction, rather than gather them in large masses at Oxford and Cambridge. I doubt not that the expenses will thus be less; but far more, I doubt not that it would be far better for the moral training of the students to be thus divided in smaller bands, each of the size of a single college, with their four or five teachers, than to unite them at the universities, where they would no longer be under individual teachers, nor have the benefit of the gentle influence of college discipline.

nary pro- help, unless professors ther name.

I may add, that it would be no gain to have sub-professors or extraordinary professors in theology. The deputy* whom I myself employ does not take any part of my own work, but only gives the student such instruction in the elements of the language as in Germany is given in the gymnasia, and is now given at Merchant Tailors, and used to be given to those on the foundation at Westminster. Dr. Nicoll, at the advice of Bishop Lloyd, introduced this plan of teaching; for his predecessors for some time, not teaching the elements, had had none to instruct in the higher criticism or in the more difficult books of the Old Testament. But this leaves the professors employments just where they were. Sub-professors, or extraordinary professors, if they are really to help the professors, must themselves be as competent to give theological instruction as the professors themselves. For the real relief to the professors (if the future candidates for Orders come to us for instruction) would be not to take part in our lectures, but to take the pupils whom we could not satisfactorily instruct. If the extraordinary professor did not give as good instruction as the ordinary professor, the students who fell to his lot would be under disadvantage; if he did, then he would be in fact a professor under another name and with inferior support.

theological etter at

But if the theological instructors should be multiplied, it would be far better that they should be increased where they might, in connexion with the different cathedrals, superintend a collegiate system and be in immediate relation to the students whom they shall be educating, than that they should be mere instructors in the university at large, without any definite relation to the students whom they should lecture.

clergy e trained.

The cathedral institutions, thus formed, would also more readily become the means of training, each out of its own neighbourhood, able and devoted young men, who long to serve in the sacred ministry of Christ's church, who would give their lives to the recovery of the lost or scattered sheep, but whom the universities do not, and cannot now educate. The church will have no difficulty in supporting earnest ministers, if such could be trained in proportion to the needs of her people, and I should not doubt that your Lordships must feel that devoted and well-trained missionaries are far more needed to rouse and convert and prepare the populations of our great towns, than even Houses of God, of which those only will avail themselves who have been already awakened.

I have the honour to remain,
Your humble servant,
E. B. Pusey.

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* I have added this explanation because the fact is mentioned in the Report of the Oxford University Commissioners (p. 99), in illustration of the value of *their* scheme of extraordinary professors. Their theory is, that the extraordinary professors should teach the elements of the science, while the professors "enlarged the bounds of the sciences." But this plainly belongs to human sciences. In theology the elements are already taught, and the bounds of the science, except in details which do not belong to the student, are fixed. The Commissioners contemplate also as the professor's office only to deliver lectures. The sub-professors would, in fact, have the same catechetical teaching which I believe belongs to the professors, and the difficulties of giving catechetical lectures to so large a number would only be increased by removing that office from the existing professors.

ANSWERS from the Reverend C. A. OGILVIE, D.D., Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, Oxford.

REVEREND SIR, Christ Church, Oxford, 25th November 1853.

IN compliance with the request of "Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to "inquire into the state and condition of Cathedral and Collegiate churches, and matters "connected therewith," I beg to transmit, through you, the following statement.

My opinion is asked "as to whether the theological lectures in the University of Oxford "may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for "Holy Orders, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in con- "nexion with some of the Cathedral churches."

I am deliberately of opinion that, so far as mere teaching and a satisfactory test of the profit derived from teaching are concerned, the recent statutes of my own University, "*De disciplina theologica*," "*De professore exegeseos S. Scripturæ*" and the "*Addenda*" to those statutes, prescribe a system of instruction, through the instrumentality of *six* professors, partly by catechetical lectures and partly by set and formally delivered discourses, as well as a plan of public examination, sufficient for the wants and well suited to the purposes of candidates for Holy Orders prolonging their residence in the University.

The design of the statutes, to which I have referred, was to increase the previously existing means of *professional* learning for students desirous, after their examination for the degree of B.A., of making the University the scene of preparation for the ministry of the church. According to the provisions of these statutes, the course of lectures of each professor, in every one of the *three* terms into which the academical year is divided, is to continue during *six weeks*, and to consist of *eighteen* lectures, that is, *three* in each week. To a certificate of attendance at any course, such only are entitled as have been *diligent* hearers of *at least sixteen* lectures of the course, the professors being laid under a conscientious obligation, in respect of the certificates to be by them granted, by the following clause of the statute: "Unusquisque scholaris tenebitur *sedecim* ad minimum lectionibus, "in quacunque serie, interesse. Neque licebit professori testimonium alicui perhibere, "nisi ei constiterit dictum scholarem et *præsentem fuisse* et *attento animo audivisse*."

Four certificates of attendance (of which *one* may be that of the Regius professor of Hebrew, whilst the *other three* must come from some one or more of the *five* theological professors) are to be produced by a candidate for the public examination in theology, which is appointed to take place *twice* in the year, namely, at the end of the Lent and of the Act Terms; and of which the subject-matter is thus prescribed: "Exami- "natoribus licebit in qualibet materia, de qua prælegerint professores, scholares "examinare; habita tamen semper theologiæ symbolicæ, exegeticæ, et pastoralis ratione." But as not more than *two* of the *four* required certificates are allowed to be of the same term, the student must reside at least *two terms* of *six weeks* each, that is, in the whole, *twelve weeks*, before he can offer himself for examination. Having passed the examination, he exchanges the name of *scholar* for that of *candidate in theology*, and receives a *testamur*, not by any means intended to supersede a bishop's inquiry into his abilities and acquirements, but serving for a proof that he has been a declared and not altogether unsuccessful student of theology.

Under the system, which has been thus generally described, the lectures of the professors have been well attended, while the candidates who have come forward for examination have been very few in number. No one, however, can wonder that such has been the case, who reflects that the statutes relating to the whole subject contain not a single compulsory clause. Accordingly, many have continued their residence at Oxford, in order to avail themselves of opportunities of receiving instruction and of being assisted in sacred studies, although almost all have shrunk from the ordeal of an examination, offered indeed to their choice, but in no sense enforced upon them. It would be simply absurd to impute to the framers of this system an anticipation that the examination which they projected would, in and of itself, prove attractive to any; the truth is, that room was purposely left for the co-operation of the bishops, who, at the time of forming and passing the statute of 1842, were confidently expected to lend their aid to the University in this particular point, and by their encouragement, to supply the stimulus requisite to impel students to offer themselves for examination.

It is not for me, on the present occasion, to do more than remark that *up to this time no bishop of the United Church requires from Oxford candidates for Holy Orders the testamur of the examiners in theology.* The bishop of Chichester has lately taken a step in this direction, by including in his announcements of ordination "*the passing of the* "*theological examination at Oxford*," among the number of *three* several conditions, some *one* of which the Oxford candidates of his diocese are at their own option to fulfil.

From the fact that a notice of the public examination in theology has been given *twice* in each of the last eleven years with hardly any practical effect, a plausible pretext has been afforded for misrepresentations in a quarter, from which many derive their sole information on the affairs of the University of Oxford. It has been said that "the "statute of 1842 has failed, as might have been foreseen." It has been insinuated that the professors, under the statute which is thus reported to have failed, find no demand for lectures, and are at ease in a retirement from which they stand in need of being called into

more active academical life. And, finally, it has been asserted that "the present number "of theological professors is more than adequate to discharge the slight functions imposed "upon them." In exact accordance with these representations is the blank left opposite to the titles of *five* of the *six* professors concerned, in that column of a tabular "Statement "respecting the professorships at Oxford," which purports to give the "number of pupils "in each course."*

Now, having been engaged in discharging the duties of my own office ever since the Michaelmas Term of 1842, I venture, with the full certainty of personal knowledge, to affirm that the statute of the above-mentioned year has succeeded in its main object; and has failed only so far as success has, from the first and entirely, depended on extraneous help, which the University has not been fortunate enough to obtain. Under its operation, Oxford has furnished the means of professional instruction to a large body of candidates for Holy Orders. And here I may be permitted, for the sake of illustration, to refer to some details of my own experience. In every term I have found myself busily engaged; the average number of my hearers for each one of the *thirty-three* terms, in which I have lectured, is *thirty-five*. In fulfilment of a provision of the statute, which, with a view to catechetical lectures, directs care to be taken "ne singulæ auditorum classes justo numerosiores fiant," I have divided my hearers of a term generally into *two*, often into *three* classes. As in the department assigned to my office are included "Pastoralis muneris disciplina, conciones sive "homilias scribendi et habendi ratio, liturgiarum cum rubricis historia et alia ejusdem "generis," I distribute the extensive subject over the *three courses* of the year, rendering, however, each one of the *three courses* so far complete in itself as to admit of being attended separately from the rest. Many have resided a whole year and have attended *three* courses; others, and far more, have attended *two* courses; the majority have attended only *one* course. I am thankful to say of the numerous scholars in theology who have fallen under my notice, that they have for the most part left on my mind a deep and lasting impression of their diligence, earnestness, and anxious desire of improvement, whilst they have been reading the text books which I employ, listening to my discourses, answering my frequent interrogations, and bringing from time to time, for my inspection and criticism, both essays on religious subjects and sermons, composed at my suggestion.

What is known by myself to have taken place in my own department is believed by me fairly to represent that which has been going on in other departments also, under the provisions of the statute of 1842.

When, then, I compare the staff of professors, and the machinery of lectures and of examination, thus provided at Oxford, with what, to the best of my knowledge, has already been furnished, or is, in my judgment, likely to be furnished, elsewhere, I feel assured that the University of Oxford has a decided advantage over diocesan and other like institutions for imparting professional knowledge to candidates for Holy Orders. A body of *six* professors at the former, brought together by various influences for mutual co-operation, and all partaking of the spirit which pervades and animates their common Alma Mater, will scarcely be equalled at any one of the latter by men, how ever able and learned, fewer in number, (as, from the comparatively scanty or even precarious sources of income, they must necessarily be) appointed through the favour, and placed more or less under the control of provincial, diocesan, or local authorities, and incessantly surrounded by the associations of a school, strictly and exclusively theological.

But I allow that much more is wanted by candidates for Holy Orders, with a view to their sufficient preparation, than the amplest opportunities and the best means of gaining knowledge. Confessedly, moral discipline is indispensable; and it may be questioned how far the Universities are fit scenes for the requisite training in this important instance.

Undoubtedly there are cases in which a change of the place where the undergraduate life has been passed may be expedient, and even desirable. The weak and irresolute may sometimes seek a shelter from evils by which they have been overcome in time past, and with which they are afraid of contending in future; they may flatter themselves that retirement from trial is equivalent to victory. I am inclined to think that to such persons the best chance of accomplishing their purpose will be afforded by quitting the University, not for any public institution, but for some well-regulated parish, and the abode in such parish of an experienced pastor, who may direct their studies and watch over the formation of their habits and character.

These, however, are exceptional cases. By the generality of those, who desire to qualify themselves for ministerial responsibilities and duties, is to be sought and cherished that hardier virtue, which depends on resisting temptation, on practising self-denial, on acquiring and confirming habits of self-control.

And here it must be granted that both "theological colleges in connexion with Cathedral "churches," and the Universities abound with snares for the indolent and the incautious, But in the Universities are found the wholesome restraints of an expressly provided and all-pervading discipline, as well as of a vigilant inspection, on the part of friendly and familiar yet uncorrupt and solicitous observers—restraints, of which cathedral cities must be nearly if not altogether destitute. The Universities, again, exclude many openings for waste of time and energies, for dissipation of thought, and for domestic and social entanglements, which large towns or cities and their vicinities cannot but present.

* *Vide* Report of Oxford University Commission, p. 73; Appendix F. pp. 58, 59; as also Evidence, p. 169., and Tabular Statement at the end.

Certainly, when I attempt with the utmost fairness to balance the account, it appears to me that over against the difficulty of breaking off old and evil associations (if such have unfortunately been contracted) at the Universities, is to be set the fearful hazard of forming new, and, it may be, far more objectionable ones, in the provinces; nor can I think of a better expedient for lessening the existing perils of the Universities (serious indeed, although often grievously exaggerated) than that of retaining within their precincts a numerous band and perpetual succession of students, avowedly engaged in pursuits agreeable to the voluntarily assumed character and the immediate prospects of candidates for Holy Orders.

These students will not fail to diffuse a salutary leaven through the whole mass of the society in which they move, but will more especially exert a beneficial influence over such undergraduate residents as are of age and standing only just below their own; the latter will thus find companions to cheer and advisers to counsel them in their difficulties, and there may be anticipated a happy increase of the number (already considerable, and the best hope of our church and country) of youthful students, wisely rendering their whole academical career subservient to the end, ever present to their minds, of preparation for the sacred profession; *indirectly*, through literary and scientific pursuits, carried on with a single eye to the glory of God, and *directly*, through the daily exercises of piety and a pure and blameless course of life.

Another consideration of no slight moment remains to be urged.

Should institutions for clerical training be multiplied, the text books and tone of instruction at one college would unavoidably differ from those of another, and the uniformity of opinion and of feeling, desirable to be found in the whole body of the clergy of a national church, would thus become liable to be infringed in a manner and to a degree far beyond what the nature of the case renders inevitable under existing, and indeed under any supposable circumstances. Serious, however, as this inconvenience might prove, it would be nothing in comparison with the disastrous and truly deplorable results that would ensue, if peculiarities of doctrine and of ritual observance, various and even opposite, were to distinguish the several colleges from each other, and the candidates for Holy Orders of one diocese were to be trained to profess tenets and to follow usages which those of another would be taught to regard and to denounce as grave errors and superstitious practices. Of the likelihood of so sad and so mischievous a condition of affairs, I confess that I cannot doubt, when I reflect upon the temper of our times, and mark the effects and consequences, now beginning to disclose themselves, of plans that have been adopted and of experiments that have been already tried or are in course of trial, under auspices apparently favourable to their success.

Before I bring my statement to a close, I am tempted to allege the authority of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, whose eminent qualifications for considering and determining a question of this kind few that knew him will dispute.

I am about to refer to letters in my possession addressed to the late Dr Burton, Regius Professor of divinity at Oxford, and to myself; the letters to Dr. Burton, after his death, having been put into my hands by the Archbishop himself.

It was in the year 1835 that his Grace, anxiously intent on enforcing upon "all candidates " for Orders a regular course of studies in divinity before they should present themselves " to the bishops for examination," declared his approval of "the *two* principles of making " the system of study imposed on candidates *indispensable* and *uniform*."

He went on to say: "the plan which I should prefer, if practicable, would be an effective " prosecution of studies at the Universities, with some authorized attestation of proficiency " and good conduct analogous to a degree, as a necessary qualification for being admitted a " candidate for Holy Orders."

" Some persons are desirous of establishing theological seminaries in Cathedral towns, " to which many important objections are made, in my opinion decisive."

Thus did archbishop Howley sketch beforehand an outline of that very plan which, after the lapse of six or seven years from the date of his letters on the subject, was, on his recommendation and with his full sanction, introduced into the University of Oxford through the statute of 1842; and of which he was spared to witness results that awakened his lively interest, and often called forth an expression of his thankfulness for what had taken place, and of his hope for the future. And thus also, even before he ventured to expect that the plan, of which he had declared his preference, would be tried, did he emphatically discourage the design of " instituting theological colleges in connexion with some of the " Cathedral churches."

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
CHARLES A. OGILVIE.

To the Reverend Richard Jones,
&c. &c. &c.

Answers from the Reverend F. C. Plumptre, D.D., Master of University College, Oxford.

Reverend Sir, University College, Oxford, November 17, 1853.

I regret that circumstances should not have allowed me to return an earlier answer to the communication which I had the honour of receiving from you some time since, on behalf of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the cathedral and collegiate churches; and in which it was stated, that "the Commissioners were desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the university, and of the professors, "as to whether the theological lectures in the university may be considered as supplying "all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for holy orders, or whether it will "be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral "churches."

In reply to this inquiry I beg to state, that so far as relates to the University of Oxford, respecting which alone I conceive I am asked to express an opinion, I think the lectures now given by the public theological professors, and by the tutors and lecturers in the several colleges and halls, are calculated to afford a sufficient amount of instruction for by far the greater portion of those members who purpose to become candidates for ordination. In some cases further assistance may be required for the less-advanced students; and this I think may without difficulty be supplied by the co-operation of the divinity lecturers in each college and hall, who from their previous knowledge of the ability and attainments, I may add also of the character, of their members may be often better qualified than others, to give them such advice and occasional assistance in their reading, as may enable them to derive the full benefit to be gained from the lectures of the public professors; such an arrangement, I conceive, may be effected without difficulty in most of the colleges and halls.

In some comparatively few instances I think it may be more desirable to withdraw a young man from the university after he has taken his B.A. degree, and to place him for a time in an institution limited to the reception of divinity students. These are, usually such as want the self-discipline necessary for persevering steadily in a systematic course of reading, if left to themselves; or who may not have sufficient decision of character to withstand the temptation to idleness and waste of time, arising from former associations, or from an extensive acquaintance. Such persons, when removed for a time to a more retired place of residence, and living chiefly with those who are pursuing the same course of study, have frequently made a much better preparation for admission into Holy Orders, than they would probably have acquired if they had remained in the university.

There are also occasionally a few other other candidates, who either from defective classical education, or from other causes, may require more individual guidance and instruction than can usually be given in a professor's lecture-room, or by a college divinity lecturer, and who may derive greater advantage from a residence for a few months in a diocesan college, than by continuing in the university.

I believe that a very beneficial effect has been produced upon the minds of several young men, under circumstances somewhat similar to those I have referred to, by a residence for a time at the theological college at Wells, previous to presenting themselves for ordination; and I am disposed to think that a similar institution established in connexion with one of the cathedrals in the midland counties, may be made very serviceable to the church. But I would respectfully urge, that it is of the utmost importance that such diocesan colleges should be endowed with means sufficient to enable them, not only to secure by competent stipends the services of able and experienced teachers, but also to have a sufficient Staff of Tutors in each establishment, in order to counteract the tendency to exclusiveness and party feeling which usually prevails in small bodies of students, as well as to provide for a proper division of the work of instruction. I believe that small societies, being chiefly under the influence of one individual, such as some of those which have been already in part established in some parts of the country, would eventually be found prejudicial to the best interests of the church, from their tendency to promote narrow views and party spirit among the younger clergy.

I feel, moreover, that it would be very injurious to the best interests of the university, if any considerable portion of our students were *required* to spend some time at a diocesan or other theological college after taking their B. A. degree, previous to presenting themselves for ordination. It would almost inevitably withdraw many of the most promising students from the lectures of our theological professors, which would always be likely to afford greater advantages of instruction in many respects, than could usually be given in any Diocesan institution, for very few young men would be able to afford the expense of residing in Oxford for one or more terms after the B.A. Degree for the sake of attending the divinity lectures, as well as of residing afterwards in a theological college.

It would also deprive us of the beneficial influence, which intercourse with the more thoughtful and able of our resident bachelors of arts usually has upon the younger members of our colleges.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. C. Plumptre.

The Rev. Richard Jones,
Secretary to the Commission.

ANSWERS from the Very Reverend R. JENKYNS, D.D., Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

IN answer to a letter, dated 29th June 1853, addressed to me as *Master of Balliol College*, I have the honour to return the following answers to the queries therein contained:—

Question 1. Whether the Theological lectures in the University may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders?

Although I am far from thinking that the lectures in the University of Oxford can supply ALL that is wanted in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, yet I may venture to say that the institution at Oxford of SIX PROFESSORS giving public as well as private lectures in the respective branches of Theological learning affords as ample means for the instruction of Theological students as can well be provided. If the result has not been such as might have been expected from the extent of this provision, the failure may be attributed to obvious causes, and may admit of easy remedy.

1st. There has been a want of SYSTEMATIC CO-OPERATION among the Professors themselves.

2dly. And, STILL MORE, there has been the want of a PUBLIC EXAMINATION, which might act both as a stimulus to the diligence of the students, and test their proficiency in the knowledge to be gained from attendance on the lectures of the Professors. Such an examination was prescribed by the University statute of 1842, under a hope and full persuasion that the Bishops would enforce and give efficiency to its enactment, by requiring the passing of the examination as a qualification from those who presented themselves as candidates for Holy Orders. But we have to lament that this has not been done; and the examination itself, not being in any sense compulsory on the students in Theology, nor attended with any ulterior object, has been passed by a very small number of students.

Question 2. Whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches?

If Theological Colleges, in connexion with the Cathedral churches, were to be generally established throughout the kingdom, the effect, so far from being desirable, would, in my judgment, check the advance of Theological knowledge, and inflict a serious injury on the Church of England and on the Universities. For it is reasonable to suppose that young men would be more fully and accurately taught at the universities, and grounded in the several branches of Theological learning by Professors, each distinguished and labouring in his own particular department, than in a provincial town, where the work of instruction would be for the most part committed to one individual, whose opinions, if peculiar, would give a tone to the whole body of students under him. From a variety of teachers acting separately and independently of each other, a variety of opinions would be diffused through the church, and the uniformity of Christian doctrine and of ecclesiastical discipline would thus be seriously impaired. A severance between the National church and the Universities would ensue, and academical education would cease to be considered necessary to qualify candidates for Holy Orders.

It may be said that a continued residence at the Universities, where many young men may have wasted much of their time in idleness and dissipation, is adverse to the breaking up of old associations, and to such sobriety, abstraction, and devotion of mind as are essential to a due preparation for the clerical profession. But it may be replied that in cases where there are not sufficient strength of mind and firmness of purpose to resist temptation, abandon old companions, and perseveringly to follow a regular course of study and self-discipline, the best remedy and assistance may be found in the superintendence and training of some judicious and orthodox clergyman resident on his cure, who may be able as well as willing to impart literary instruction, and to convey lessons drawn from his own experience in the discharge of pastoral duties. Under such guidance, an opportunity of acquiring the requisite knowledge and habits may be more reasonably expected than amid the society of a Cathedral city, or of any other place where a number of young men assembled together under similar circumstances, and without any efficient control, would be in danger of returning to the very habits which it may have been their sincere purpose to abandon.

November 1, 1853. R. JENKYNS, D.D.,

ANSWERS from the Reverend R. B MARSHAM, D.C.L., Warden of Merton College, Oxford.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Merton College, 14th November 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting my opinion whether the theological lectures of the five professors of theology in the University of

Oxford may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders; or whether it is desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the Cathedral Churches.

In reply, I beg to state my humble opinion, that without reference merely to their present lectures, the five professors, with the aid derived from the previous instruction of the tutors of the respective colleges, are capable of supplying all that candidates for Holy Orders require. It is, I am confident, the desire of the professors and the university to make the system of instruction as efficient as possible; and I trust that I may without breach of confidence venture to say, that its improvement is under consideration. I think the university, from its libraries, its ample and able staff of professors, its society, and its discipline, better calculated for theological study and instruction than any cathedral city.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT BULLOCK MARSHAM.

ANSWERS from the Reverend J. L. RICHARDS, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, January 19, 1854.

IN answering the question you have done me the honour of addressing to me, it will be necessary to consider what improvements we seem most to need in regard to the training of the clergy, and then it will be better seen how far they can and are likely to be supplied by our Universities, and how far we need any institutions supplemental to them for this purpose.

Such observations as I have to offer on the subject will be drawn chiefly from my experience for some years as a Head of a college in Oxford; and any remarks I may have to make in regard to University education I should wish to be understood as referring chiefly to my own University.

I do not myself consider that the practical duties of the ministerial office can be learnt generally otherwise than in the practical discharge of them, and that no special training for this purpose is needed, or would be of much use.

What we seem most to need is a higher standard of theological knowledge, which would give young men more comprehensive views on theological subjects, and prevent that one-sidedness which is the cause of so much error, render the teaching of our clergy more consistent with each other, enable them to build up their flocks in sound faith and real godliness, and might in many instances lay the foundation of sound theological study, to be pursued hereafter with advantage to themselves and others, in the leisure afforded to not a few of the clergy in small rural parishes.

It has been urged too, and with truth, that the clergy need, especially in the present day, a more enlarged education, which would extend their sphere of knowledge, open their sympathies more to the pursuits and interests of others, lessen that Professional narrowness which has been complained of, not altogether without reason, and thus add greatly to their influence over others,

We need also some means of awakening a more earnest spirit of self-devotion among our younger clergy, which would render them more ready to respond to the call to missionary labour among the heathen*, and less unwilling than I fear they commonly are, to enter on the laborious and uninviting field of labour among the dense masses of our population crowded in our great towns at home.

We need also some special moral and religious training for several of our candidates for Holy Orders beyond what the Universities, according to their present system, can supply, which may be the means, with God's blessing, of adding to the number of our earnest-minded clergy, and of deepening in their minds the sense of ministerial responsibility, and of lessening the number of those who enter the sacred office without sufficient reflection, and with tastes and habits not congenial with their duties, and which renders their position often an unhappy one to themselves, and unprofitable to others.

In regard to the first of these needs,—a higher standard of theological instruction,—we must, I think, look mainly to our Universities. Much has been done of late by the University of Oxford, aided by the munificent endowments of the Crown, for this object, and, considering the eminence of those who would ordinarily fill the theological chairs in the University, the number of the professors, and the variety of subjects which their teaching embraces, the quality of instruction afforded by the University must be superior to that which any other institutions could furnish. And on this ground, as well as on the permanency and stability which belongs to such venerable institutions as our Universities, and the weight and authority which in consequence attaches to them, it appears to me of great importance to the Church and nation that they should continue to retain that influence which they have hitherto exercised over the theological training of the clergy. At the same time it is admitted that the working of the present theological statute in Oxford has not been so suc-

* It was the remark of the Bishop of Cape Town, in his farewell address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he would find but little of a missionary spirit among the young men in our Universities.

cessful as could be desired. The attendance of the young men on the lectures of the professors has been much smaller than could be wished, whilst the voluntary examination has been undergone by very few indeed. The chief difficulties and hindrances to success have arisen from the impossibility, on the one hand, of rendering any additional residence in the University generally compulsory, and the inexpediency, on the other, of shortening the period assigned to the general studies required for the degree. But if the University would dispense altogether with the rule which requires a certain amount of attendance on the professor's lectures as a necessary qualification for the theological examination, it is to be hoped that the Bishops would give the same support and encouragement to the examination at Oxford as many of them already do to the theological examination at Cambridge. And much I think might be hoped from the revival of the examination. It would serve to fix a standard of theological instruction, which it may fairly be assumed the University would take care to render a sound and efficient one; whilst there would be every reason to expect that an increase, rather than a diminution, in the attendance of the Professor's lectures, would be the result of this alteration. It appears that the greater number of those who attend at present are voluntary attendants.* There would be no reason why they should diminish; whilst many who do not attend at present, and who could afford a lengthened residence in the University, would be induced to attend, if for no other reason, yet from the natural wish of benefiting by the instructions of those with whom the regulation of the examination would mainly rest.

I am aware that some persons, whose opinion is entitled to respect, are not favourable to public theological examinations. But all who have had any experience of education will admit that knowledge is never so accurately acquired by young persons as when it is known that it will be tested by a public examination. I do not think that an examination in itself has any tendency to produce irreverence. It depends on the mode in which it is conducted. Nor do I see how this objection can apply to an examination exclusively theological more than to one in which theology forms a part, as it does in the examination for the degree. It would seem less liable to this evil; nor can I attach any weight to the objection of the danger of "cramming," if the examination be fixed at a sufficient interval from the examination for the degree. This evil has always existed in the theological, as in the other subjects of examination for the degree; but it has not been thought sufficient to outweigh the advantages of retaining this part of the examination, nor ever urged as a reason for giving it up. And surely there would be far less danger of this evil at a time when men might be supposed to be more sensible of the importance of obtaining a real knowledge of their subject, and, as a body, likely to be more serious.

I cannot but think, therefore, that a public examination in theology at Oxford, to be undergone at an interval of not less than one year from the completion of the examination for the degree, would have a more beneficial effect in reviving the standard of theological instruction among Oxford students than anything else, and even if it were not required to be undergone by all, its influence would be beneficially felt in maintaining a good standard of attainments in other places of theological study.

In regard to the second point which has been mentioned above as desirable,—a more enlarged education of the clergy,—the University has endeavoured to meet this by the recent alteration of the examination statute for the degree. The statute has been too short a time in operation to allow of any opinion being formed of its effects; but it is reasonable to expect, that a sound elementary knowledge having been gained at the University of some branch of natural science, of modern history, political economy, &c., an interest may have been awakened, in some minds at least, on these subjects, which might lead them hereafter, in the leisure afforded to many country clergymen, to cultivate further these studies, with interest to themselves and advantage to others, and render them useful in imparting instructions on these subjects in some neighbouring town, through mechanics' institutes, and other literary institutions of the kind, so common, now, everywhere. This would unquestionably tend to enlarge the influence of the clergy, bring respect to their office, and, what is still more important, secure a religious tone being given to the study of such subjects. And it seems very important, therefore, that nothing should be done, either by the University itself or through any other institutions, to sacrifice any part of the general education of the clergy, by forcing prematurely forward theological study, which, the longer it can be delayed without any addition to the expense of an University education, or any serious inconvenience to the demands of the Church for the supply of clergy, the better.

In regard to awakening a more earnest spirit of self-devotion among our students in theology and younger clergy, it must be remembered that insitutions of any kind, whether our Universities or theological Colleges, can only help to kindle this spirit in proportion as they are themselves imbued and animated with it. The living example of those who are set over them is more powerful with young men than local influences, and we might almost say than the direct aids to a religious life which the University affords. And we cannot but fear that religious controversy which has agitated not only the Universities, but the Church generally, so much for the last ten or fifteen years, has tended to draw men's thoughts off from those deeper and more important truths which form the ground of all earnest religion in the heart, to questions of less importance, and by stimulating the

* See Provost of Oriel's Evidence. Report of the Committee of the Hebdomadal Board on the University Commission. Evidence, p. 360.

intellect unduly on questions of religion, at the sacrifice of the affections and feelings, greatly to impair and weaken that spirit of Christian love which has always been the great animating principle which has led to all great acts of self-devotion. We trust this evil is passing away, and with it its injurious consequences, and that in proportion as men get to look at religion less through the medium of controversy deeper truths will resume more of their real importance, and obtain greater influence over them, and produce more earnestness and self-devotion. But though we must not look so much to institutions to kindle this spirit, which has indeed a higher origin, yet they may be eminently useful in training men to those habits which are required for a life of this kind. And it may be hoped that the plan proposed to be tried in the University, of Halls upon a more economical scale of expense, and a simpler and more self-denying mode of life, may be very serviceable to this end; whilst a missionary College, presided over by one of our earnest-minded colonial Bishops, no longer equal to the laborious duties of active missionary life, would seem the most fitting institution in which those who are prepared to devote themselves to missionary life might learn from experience the real nature of the duties that await them, and estimate beforehand more truly how far they are really fitted for it, and if fit, how best to qualify themselves for the successful discharge of their duties.

I mentioned in the last place, among the improvements which we seemed to need in regard to the education of our clergy, some special moral and religious training for some of our candidates for Holy Orders beyond what the Universities according to their present system furnish.

Many, and we trust it may be said an increasing number every year, pass through the University course, not only without reproach, but giving satisfactory evidence that their conduct is influenced by religious principle. Such persons may, with great advantage to themselves, and often to others also, pursue their theological studies in the University after they have passed the examination for the degree, or, if they cannot afford a lengthened residence in the University, may be safely trusted to pass the intermediate time between the completion of their University course and their Ordination to the best advantage to themselves elsewhere. Study, a thoughtful consideration of the solemn duties of the office they are about to undertake, with such ordinary aids as may be thrown in their way anywhere, with prayer and other means of grace, are quite sufficient to mature good habits that have been gradually forming for some time, and to ripen the religious character; and characters so formed are commonly the strongest and best. But it cannot be supposed that this is the case with all young men. Many who go through the University without any stain resting on their moral character are still wanting in strength of religious principle, steadiness, and thoughtfulness. Several such cases come under my own consideration and that of the tutors of the College every year. And it becomes an anxious question with those who are conscientiously desirous of acting right in regard to testimonials for Orders, and who know how great weight the college testimonials have in deciding the question of admission to Orders, how to deal with such cases. There is commonly an interval of a year or a year and a half between the examination for the degree and Ordination; and perhaps everything, humanly speaking, depends on the way in which this shall be passed. To leave them to themselves, either to pass this interval or the greater part of it in travelling, or in the common ordinary course of life at home, not favourable to any improvement in their character, is neither an act of charity towards them, nor just towards the highest interests of the Church. Nor is it desirable to advise a lengthened residence in the University. This is sometimes tried, but seldom with much satisfaction and advantage. They want what the University does not supply to persons in their position. They want moral training, and the personal influence and counsel of some one well fitted to guide them, and help them to form their character. And this the University system does not furnish at this period. The relation between the tutor and pupil has virtually ceased, or at best the tutor, amidst the pressure of his other engagements, can but afford an occasional word of advice to his former pupil. And it is not the business of the theological Professoriate to furnish this help. Besides many, and those the best disposed, shrink from continued residence in the University. Some feel that the large, and it may be somewhat mixed society, in which they have indulged, and the general tone which pervades it, is not favourable to that higher and more serious tone of mind which they are desirous of cultivating. Others feel that the amusements of the place, from which it is difficult, if they remain, quite to disentangle themselves, have been too exciting for them, and unfavourable to the more quiet and thoughtful habit which they wish to form. Many among such persons have very much of what is good and promising in their character, which requires only to be directed rightly, or strengthened. And the same energies which have been somewhat too largely bestowed on the manly exercises of the University may be directed most usefully, and to the noblest end. There seem but two courses open to such persons calculated to meet their wants; either to pass the interval with a private clergyman, or in a diocesan College.

In regard to the former, it is often difficult to find a clergyman willing to undertake a charge of this kind, and really fitted for it. Besides, the domestic and social habits of the clergy, and even their parochial engagements, occasion many hindrances and interruptions, and may not always be favourable in other respects to the object in view; and, lastly, there is the great want of companionship of young men of the same age, which is of much help in forming and strengthening the character; and I cannot but think, therefore, that diocesan

Colleges, such as Wells and Chichester, are the only institutions at present suited to meet such cases.

I know it is objected to such institutions that they are likely to become exclusive and narrow in their teaching, and to foster party spirit. All small institutions are liable to this evil. And the remedy would seem to be to have but few of them, and on as large a scale as they will admit of. But few are likely to be needed; and if, in each of these, two Canonries were appropriated to the endowment of the office of Principal and one or two Professors, and there were one or two assistant tutors, who might be paid an adequate salary out of a moderate charge on the students, there would surely be a sufficient staff to prevent the danger of any great narrowness or exclusiveness of teaching, whilst the expense of instruction, to the students would be but moderate. A number of small institutions of the kind would be very undesirable, and not only open to the evil which has been mentioned, but also to another, that the quality of the instruction afforded would ordinarily be inferior, as where the endowment was small, the services of able men could not be procured, except at a heavy cost to the students, and this many could not afford. There would be this further collateral advantage in diocesan Colleges established on such a scale as I have ventured to recommend, that it would secure in those Cathedrals in which they were established the appropriation of two Canonries expressly devoted to theological learning, which might be a great benefit in many instances to the Church at large.

I cannot conclude these remarks without adverting to one point. There seems to prevail an apprehension in some quarters that diocesan Colleges, if established, would be the means of introducing a considerable increase of the class of literates into the Order of the clergy. I should deeply regret if this were the case, so long as the Universities can supply the demands of the Church. I have freely admitted wherein I think the University fails to supply all that is wanting to the training of the clergy; but it would be an evil day that would substitute the comparatively narrow training of diocesan Colleges for a University education. In forming men to general habits of manliness of thought and action, the Universities are, to those who use them rightly, the best schools that can be found; and by this, as well as by their being places of general education, in which men who are destined to follow very different pursuits, and to fill, hereafter, very different positions in life, mix together in free and unrestrained intercourse, they are invaluable, and have done more, perhaps, to secure for the clergy their just position and influence in society, and to attach the educated laity, than any other cause; and anything that would tend materially to increase the number of the clergy who have not received this advantage would lower the whole Order in position and influence, and, what is a still greater evil, tend to sever more widely the clergy and laity.

I regret that ill-health, which has been the chief cause of my delaying so long to answer your inquiries, has disqualified me now for answering them so satisfactorily as I could desire.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. Richards, D.D.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into
Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, &c.

Answers from the Reverend E. Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, Canon of Rochester, and Dean Ireland's Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture.

Vines, Rochester, August 8, 1853.

In compliance with the desire of Her Majesty's Commissioners, who inquire whether, in my opinion, "the theological lectures in the university (of Oxford,) may be considered as "supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, or "whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of "the cathedral churches," I take the liberty of stating as my present opinion, that it is not desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with cathedral churches, and that the theological lectures in the university of Oxford may very well supply to the members of that University all that is wanted, so far as lectures can supply the want, for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders.

But this opinion requires some explanation.

1. Her Majesty's Commissioners cannot be supposed to mean, and I do not mean, that *lectures* alone can supply "all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders." But with reference to *theological learning*, independently of moral improvement and of acquaintance with the practice of their future profession, the lectures at Oxford are, or will be when the new theological system comes into full operation, sufficient to lay a solid foundation, not only for preparation for Holy Orders, but something more.

They will then consist (in addition to one short general course of lectures by the regius professor of divinity, which all candidates for Orders are required to attend,) of five courses of lectures at the least in each term,—in the Hebrew language, ecclesiastical history

or the fathers, symbolical divinity, pastoral theology, the interpretation of Scripture, and general theology, each course lasting six weeks, with three lectures in each week; many or most of the lectures being, by statute, catechetical, and the classes being therefore subdivided, if necessary, into small numbers suited to catechetical instruction. Hence some of the professors have always had in fact from two to four classes under instruction in every term.

The hearers of the Hebrew lectures may be of any standing; of the other lectures, those who have passed their examination in one school at least, in order to their degree of B.A., that is to say, who are or may be just entered upon their fourth academical year. And they may be publicly examined in theology (in addition to that continual examination which catechetical teaching implies,) when they have attended four of the above-mentioned courses, but not more than two courses in any one term.

Students, accordingly, may attend all the requisite lectures and pass this examination without any additional residence beyond what the university requires for the degrees of B.A. and M.A., or even that of B.A. alone. But as this theological examination is purely voluntary, and at present leads to nothing within or without the university, scarcely any one submits himself to it. Whilst I speak, therefore, of the Oxford theological school as highly useful and efficient in its present state, and as about to become more so when all the professors shall have come under the operation of the existing statute (which will be the case in 1854,) I could still desire that it should be improved, in respect of the public *examination*, which is at present inoperative from want of due encouragement, and again in point of *system*, everything being at present purely voluntary, and the students attending one or more of the professors as they please; and again, as to *practical* instruction, not confined as at present to the composition of sermons, but extending to the management of schools, and perhaps also to parochial visiting.

These improvements, however, the university, with the aid and encouragement of the bishops, might effect. Whilst the university is pre-eminently qualified to supply the student with other kinds of preparation for Holy Orders, such as daily public prayer, sermons sometimes of a high order, direction in study, intercourse with other students, the use of the public and college libraries, and great facilities for literary and scientific pursuits of various kinds, without which, to some extent at least, no bare study of theology will ever form, not merely a well educated man, but even a really good theologian.

2. That similar advantages might, to a certain extent, be afforded by theological colleges connected with cathedral churches is obvious. And I make no question that *individuals* have been thus benefited by them, and particularly such as have thrown away their privileges at the university, wasting their time, and probably their money also, and contracting such habits of idleness or extravagance, as they have found or supposed it to be difficult to break off whilst they continued at Oxford. This, of course, ought not to be the case with persons designed for the most awfully responsible of all human callings; but so, unhappily, it sometimes is. And such persons have, I believe, reaped improvement and other advantages from the theological college, for example, at Wells, where they have met with kind paternal treatment, and that elementary instruction which they especially required, followed by recommendations to curacies which they might not have obtained at Oxford.

But, to speak generally, such colleges are open to very strong objections. There is imminent danger of party spirit and a narrow system. Individual professors at the university may, of course, be strongly tinctured with party spirit, but they will at least be checked and corrected by others. In other respects also, one or two teachers, even if equally eminent, engaged upon all parts of theology, will not be so good as several professors occupied with separate branches of the study. Yet the services of these one or two teachers must be remunerated out of cathedral funds or by the students; whilst at Oxford all the theological lectures are gratuitous, and the necessary expenses of the students for board and lodging, if they are at all studious of economy, are small, and at a very low rate they enjoy advantages from public lectures and libraries such as no cathedral institution could at any cost supply.

I must add, however unfashionable the sentiment may be, that the attendance upon cathedral services, which many would consider a great advantage, I should rather regard as a positive disadvantage to a young man. He is too likely to have his religious tastes and feelings vitiated by daily participation in services conducted in part upon a wrong principle. I refer not to the chanting of the Psalms, or to singing well chosen anthems, which have the highest authority and may well elevate the devotion of the Christian worshipper, but to *intoning the prayers*, the usual practice of our cathedrals, but, as I venture to call it, the relic of a corrupt age. It has the sanction, no doubt, of a long prescription, without which its very legality might, under the rubrics and the Act of Uniformity, be called in question, but it appears opposed to the true spirit of devotion. No one, probably, would so address God in private; and comparatively few, I trust, would desire to import the practice into our parochial churches. The ear is gratified; but sense is sacrificed to sound, and the more so, the better, in a musical sense, the service is intoned; the best performers only the more completely singing away the sense of the most solemn words.

On this account, accordingly, among others, as well as from the tendency in these services to divert the attention of young men from the higher objects of public worship

to a fondness for æsthetics and parade, I do not desire the institution of theological colleges in connexion with cathedral churches. And for the reasons already mentioned, whilst I admit that particular individuals under certain circumstances may derive benefit from such institutions, (as they may also from private instruction under parochial clergymen, or from almost any plan of any kind,) I do not think it desirable generally to institute such colleges in connexion with cathedrals; but I believe that the university could, and indeed does, supply a better theological training, more sound, manly, and healthful, and better adapted upon the whole for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders.

3. But if Her Majesty's Commissioners should arrive at a different conclusion, and should recommend the institution of theological colleges in connexion with *some* cathedral churches (for at the utmost, considering the average number of candidates for Orders, only some *very few* cathedrals can be wanted for this purpose in addition to the existing universities,) then I would further suggest that the cathedral of Rochester, from which I write, is not well adapted for such a purpose. A theological college should scarcely be planted in the vicinity of a naval station and a garrison town. Two, also, of the four canonries to which this establishment will be shortly reduced, are already appropriated; being annexed to the archdeaconry of Rochester and the headship of my college; the two remaining canonries are too few for those rewards of learning or ecclesiastical services, and those opportunities for learned pursuits, which, I need not say, are among the highest though indirect and ill-appreciated uses of cathedral institutions, and of which the national church of a great country cannot be deprived without serious detriment to the whole body. The dean of this cathedral also might, perhaps, be better employed in the administration of a small diocese on the Medway and the right bank of the Thames than in governing or teaching a theological college. But, however this may be, the most urgent and legitimate claims upon any diverted revenues or surplus funds of this cathedral, may be preferred in favour of parishes connected with it, and particularly the large and important parishes in its immediate neighbourhood.

For it is surrounded by a population of above 40,000 persons, most of them poor and very insufficiently provided with churches and ministers. To instance only two of the parishes in this district of which the dean and chapter are rectors and patrons; St. Margaret's and Chatham respectively contained 2,642 and 10,505 souls in 1801, and 6,209 and 18,203 inhabitants in 1851, exclusive of the military. Some praiseworthy efforts have been made to meet the growing evil, but it can only be overcome by the proceeds of suspended canonries and other cathedral funds, augmented and administered, as they might be, upon a better system. And, notwithstanding various augmentations made to different parishes, there remain other cases of this description, although not of the same magnitude.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will, I hope, excuse my going somewhat out of my way in mentioning these particulars. But it seems no less politic than just, that whatever aid can be derived to the parochial system from cathedral property should be first applied to parishes immediately connected with the cathedrals themselves. This principle I am anxious to press upon their attention, and I would most respectfully request them also to guide their recommendations less by general rules than by exact inquiry into the local or other peculiar circumstances of the several cathedrals.

At Rochester, the chief want is probably in the direction already indicated. The fabric, indeed, notwithstanding an expenditure of some 25,000*l.* in the last 30 years, still requires a considerable outlay to restore it thoroughly. Something also might be well bestowed upon the library, to increase its value and usefulness to the neighbouring clergy. But the cathedral school and choir require little or no additional outlay. I should even regret to see the establishment of minor canons, or lay clerks, or choristers increased. It is already sufficient for its purpose, and after the experience of a quarter of a century, I should rather call these appointments morally unhealthy than otherwise, to the individuals who hold them, and by no means so conducive in practice, as the theory of cathedral institutions would represent them, to the increase of learning and piety.

But this is not the proper place for pursuing the subject. And enough may have been said to show that this cathedral should not be the seat of a theological college, if such colleges are to be established in connexion with any of our cathedral churches.

EDWARD HAWKINS.

Note.—A statement of the actual numbers of the Students attending the Lectures of the Professors will support what has been said above respecting the present usefulness of the Oxford Theological School. During the last ten years 450 students have read with the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, some for longer, some for shorter periods. In the same time the Professor of Pastoral Theology has had 1,135 hearers; or, not reckoning more than once those who have attended two or three different courses of his lectures, he calculates that at least 900 individuals, perhaps nearly 1,000 have read with him in the last thirty-two terms. During the last five years, or somewhat less, the private classes of the Regius Professor of Divinity have been attended by 175 students, and mine by 150. This statement is exclusive of that large body of students who attend (as required by the bishops) the short public courses of the Regius Professor of Divinity and it omits the hearers of the Professor of Hebrew, and those also (usually about 50 in each term) who attended the late Margaret Professor of Divinity; that is to say, it only gives the

number of attendants upon the six weeks' courses of lectures mentioned above, as prescribed by the New Theological Statute of 1842. These hearers, it should be observed, have for the most part attended entirely of their own accord, without any compulsion or extraneous encouragement; except tha t the bishops of Oxford have usually required certificates of attendance upon two courses of these lectures from those candidates for Holy Orders who were fellows of colleges; and the more purely voluntary their attendance, the stronger is the presumption that they have not studied without profit.

E. H.

ANSWER from the Reverend J. FOX, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

REVEREND SIR, Queen's College, Oxford, 11th January 1854.

IN reply to your letter of the 23d of December, I beg to state that having never had, or expecting to have, any concern with cathedrals, I did not feel called upon to say anything about them in answer to your circular in June. With respect to the University, I think that it is both able and willing to do for itself whatever may be required.

Your faithful and obedient servant,

Rev. R. Jones. J. FOX, Provost.

ANSWERS from the Reverend DAVID WILLIAMS, D.C.L., Warden of New College, Oxford.

REVEREND SIR, The Close, Winchester, July 9, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th June, written by desire of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches, wherein you request the opinion and advice of the University of Oxford on the subject of theological lectures in the university, and of the institution of theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches.

Under the impression that it is the wish of Her Majesty's Commissioners to collect the several opinions of individual members of the university, I proceed to state the view which I entertain on the subject.

It appears to me most desirable that the universities should be, as heretofore, the principal seats of theological learning, and seminaries of the Church of England. This can scarcely be so if the mass of students in divinity be sent elsewhere.

And since the University of Oxford is amply endowed with professorships, I conceive that, under such regulations as the wisdom of the bench of bishops, the governing body of the University, and the professors might devise and agree upon, the most complete and efficient course of instruction and training for Holy Orders might be there given. It is not to be expected that any cathedral chapter should be able to supply so large a body of accomplished theological teachers as the university, but, supposing the means of instruction to be equal, the circumstances under which it would be imparted in cathedral institutions would be less favourable. Such institutions would generally fall under the direction of some one or two members of chapter, whose particular views would influence the minds of the students and determine for the most part the character of their theology. Thus, men of particular dioceses would become distinguished from each other, and party divisions in the church be strengthened or multiplied, whereas, in the university, where different views are maintained by men of talents and character, free discussion would promote the establishment of truth, party prejudices and distinctions be abated, and a more hearty concurrence in the doctrines and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland secured.

My opinion, therefore, would be, without intending to detract from the good that under existing circumstances may have been done by theological colleges in cathedral towns, or to deny the possible advantage of placing such institutions in a few remote parts of the country, that it is an object of more importance to consider how to turn to the best account the materials which the University of Oxford (and I presume of Cambridge likewise,) possesses for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
DAVID WILLIAMS.

ANSWERS from the Reverend J. THOMPSON, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

SIR, Lincoln College, Oxford, 24th Oct. 1853.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the appointment, by Her Majesty, of Commissioners to inquire into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches, and matters connected therewith.

In answer to the question, whether the theological lectures in the University of Oxford may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, they are fully adequate to the purpose; and that, considering the number and the eminence of the theological professors in this University, such advantages are here offered to the theological student as to render the institution of theological colleges in connexion with cathedral churches unnecessary.

Apologizing for the delay in answering your letter, which arose from its having accidentally got mislaid during my absence from Oxford,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
J. THOMPSON.

To the Secretary of
Her Majesty's Cathedral Commissioners.

ANSWERS from the Reverend LEWIS SNEYD, M.A., Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford.

All Souls College, December 26th, 1853.

SIR,

In reply to your inquiry, whether it is my opinion that the theological lectures in the University supply all that is wanting for the preparation of candidates for holy orders, or whether it is desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with cathedrals, I beg to state that it appears to me that the instruction conveyed by five theological professors in the University must be capable of affording the knowledge required for admission to holy orders; but after this, I am inclined to think that a temporary residence under the immediate inspection and direction of such a body of clergy as a Cathedral Chapter would supply, might be a valuable example of parochial usefulness, and give a turn to the habits of daily life well adapted to qualify a candidate for holy orders for the practical duties of his profession in after life.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
LEWIS SNEYD,
Warden of All Souls.

ANSWERS from the Reverend RICHARD HARINGTON, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

REVEREND SIR, Brasenose, Oxford, 15th September 1853.

I HAVE have had the honour to receive your letter of the 29th of June, enclosing a copy of the Commission under which Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and matters connected therewith, are acting; and also acquainting me that the Commissioners "are desirous of ascertaining the opinion of this university and its professors as to whether the theological lectures in the university may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in some of the cathedral churches."

Under the impression that the Commissioners desire to collect the individual opinions of members of this university, I beg, with great respect, to offer the following observations with reference to the subject of their inquiries.

Besides the instruction supplied to all the undergraduates by the tutors of their respective colleges, the special provision for theological teaching in this university comprises the Regius and Margaret professorships of Divinity, and the recently founded professorships of Pastoral Theology, of Ecclesiastical History, and of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture, to which may be added the regius professorship of Hebrew.

These institutions would, I apprehend, be considered by most persons as sufficient to supply to those who are in a condition to avail themselves of the means of instruction which they afford, all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders; and if full advantage be taken of them, nothing more would seem to be required for the assistance of theological students in the university.

On the foundation of the regius professorships of Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiastical History, and with a view to promoting the efficiency of those appointments, the university, in the year 1842, passed a statute, by which a voluntary examination in theology was instituted for those who, after the public examination in arts, should have attended certain prescribed courses of professorial lectures.

The number of candidates who have offered themselves for this examination has been inconsiderable, but the large number of students who have attended the lectures of the various professors of divinity since the commencement of the new system, seems to afford a sufficient answer to the allegations of those in whose opinion the statute,—which is admitted to contain "some excellent provisions,"—has failed.

Without including the hearers of the periodical public courses of the regius professor of Divinity, or the classes of the regius professorship of Hebrew, the number of attendants on the several professors within the last ten years may be estimated at little short of 2,000. The new professors alone (including Dean Ireland's professor, whose appointment did not take place until 1847,) have within that period numbered upwards of 1,700 hearers, and it may surely be contended, that the system under which so many students have availed themselves of the instruction provided for them in the university,—even if allowance be made for those who, having been in attendance on more than one professor at a time, have been reckoned more than once,—cannot with any justice be represented as a failure.

The examination may have failed, but it should be borne in mind that the main end and object of the statute is not the examination, but the promotion of theological study. The examination is only a means, and perhaps not the best means, of stimulating the attention of the students. The attention of the students has been secured without that stimulus, and the paucity of candidates who have presented themselves for the examination proves nothing but that in general they have been indifferent to the personal distinction of passing such an ordeal. The natural inference would be, that they have been influenced by a higher and better motive,—the desire of acquiring information with a view to their preparation for Holy Orders.

"It seems absurd to say," (observes Mr. Hussey,) "that this whole system of study is a failure because it has not sent many men up to the examination. For my own department, I may say that up to the present time (May 1853) I have had 497 students reading with me, some for longer, some for shorter periods; and I cannot entertain so mean an opinion of them, and the work which they did under me, as not to think that many will carry forth, and have carried forth from the lectures valuable information, and a very useful foundation for whatever further knowledge of their clerical duties they may be able to acquire in after life. Certainly some of them have told me that this was their own opinion."

If the recent and growing extension of theological study in this university may be ascribed (as its voluntary character would seem to indicate) to an increased and increasing desire on the part of candidates for Holy Orders to qualify themselves for the more efficient discharge of their sacred function, it is obvious to remark, that it is capable of a still further extension, commensurate, at least, with the encouragement which may be derived of it from external circumstances.

If, for example, the bishops should in general require that candidates from this university should have attended the courses of professorial lectures prescribed by the statute of 1842, or, as has been suggested by Mr. Hussey,) "should allow some weight to attainments in the subjects of such lectures when the candidates come before them," it is not too much to expect that attendance on a systematic course of theological study in the university would become the rule instead of the exception; in which case nothing would seem to be wanting to make the the theological studies of the university as full and efficient a preparation for candidates for Holy Orders as any public institution can be expected to afford.

It is said that many bishops have been disinclined to enforce attendance on the course of theological study indicated by the statute of 1842, on account of the additional residence at Oxford which such attendance would require. But as the statute has already undergone some modification, and further alterations are in contemplation for the purpose of obviating this objection, it is hoped that the encouragement from without, which is essential to the full success of the system of instruction now under consideration, will not long be wanting.

The extensive and powerful machinery for the training of students in theology which is in actual operation in this university, and the large and increasing number of those who are willing to take advantage of the instruction which it affords, will, perhaps, warrant the belief that the theological lectures in the university are capable of supplying, if they do not actually supply, all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, and that, so far as the generality of its members is concerned, the institution of colleges in cathedral churches is unnecessary.

It may further be observed, that the systematic training of theological students in the university presents some advantages which, if attainable at all, are scarcely attainable in the same degree at such colleges as are in the contemplation of the Commissioners.

University professorships will not perhaps exhaust the theological ability and learning of the Church of England; but it may reasonably be expected that the persons chosen to fill those offices will be among the most distinguished for acquirements in their several departments, and it is obvious to remark, that in proportion to the multiplication of such or similar appointments will the difficulty of finding persons competent to the efficient discharge of their duties be increased. Nor, even if the new institutions were able to offer the same inducements in the way of remuneration, would the public confidence be commanded in an equal degree by instructors employed in the comparative obscurity of a cathedral college, and by those who fill so large a space in the public eye as the professors of our ancient universities.

It will, perhaps, also be allowed, that the universities are in a condition to furnish a guarantee for uniformity in religious teaching which probably could not be obtained from an aggregate of cathedral colleges.

The constitution of the universities is in itself adverse to innovation in doctrine or to fluctuation in opinion. It has been made a ground of complaint against those institutions, that they are too exclusively exponents of the principle of stability. And there is, besides, a publicity in the professional teaching of the universities which operates as an ever present and prevailing check upon deviations from the authorized standards of the church. No professor could hope to introduce novelties into his teaching, or even to advocate extreme opinions, without the certainty of an immediate opposition, which he would perhaps be unwilling to provoke. Such considerations can scarcely be expected to operate with equal force upon a multitude of teachers dispersed throughout the different dioceses, and each employed more or less exclusively within his own comparatively contracted sphere.

At least it will be allowed that harmonious theological teaching may be looked for with greater confidence among a compact body of university professors than among a number of unconnected and independent institutions, each of which might be expected to shape its course with a special regard to its own peculiar opinions, aims, and circumstances.

The want of uniformity in theological teaching is one of the most obvious difficulties with which the church is at this time oppressed, and it is no light objection to the multiplication of theological colleges, that it would tend to a multiplication of theological schools, of which some would inevitably be found in virtual opposition, if not in open hostility to others.

One gentleman, indeed,* who has taken great pains to disseminate his views on the subject of clerical education, has strongly objected to the general erection of theological colleges in cathedral churches on the express ground that in two of such institutions now in existence, and in two others in course of formation, opinions which he deems to be erroneous have been taught hitherto, and are likely to be taught hereafter.

His inference is that diocesan or cathedral colleges in general are likely to be of the same persuasion with that which he condemns. This inference would be not improbably correct if there were anything like a "consensus," either of the bishops or of the clergy in general, upon the points to which the author alludes; but as the reverse is notoriously the case, is it more reasonable to suppose that all future cathedral colleges will be of the same complexion, or that others will arise to denounce the alleged errors which are said to be maintained, or to vindicate the truths which are said to be denied at Wells and Chichester? The latter is surely the more reasonable expectation of the two, and, should it be hereafter realised, it is easy to see that the lines of demarcation between the various sections of the church will become wider, deeper, and less capable of obliteration than they are at present.

Besides the advantages arising from the higher qualification of the instructors and the greater uniformity of teaching to be expected at the universities, others may be mentioned which refer more directly to the students.

Of these the large number of students under instruction at one time, compared with that which a diocesan or cathedral college is likely to collect, is among the most prominent.

In a great university the standard of public opinion among the students is more elevated than in a narrower sphere, and the zeal and energy with which studies are pursued in the publicity of such an institution, and in the face of a large and active body of competitors for the approbation of their instructors and of each other, will always surpass the utmost that can be expected in the comparative privacy and obscurity of a cathedral college.

In the former, also, the narrow views of particular parties, or the personal prejudices of particular men, are much less likely to obtain acceptance than in the latter. In the one, prevailing influence over the great body of the students is not to be gained except by the power of an universally acknowledged superiority; but in the other, where opportunities of comparing one eminent man with another are less available, a person of not more than ordinary attainments or abilities may find little difficulty in acquiring the credit of an oracle.

The advantage, also, of the mixed society of the universities, of free intercourse, not only with those destined for the same profession but with those also who are destined for other avocations and pursuits in life, may be favourably contrasted with the exclusively professional education likely to be afforded by diocesan colleges, and particularly if they are small ones.

The value and importance of an academical degree as a previous condition of admission into Holy Orders will be acknowledged by all who admit the desirableness, if not, practically speaking, the necessity of giving the best general education that can be obtained to the great body of the clergy; but it is obvious to remark, that in whatever degree the system of diocesan colleges is to be extended, in the same degree will the inducements which now lead candidates for ordination to the university be diminished. At present the "literates" bear but a small proportion to the graduates who are ordained, but if the proportion between those classes should hereafter be reversed, a serious depreciation of the clerical body in respect as well of real attainment as of public estimation may be expected to follow.

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* The Rev. C. Hebert, Rector of Burslem.

It may, however, be said, that even if the superior advantage of an university education for the clergy be acknowledged, there will still be two classes of persons, for one of which some place or places of exclusively professional training are desirable, and for the other necessary.

The former class will comprise those on whom the temptations and associations of early academical life have operated unfavourably to the formation of the habits and temper of mind which ought to be characteristic of candidates for ordination; the latter those whom pecuniary circumstances or other impediments beyond their own control have excluded altogether from the university.

It is not to be denied that diocesan or cathedral colleges, exclusively devoted to the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, might be of considerable service to those who fall under either of the above descriptions, but it may perhaps be thought that it would conduce to the greater benefit of the church to reduce their numbers, or even to extinguish them altogether, rather than to make a special provision for their convenience.

If a young man, by the time he has reached the age of two or three and twenty years, has not acquired sufficient sobriety of character to pursue his theological studies with the same advantage at the university as in the comparative seclusion of a cathedral college, it will be a measure of very doubtful propriety to encourage him to undertake the grave responsibilities of the Christian ministry. Nor is it at all clear that the prospect of a kind of purgatorial process in an institution designed for the reception of candidates during a short period immediately preceding ordination, might not have a tendency to make some careless of the formation or indifferent to the extinction of habits, for the correction of which they would imagine the discipline of such an institution to be the sufficient as well as the appropriate remedy.

With regard to those whose circumstances have hitherto excluded them from participation in the benefits of an education at the university, it would perhaps be more desirable to devise means of removing the impediments which have deprived such persons of those advantages than to resort to substitutes of inferior value and efficiency.

The institution of theological colleges has been and still is so widely and so ably advocated, that it may be thought presumptuous, if not paradoxical, to question the expediency of making such provision for the training of the future clergy.

But it may be observed, that those who argue in favour of such institutions for the most part represent them as supplemental to the universities, in whose hands they would probably prefer to leave the work, if adequate means of extending and applying the university system could be found. But if the universities succeed in developing and perfecting the system which (as has been shown above) is at this moment making the most hopeful progress at Oxford, little would be left for diocesan or cathedral colleges to do in behalf of those who avail themselves of the means of instruction already provided for theological students in that university. And with regard to the non-academical candidates for ordination, no greater extension of the university than measures now in contemplation may be expected to produce, would probably comprise so large a proportion of them, that the university of Durham, the colleges of Saint Bees and Lampeter, together with some other collegiate institutions of more recent foundation, would be sufficient to absorb the residue.

Under these circumstances it may be doubted whether the institution of theological colleges in cathedral churches would be the best means of improving the training and education of the future clergy. If such colleges were numerous, each would unavoidably be on too small a scale for real efficiency; if few, they would either produce little effect upon the great body of candidates for Holy Orders, or else they would have a tendency to withdraw theological students prematurely from the university; and, whether many or few, they would, in proportion to the extent of their operation, confine the clergy more closely than is generally thought desirable to the limits of an exclusively professional education.

If the progressive improvement of clerical education is likely (as many persons think) to be commensurate with the extension of the advantages now held out by the universities to all classes and descriptions of candidates for ordination, it might be in the power of cathedral chapters to contribute to the attainment of that object much more efficiently than by the foundation of theological colleges within their walls.

Before the Reformation, the great religious houses were used to maintain students, and even colleges, in our universities, and at a later period an injunction was laid upon the possessors of rich benefices, that each should support one or more scholars at the university, in proportion to the revenues of his preferment.

It would be in conformity to these precedents, and perhaps only the revival of a forgotten obligation, if each chapter were required to provide, in proportion to the magnitude of its resources, a certain number of theological scholarships or exhibitions, to be held at any college in either university by students of a certain standing, under such conditions and restrictions as might be deemed advisable, in order to secure their appropriation to those who bonâ fide intend to become candidates for Holy Orders, and are pursuing their theological studies with that purpose.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,

The Rev. R. Jones. RICHD. HARINGTON.

ANSWERS from the Reverend J. NORRIS, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Corpus Christi College, December 26th, 1853.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE not made an earlier reply to your circular letter of inquiry bearing date June 29th, because I did not conceive it to be the wish of Her Majesty's Commissioners to receive such unless from those who had some strong opinion to express upon the subject. But as a second application is made to me, I am ready to state my belief that, so far as concerns the preparation of graduates of Oxford for holy orders, the professional staff established and endowed in the University is ample, and the instruction afforded by them at least capable of being rendered sufficient for every purpose.

I will venture to say, further, that the principal advantage which I have heard attributed to the plan of establishing theological colleges in cathedral towns, the only one which I think likely to be realized, is the withdrawal of a certain class of idle, careless young men from indifferent connexions which they may have possibly formed, and placing them for a time under a more strict rule of discipline, before they are presented as candidates for ordination. But in my humble judgment, any such advantage would be more than compensated by the party views with which such institutions seem likely to be influenced, and which I fear they would tend to foster.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES NORRIS,
President of C. C. C.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State of Cathedrals, &c.

ANSWER from the Very Reverend the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

SIR, Christ Church, 27th December 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, recalling to my attention the circular of June 29th. In this circular my opinion is asked "whether it "will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the "cathedral churches."

In reference to which I beg to state, that I have serious doubt whether such a measure would be necessary or desirable, to a great extent; though, perhaps, if a college were established in connexion with one or more of the Welsh cathedrals, such a foundation might become useful in that principality.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
T. GAISFORD.

Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Reverend J. WILSON, D.D., President of Trinity College, Oxford.

REVEREND SIR, Trinity College, Oxford, July 14, 1853.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your communication, dated 29th June, enclosing a copy of the Commission under which Her Majesty's Commissioners "for inquiring into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches, and "matters connected therewith," are now acting; and further expressing by letter a desire to ascertain the opinion of the university, and of the professors, as to "whether the "theological lectures in the university may be considered as supplying all that is wanted "for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, or whether it would be desirable to "institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches."

In endeavouring to comply with the desire so expressed, it becomes me to offer my opinion with the greatest possible diffidence, considering that I am but imperfectly acquainted with the systems of those schools of theology which have already been established in certain dioceses, and that time has not yet permitted their practical results to be sufficiently made known.

It certainly does appear to me that, notwithstanding the number and extent of our theological endowments in this place, they do not supply all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, which may arise from several causes.

The first of these is, that preparation for the ministry requires a great deal more than merely theological knowledge. The candidate may possess this and be unable fitly to communicate it; he may not know even how to read impressively and distinctly; he may be unacquainted with the laws which relate to himself as a minister, and his office, and so get into a labyrinth of difficulties, and unintentionally render both unacceptable to those whose confidence and esteem it is necessary for him to obtain; or have formed to himself

certain wild theories, upon the most conscientious grounds, the folly of which he will only learn by their utter failure, and his own confusion in attempting to carry them out.

Again, the university theological endowments, numerous and ample though they confessedly are, have not yet been made to work in unison, each in its own distinct department, in such manner as to have a direct tendency to one certain point or focus. This is a defect which has not escaped the observation of the authorities of the university, and it is hoped may, at no distant period, be in a great degree, if not wholly, removed.

The third cause is, the nature of the instruction afforded at an university, properly so called. An university is a place of universal learning, and though it may control and discipline the mind and imbue it with the rudiments of general literature, it does not profess to carry the student to the utmost extent of any one branch in the practical part of a profession; thus, in law, for instance, the pupil is not taught what is the best mode of conducting a case; nor in surgery and medicine, how to remove a limb or cure a fever; or in mathematical science, what is the practice of civil engineering. These are all matters connected with the *use* of that knowledge to be gained at an university to which its instructions do not affect to extend, of the true nature and value of which the inns of court seem to have formed a very just estimate, by reckoning, as they do, a degree (M.A.) to entitle the possessor of it to claim that his period of probation for the bar should be shortened two years.

But, if it be assumed that the university does not by her teaching advance young men so far as to render them at once fit candidates for ordination, can what is necessary, it is asked, be supplied by the institution of theological colleges?

It would be necessary, for a precise understanding of the whole question, that it should first be clearly stated what is required from candidates for ordination, because, however great the proficiency or high the testimonial, the bishop is still at liberty to act upon his own judgment, and is not bound to accept either; and it cannot be dissembled, that the objection commonly urged against diocesan schools of theology is this, that, as there are unhappily many different shades of opinion in the church, so these schools, being entirely under the control and direction of the diocesan, will necessarily be affected by the circumstance, and reflect that class of opinions to which he is himself inclined.

The objection, however, whether well or ill founded, does not apply to diocesan schools of theology *in general*, but only to one particular form of them. There is no doubt that the church, like every other profession, is bound to afford its yet inexperienced members the means of growing practically acquainted with their work, and more so indeed than any other profession, inasmuch as it is the holiest and most important of them all. Time was, when these instructions might have been looked for, and almost claimed, from the chapters, bodies of men who, in theory, if not in reality, would seem to be, from age and experience, much leisure, as well as their high station in the church, peculiarly qualified to direct their younger brethren; but such hopes and prospects have now passed away, and the evils arising from improper appointments have been visited on the institutions, rather than the offenders. Still it might be worth while to consider whether it would not be possible even yet to call upon and *pay* the honorary members of chapters, not prevented by other duties, as archdeacons and rural deans, to take that position which their predecessors should have occupied, and afford to their juniors those directions in parochial cares which many of them have learnt from the best possible instructress,—experience.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,
J. Wilson.

The Reverend R. Jones,
&c &c.

Answers from the Reverend P. Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's College, Oxford.

Sir, St. John's College, Oxford, Nov. 2, 1853.

I had hoped ere now to have stated in a methodical form my views on the subject referred to in the inquiries of Her Majesty's Commissioners, dated the 29th of June; circumstances, however, have prevented this, and now, rather than leave the inquiries unnoticed, which might be deemed disrespectful, or withhold the expression of my opinions, which I might myself afterwards lament as a neglect of duty, I will endeavour (hastily) to put together what occurs to me on the subject, and I request the Commissioners to receive it with indulgence.

I have long viewed with deep concern the establishment of theological colleges in some of our cathedral towns. Such establishments I consider to be highly detrimental to the church. A bishop has a right to satisfy himself by examination and due inquiry respecting the fitness, religious, moral, and literary, of candidates for Holy Orders, but I venture to think that in order to attain this object, he has no right to fasten upon his diocese a school for the inculcation or encouragement of particular opinions. Now what is the present state of the Church of England in regard to unity of religious views among those who are placed by Divine Providence at its head? Surely there need be no reserve in stating that views which find favour in diocese A are altogether discountenanced in diocese B. What then but the perpetuation of disunion can result from establishments such as these,

sanctioned by the authority of Parliament, and (though not strictly in that character) by the supreme earthly head of our church? It seems to me that the risk of such disunion is greatly diminished and its evils mitigated by the present system of theological teaching at Oxford. Let it be rendered more effective; let proper countenance be afforded to it by the bishops; let any stimulus be given to it which may cause it to be regarded with respect, and we at once have a school where individual opinions shall have nothing more than their legitimate influence. The result will, in most cases, be a dispassionate, impartial, and comprehensive view of the doctrines and discipline of our church. If one professor from what cause soever is able to attract to his lectures a larger number of hearers than others, and thus to spread more widely the class of opinions which he favours, there is nevertheless reason to hope that the generality of candidates for Holy Orders will attend other professors also; they might indeed be required to do so; and those who do not will have no right to say, that they were led to the adoption of particular religious views by the sanction of lawful authority.

I can conceive few things more injurious to the interests of the community at large than an attempt sanctioned by Parliament to divest the university of her office as instructress in theology. It is but too much the tendency of modern legislation to concede to alleged evils rather than to meet and correct them; and if it be true, which I do not admit, that up to the present time the instruction attainable in Oxford, with a view to preparation for the pastoral office, has been defective, this might be traced to many causes which need not continue to exist. To confess that there is no power to remedy defects, and so to deprive the university of its usefulness because it has not been so useful as it might have been, would be an act of gratuitous injustice, and might serve as a pretext for overthrowing the university itself.

Let it be considered further that if the great body of "independent" members of the university could be distributed for the purpose of professional instruction among diocesan schools, there would yet remain the foundation members who could not be so distributed. Their theological education must be completed within the university or else unfairly delayed until the requirements of residence should have been satisfied, and thus a body of men, who have at least as just a claim to consideration as other members of the university, would be placed in a position which (according to the argument) would be prejudicial to their professional usefulness or to their worldly interests.

But again. Is it true that the university does not supply all that is needed for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders? I reply, that I believe it supplies as much or more than any diocesan college could. If the latter be supposed to offer greater advantages for acquiring experience in the practical management of a parish, the opportunity for this in a cathedral town must, after all, be very limited, unattainable by the great majority of the students if their numbers should be considerable, and dependent upon the readiness of incumbents of the city and neighbourhood to lay open their parishes to young men with whom they are unacquainted, and with whom they might find themselves unwilling to co-operate, and hence it is difficult to understand why facilities for the above purpose can be calculated on elsewhere which under proper regulations may not be secured within the limits of the university.

Another argument has been urged in favour of diocesan colleges which I hold to be inconclusive and unfair. It is said that candidates for Holy Orders should be removed from the scene of former temptations and from the society of thoughtless and dissolute companions. My reply to this is, that if a candidate for Holy Orders has not sufficient strength of character to abstain from habits and associations which are at variance with that sacred profession, there can be no security against his yielding to similar temptations after he has become a clergyman. The argument is moreover unfair, because the withdrawal of candidates for Holy Orders from the university on such a ground implies that those who remain are unworthy of the ministerial office.

In conclusion, I have only to add that if in these hasty remarks anything has been said which can be construed as offensive to the Commissioners it has been altogether unintentional on my part; and I trust that in their deliberations upon the grave questions submitted to them, they may be guided by the "wisdom that is from above" to a decision at once equitable, impartial, and conducive to the real interests of the church.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very faithful servant,
P. WYNTER.

Rev. Richard Jones,
&c. &c.

ANSWERS from the Reverend THOMAS BRISCOE, B.D., Vice-Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Jesus College, Oxford, 12th January, 1854.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

WITH respect to the two questions which I have had the honour of having submitted to my opinion, viz., the annexation of canonries to professorships, and particularly to the professorships of Greek, and the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, I beg leave to say that, with respect to the first question, I conceive that the application of the

revenues of canonries to the endowment of professorships would be a useful application of funds which at present do not contribute so much to the advancement of Christian learning as they would by such a use of them.

If it were found by experience that competences provided for learned men attached to a cathedral church were, in the generality of cases, made available for the production of learned works, which without oral teaching would be productive of advancement in learning, and aids in the instruction of inquirers after knowledge, I should think it would be detrimental to attach such competences to professorships. But looking at things as they really exist, and feeling the impossibility of realizing private ideals, I believe that learning will be more effectually promoted by adding to professorships some of those positions in cathedral churches; and thus, the number of persons liable to be called upon to perform sacred functions therein not being diminished, there would at the same time be given to the world the benefit of the erudition of gentlemen whose greater acquirements and distinction have placed them in those honourable positions.

A cathedral church cannot possibly be inconvenienced by the annexation of public University teaching to the canonries, for the freedom from parochial cure leaves at the disposal of the holders of them much time beyond what is required from them by their position as canons.

The time thus left free to the holders of canonries is doubtless in the majority of cases devoted to erudite study; and in order that the results of such study may not perish with the individuals, no better plan is easily to be devised than that, in such cases as circumstances favour their so doing, they should orally communicate them to their less learned fellow subjects. The acquisitions of the closet might certainly be made public property by means of the press; but yet venturing a book before the public is a step that would be shrunk from by many of the most learned men, who would yet readily by word of mouth teach and communicate their information. It might also be added that the obligation orally to communicate to others the result of private research is a stimulus to greater exertion, and to a clearer development of views on any subject than would be arrived at if the labour of the closet were to end therein; and as the canons of cathedral churches connected with the Universities necessarily are men of unusual learning, we might expect, under the above circumstances, unusual advantages from their teaching.

The attaching a canonry to the professorship of Greek seems to me a most laudable act; and it would be highly desirable that a canonry of Christ Church should be attached to the same professorship in Oxford. Of the four original Regius Professorships founded by King Henry the Eighth, that of Greek alone remains with a mere nominal income. A canonry attached to it would make it an object of ambition at all times to learned men, who, being thus provided with a competent income, would feel themselves called upon to give gratuitous lectures to the members of the University, as is at present the case with those professors who are in the enjoyment of canonries. Besides, Greek being the language of the New Testament, its professor would seem to have as proper a claim to a canonry as belongs to the professor of the language of the Old Testament.

With respect to the "preparation of candidates for Holy Orders," my opinion is that the University does not supply in kind or in quantity the desirable instruction for so important an appointment as the Christian ministry is. The knowledge of the Old Testament history, of the four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles, and of the Thirty-nine Articles, is about the amount of divinity usually learnt by under-graduates in the University. This, together with the Evidences of Christianity (which are here expected by the University statutes, but seldom exacted, from candidates for the B.A. degree), is only what might be reasonably expected in every layman that has received a liberal education; and when we consider that, in very many cases, the interim between the taking of the B.A. degree and examination for Holy Orders does not cover more than a few months, it must appear that Christian ministers too often enter upon their spiritual functions with an amount of knowledge but little proportionate to the requirements of their positions.

The other subjects required for the B.A. degree (with the exception of modern history, which is after all only optional,) seem to me in their kind totally inappropriate and useless for candidates for Holy Orders: they are simply a few books of Livy or some other ancient historian, Xenophon's Memorabilia or some other such book, and three books of Euclid beyond what was requisite for "Moderations."

I ought, however, to mention that instead of this portion of Euclid there might be substituted a small portion of algebra, or Justinian's Institutes, (a book scarcely to be called useful to a clergyman,) or a portion of Blackstone's Commentaries, (a book useful to the magistrate but not to the Christian minister,) together with a portion of modern history, or some physical science. In order rightly to estimate this "last examination," it should be borne in mind that the four Evangelists are *not* an addition beyond what was required for Moderations, because they are required at the latter: logic (a desirable knowledge for the reader of controversial theology,) is not allowed as a portion of the qualifications of a common degree; and Latin writing is not required under the system existing in this University previously to 1851, logic was admitted, and very commonly taken up, as one of the subjects for examination; and Latin writing, a surer test of scholarship than the one Latin author now required, two Latin books, two Greek books, and the same amount of divinity as is now required, were in my opinion a far superior course for the future students of theology to go through than the present one is; but yet, during a period of eighteen years,

almost the whole whereof I have been engaged here as a college tutor, I have always felt that the University did not give to, or require from, candidates for Holy Orders the knowledge that under their circumstances was to be desired.

To remedy the defect of the University herein, it has for a long time been my opinion that the most effectual method would be to require all candidates for Holy Orders, when they shall have passed their Moderations and resided eight terms here, to remove themselves to a theological college placed out of Oxford, and when they should have there spent one year, that they should appear before a board of theological examiners in the University, and having satisfied this "board" with their theological knowledge, that they should be entitled to their B.A. degree, without any further examination or residence in the University.

So much have I been convinced of the necessity of such a system, that I last autumn drew up a scheme for the establishing of an institution in Wales, (to which almost all the benefactions of this college are confined,) and laid before the "society," specially and with a long notice summoned for the consideration of my project, the following proposal, viz.: "That with the view of taking into consideration a scheme founded upon the prin-"ciple of establishing an affiliated theological college, to be officered by fellows of this "College; and seeking from Parliament powers to carry the same into effect, a committee "be formed consisting of —— persons, who shall, if possible, prepare such a scheme to be laid before the Society, on——." Out of ten fellows that met on that occasion four were favourable to it. Though my scheme was not adopted then, it was not considered to have been thrown aside entirely, and a committee having been formed "to consider what changes "might advantageously be proposed in" the college, and a full meeting of the society having taken place on the 7th of December last, to receive the report of that committee, I placed before the society the following scheme, viz.

"To build a theological college in Wales, and to officer it with seven fellowships of "this college, whereof

"Two shall be given to the principal, and

"Five used for the maintenance of four professors, who shall teach Hebrew, Welsh, "music, ecclesiastical history, and theology generally.

"That the above-named principal and professors be retained on the list of the fellows "of the mother college, and have their turns for preferment to college livings in the "same manner as all other fellows of this college.

"To endeavour to obtain from Parliament authority for persons who have resided in "Oxford eight terms and passed their 'Moderations,' and then, after spending one year in "the above theological college, and passing an examination in Oxford before the theolo-"gical examiners, to proceed to their B.A. degree without any further residence or exami-"nation in Oxford.

"That residence in the above college be considered for the principal, professors, "scholars and exhibitioners, as residence in Oxford."

The consent, however, of the society to this scheme was not obtained.

The chief objections to striking off one year from the academical course and transfering it to a theological college are—

1. That the University would never consent to it;

2. That the expansion of intellect obtained in the University would not be obtained in a theological college out of Oxford;

3. That the advantages of professors' lectures, obtained in the University, cannot be so well obtained elsewhere.

In reply to these objections, I would say to the first, that the consent of the University is perfectly immaterial, for if Parliament were to assent to theological colleges having the third year, now spent at the University, transferred to them, the veto of the University would be a nullity.

To the second objection I would reply, that experience does not tell us that a greater expansion of intellect is obtained in the University than out of it, as may readily be seen by passing under review the gentlemen engaged in all the various occupations of life. It is true, that the third year of a University course does exhibit persons, intellectually considered, in a more favourable light than they appear in earlier; but this I conceive to be the effect, not of the locality or of the system pursued here, but simply of advancing years, and consequently of advancing development of the mind. Such development will take place, whether the student be in the University, or in a theological college, or in any other position of life, as certainly as the advancing seasons develope plants, flowers, crops, &c. And it is not very clear to me why a few books of Livy, Xenophon's Memorabilia, three extra books of Euclid, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Thirty-nine Articles, should create such an opening of the understanding as the same amount of divinity conjoined with very much more—*e.g.*, the Apostolical Epistles, the study of ecclesiastical history, of parochial duties, of Hebrew, of music, &c. could not effect.

To the third objection I reply, that the advantages to be obtained from the lectures of the theological professors in the University are certainly very great, but yet that gentlemen, not having reached their B.A. degree, avail themselves of them to a very small extent indeed. The persons who read for "honours" find that for the attainment of their object their whole time is needed, and that they have none to spare for lectures that will not tell upon their examination; and of the others, the less well-taught or less clever find that the work requisite for their examination is enough for them to attend to, and the bulk of the

remainder is either too averse to work or too much given to some favorite hobby for the lectures of the theological professors to attract them, however erudite and desirous of giving instruction these professors may be. In addition to this, it is my opinion that to candidates for Holy Orders, and therefore almost always persons under twenty-four or twenty-three years of age, the lectures of the professors are not likely to convey anything like the benefit which they would derive from the tutorial system of teaching adopted in a theological college. The professor cannot know the individual wants and weak points of his auditors, and may be too apt to pre-suppose a greater amount of knowledge than really exists, whilst the tutor, knowing each individual pupil's wants, will adapt his teaching to them. The many theological teachers in theological colleges would, probably enough, not be equal in learning to those of the University, for the latter being few in number and their positions very lucrative, they will naturally be picked men; but yet the best teacher is, not the most learned man, but the man who can and does best advance his pupils; and this power and reality seem to me to attach to the tutor and not to the professor.

The advantages of retiring from the University to a theological college situated far away from it seem to me so numerous and decided, that I ardently hope for the realisation of the system recommended by me.

The first and most striking of these advantages is, that the ministry would thus have its special preparation—a course considered necessary for the other walks of life, *e. g.* the professions, and all trades and crafts.

Secondly, in a theological college a more rigorous and self-denying course of life is feasible than can be looked for in the University. The sacrifice of amusements and indulgences, which may be allowable enough in a layman but scarcely so in a candidate for Holy Orders, may there be entered upon without hesitation, and without involving a person in unpleasant distinctions, for it would be the rule and not the exception.

Thirdly, the tone of feeling among persons about to devote themselves to the sacred office, being free from the influence of the more worldly and ambitious views of persons intended for other occupations, would naturally be of a more serious and appropriate character than can be obtained in the University.

Fourthly, time that in the University is devoted to what appears to me useless to a clergyman would be given up to studies having a reference to, and bearing upon, the whole of his subsequent life.

Fifthly, in very many cases it is much to be desired that habits and acquaintances formed in the thoughtless warmth of adolescence should be discontinued a considerable time before entering into Holy Orders; and no better opportunity for discontinuing what many persons about to devote themselves to the ministry ought, and often indeed wish, to dissociate themselves from, seems to me obtainable than the one afforded by a residence in a theological college away from the University.

If such theological colleges should be extensively established, it seems to me that their proper position would be in connexion with cathedral churches; for,

Firstly, the students would there probably find libraries superior to what could be met with in any other places, excepting, of course, the metropolitan and University libraries.

Secondly, the students would be under the immediate notice of the bishops, their future diocesans in most cases; and thus their lordships would have such an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the characters, talents, gifts, and aptitudes of gentlemen about to be employed in their dioceses, as at present they have not.

Thirdly, in the cathedral churches, the students would daily have the opportunity of hearing the Church service said or sung in such a manner as it would be desirable for them to endeavour to copy from, in most things, in their subsequent positions in the Church.

Fourthly, that, being under the immediate eye of the bishops, the teachers and the taught would probably feel that the strictest discipline and application were indispensable.

The above advantages are mentioned by me as being the most striking to my mind. I do not mean to say that they are the whole of what may be conceived to be derivable from theological colleges, and them in connexion with the cathedral churches, but I think that they are sufficient to make it appear that such institutions are not only useful but also necessary.

If it be said that the advantages offered by theological colleges are open to gentlemen after taking their B.A. degree in the University, it may be replied that the finances of very many gentlemen would render it a matter of great difficulty, or even of distress, to them to add to their University expenses the additional expense that would thereby be incurred, to say nothing of valuable time being previously bestowed upon what will be useless to their positions in the Church.

I shall only add, that in conversations with many clergymen in the "country," to whom I have communicated the project that I had in view for Wales, I have almost universally found that they consider that an hiatus deeply felt by them in their preparation for the ministry would be filled up by it.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS BRISCOE, B.D.
Vice-Principal of Jesus College, Oxon.

To the Cathedral Commission.

ANSWERS from the Reverend B. P. SYMONS, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.

REVEREND SIR, Wadham College, Oxford, July 21, 1853.

I BEG to acknowlege your letter, transmitted to me by "desire of Her Majesty's "Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Cathedral Churches, &c.," and I have much satisfaction in complying with the request to give them my "opinion and advice" on the subject therein submitted to me.

Up to a recent period the public provisions for theological instruction in the University were very scanty, being limited to two professorships, one founded by Henry VIII. and endowed with a stall in Christ Church by James I., and another by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., to which, in 1627, was annexed by Charles I. a prebend in Worcester Cathedral, and which, by a recent Act of Parliament (1840), has been commuted for a canonry in Christ Church. Under an impression of the inadequacy of two professorships only to the requirements of the University in its actual relation to the *Church*, the Crown was induced, in 1842, to found two new professorships in divinity, and to endow them eventually, as certain vacancies occurred, each with a canonry in Christ Church, the University engaging to provide out of its own resources a competent salary meanwhile. The object of this institution is expressly stated to be "*quo melius et* '*accuratius ad sacros ordines* instituantur studiosi." At this time Dr. Ireland, late dean of Westminster, learning that "a scheme of education was in progress in the University, "under the management of a committee of heads of houses, for the more complete instruc- "tion of students, and particularly of such *as are destined for the church*," made provision for an additional professor "whose department should be the *Exegesis of Holy Scripture*, "as is recommended by the above committee, other parts of theology being already "allotted to other professors under the general scheme." The professorships, therefore, now provided in the University for the gratuitous instruction of students in theology are as follows; viz.,

1. The Regius, to which may be assigned, *Dogmatic Theology*.
2. The Lady Margaret's, referring especially to *Symbolic Theology*.
3. That of *Pastoral Theology*, in which are expressly comprehended, beside "Pastoralis "muneris disciplina," "Homilias scribendi et habendi ratio," "Liturgiarum cum rubricis "historia; et alia ejusdem generis."
4. Of *Ecclesiastical History*, including the writings of the ancient fathers.
5. Of the *Exegesis* of Holy Scripture. To which must be added,
6. The Professorship of Hebrew, the knowledge of that language constituting so important an element for the right interpretation of the *Bible:* of the New Testament scarcely less than of the Old.

There is not, therefore, now a department or branch of theology for which instruction is not specially provided; and this instruction, in all its branches, is at this time in full operation, lectures being actually given in each, while some of the professors find it needful even to have more than one class of students in a term.

I am, *therefore, clearly of opinion that the means afforded in the University abundantly "supply all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders.*"

I beg now respectfully to add some considerations, which induce me to believe it most desirable that this preparation should take place *in the University itself.*

1. It is reasonably to be presumed, that the professors in the University will be persons of superior qualifications to teachers in cathedral towns: the post will be thought more honourable: it will be more valued, and consequently more sought. It will, in fact, always command the highest pretensions in theological science, and the best abilities for communicating it. While we are warranted, therefore, in *looking* for constant improvement in theological knowledge, and for a divinity school of a higher character, *under a body of professors such as is now constituted in Oxford*, there might be reason to apprehend that the tendency of the proposed establishments in cathedral towns would be in an opposite direction. The staff of instructors will necessarily be more limited, probably to one or, at most, two: the advantage of a division of labour, and, what is of much moment, of mutual checks, will be thereby lost, while the instructors themselves must be sought from theologians of a less distinguished rank, and will be liable to confine their instruction to the restricted range of the requirements immediately before them for ordination. The English school of theology will virtually be transferred to these seminaries, and can hardly fail to become more narrowed in its range and less profound in its character. Such institutions, moreover, are calculated to exercise an injurious influence on the students themselves. A narrowness of feeling and mind, and a want of sympathy with the temper of the age, which must more or less attend such a system, can hardly fail to interfere materially with the efficiency of their future ministry. There is, too, a great and manifest advantage in *associating*, as far as possible, the great departments of human knowledge, as well as in *cultivating* them in the *same place* and at the *same time;* while a devotion, almost exclusive, to a single pursuit is likely to result in a partial and unhealthy frame of mind, little suited to the exigencies of the present day.

2. Nor can it, I think, be reasonably questioned, that the University offers the best safeguard for the *wholesomeness* and *uniformity* of its religious teaching. The professors

are for the most part appointed by the *Crown*, and the rest are elected by *bodies* of men in the University sufficiently numerous and independent to be a security against party influence. Should one professor have any peculiarity in his teaching,—a preference for some views in doctrine not in strict harmony with the generally received teaching of the church,—instead of being left unchecked to indulge his partialities, which may be on the border of serious errors, until he shall have hopelessly impregnated his pupils with the seed and growth of the mischief, the poison is at once liable and likely to be counteracted by the more wholesome instruction of other professors: the corrective is immediately at hand and works its way, it may be unconsciously, but effectually. The University is a *single field* where the culture *must* be *uniform*, instead of a number of *separate* enclosures, where each proprietor is at liberty to indulge his *peculiar* taste. I have, therefore, not only no doubt that the theological teaching in the University is now abundantly sufficient for all the wants of candidates for Holy Orders, but I believe that *those wants are likely to be met and supplied by it in the most unexceptionable manner;* and I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the best interests of the church are involved in the determination to maintain it in its integrity, as *the training* for its future ministers.

I have spoken only of the public provisions in the University for the study of divinity, but much also has been supplied by the colleges themselves. Within a recent period, in several colleges, a divinity lecturer, able and efficient, has been appointed, who gives systematic instruction in theology; and in addition to this, the head of the college, in some instances, lectures weekly in some department of it.

And now, before I conclude, I hope I shall not be going beyond the matter of the Commissioners' request if I offer my opinion as to the mode in which their object, if I understand it, may be best promoted. Instead, then, of "instituting theological colleges" for the purpose before mentioned, I would suggest the employment of any available funds in the foundation of *grammar schools*, at which the sons of the poorer clergy, connected with the cathedrals from which the funds shall be derived, might attain, at a trifling expense, the privilege of a sound classical education. At Rugby and some other schools, at present in high repute, children of *residents* are entitled to this very valuable privilege, and *families* now *settle* there in numbers, for the purpose of entitling themselves to it. The clergy being confined to an *official residence* cannot avail themselves of this advantage, but a similar provision might be secured to them by the establishment of schools in the manner I have stated; and such a provision would be in itself very reasonable. I am anxious also to suggest, as the most *desirable and effective mode of aiding the same class of* persons in completing the education of their sons in the University, the *foundation of exhibitions* (say, about 40*l.* a year,) to be holden for *four* years, and assigned to the most promising among the children of the poorer clergy attached to the cathedrals, as before stated.

I am persuaded, after much and frequent consideration, that the establishment of *exhibitions*, under certain regulations, for poorer students in the University, is the *most effective* and *least exceptionable* mode of giving the relief which the clergy especially need.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your faithful servant,
B. P. Symons.

The Rev. Richard Jones, &c. &c.

Answer from the Rev. F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford.

My Lords and Gentlemen, College Green, Gloucester, August 5, 1853.

In your circular of the 29th of June last you do me the honour to ask my opinion "as to whether the university may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches."

I reply, that I believe that the university of Oxford possesses ample means for educating completely in theology, a much larger body of students than now resort to it, and for forming a theological school worthy of the Church of England; and that a few changes in its present system would bring the means into full efficiency without impairing its value as a place of liberal and general training.

It has six professors, five of whom are more than sufficiently endowed, for Divinity and Hebrew. There are also two chairs of Arabic, of which, however, the emoluments are inadequate. Four of the professors take respectively the departments of ecclesiastical history, exegesis, pastoral theology, and Hebrew. To the Regius Professor and the Margaret Professor distinct provinces are not assigned, but a natural arrangement would commit to the former dogmatic theology, and to the latter the history of doctrines, including of course, polemics. There is still a canonry of Christ Church unappropriated, which might with advantage be applied to the endowment of a chair of apologetical theology; and thus all the great divisions of the subject would be represented.

Doubtless it has not unfrequently happened that the theological chairs have been filled by persons of no pre-eminent attainments or capacity for teaching, and that for long periods of time they have been of little benefit to the students or the church; but it must be remem-

bered, that but little encouragement has been given, either by the university or by temporal or spiritual patrons, to the study of theology at all, and that professional advancement does not depend as a general rule on eminence of any kind. Where none are very distinguished, it is difficult for those who are called upon to nominate to offices to select the fittest. If, however, a great theological school could be once rooted in Oxford, we may be sure that a certain number of men would always come into prominence, and that public opinion would imperiously designate such candidates to the patrons.

But, after all, the holders of the great chairs could not be the sole or even the chief instructors of theological students. It would be sufficient, if, being appointed for their merits, they directed the studies of the university, influenced the opinions of younger teachers, awarded distinctions, and raised the general tone and value of the instruction given in the place, by such lectures as might fairly be expected from the most eminent divines of their day. The university could easily provide a body of lecturers, or sub-professors; and theological tutors would be appointed in each college. On these would devolve the daily preparation of the students.

The chief source of instruction must, however, be found in books, and the student can do much more for himself than others can do for him. What is chiefly needed from without is to stimulate and brace his will by adequate motives. Honorary distinctions and substantial rewards should be held out to the diligent in these as in all other studies.

This has not been done in Oxford. A theological examination was indeed instituted about twelve years ago; it has produced not more than seven candidates for examination in the whole time, though three examiners are nominated each year. This is not wonderful, for the examination is voluntary, and no practical advantage results from passing it.

I have myself given notice of a motion to amend the statute by which the examination is instituted, and the notice has been favourably received by the Hebdomadal Board. Lord Derby, several times in the course of his addresses during the installation week at Oxford, pressed on the university the importance of devoting more attention to theological studies than has been done among us in recent times. There is reason to believe that his words fell on good ground.

If the theological examination were made one of the two available for a degree, and if honours were awarded in this as in the other schools, I believe that the number of candidates would become large; nor would theological proficiency be obtained at the cost of that previous liberal training which is important to none more than to ecclesiastics, for candidates would still have to pass a classical and mathematical examination before the moderators, and to pass also in some one of the four schools which give certificates for the bachelor's degree, before they devoted themselves to theology.

If, as there is reason to hope, Parliament should throw open the fellowships generally, candidates distinguished for their attainments in theology would, of course, share in these rewards equally with students eminent in the other faculties.

This done, and the university having also performed its part, I cannot conceive a place better fitted for the education of theological students than Oxford.

If experience in parochial work and the management of schools be required as a preparation for Orders, students have ample opportunities of qualifying themselves in the city; but I am inclined to think that such previous training is not very important. Where there is a will to discharge the practical functions of the ministry, the way is easily discovered.

But what is of great moment is, that the ministers of the Church of England should be men of enlarged views, and as free as possible from the spirit which is fostered so carefully in the Church of Rome by the seclusion of her future ministers in seminaries altogether ecclesiastical. It is desirable, both for our laity and our clergy, that their education should be as far as possible common. Even Oxford is, perhaps, too exclusively clerical, but it is of course much less so than seminaries connected with cathedrals could be.

Again, men are too independent in Oxford to submit altogether blindly, or for a great length of time, to the influence of any person, however eminent for station or talent; and, whatever may be thought by persons who do not know the university, there is no place in which theological, as well as all other, questions are, within certain limits, more freely discussed. If one or a few professors or teachers there should go wrong, their aberrations would be checked by the prudence of their colleagues and the public opinion of the place: and even if the majority should be carried away by erroneous notions, there would never be wanting a determined minority which would ultimately prevail. The state of things would be very different in a small cathedral seminary.

But I must not suppose that those who are desirous of turning our capitular endowments to good account in this respect, desire merely to make a few canon professors in a few cathedrals, leaving the nomination of these canons just as it may happen to be at present. Small schools of theology would be looked upon in our day with suspicion by the public, as mere instruments for the propagation of the opinions of a school, and as likely to produce clergymen alien in views and feelings from the people of England. Such an idea, however unjust, would be injurious.

I conclude that the object would be to produce seminaries as advantageously circumstanced in every respect as the universities can easily become. Great professors, a body of lecturers and tutors, fellowships to reward merit and to provide a perpetual supply of

instructors, probably scholarships, large libraries, convenient buildings,—all this must be liberally supplied, if anything adequate is to be done.

But how are sufficient funds to be provided? And if this difficulty be overcome, why apply the property of the church to purposes which are already or may be easily attained? Is it likely that anything better, or so good, as our universities will after all be established?

Few persons could afford to go through two college courses; and even if candidates for Orders should all be required to graduate at Oxford or Cambridge before their admission to the capitular seminaries, and be enabled to satisfy the requirement as regards money, would not another difficulty be found, in the necessity of postponing ordination to a period two or three years later than at present?

I apprehend that the result would be, that the university course would be waived, and that our clergy would pass directly from school to the theological colleges; and that many would be admitted there who had received little or no previous education.

This would injure the university, for numbers are essential to its greatness; and though doubtless, when Oxford and Cambridge shall cease to be training schools for the clergy, there can be no reason for restricting their honours and emoluments to members of the Church of England, and a certain accession to the ranks of their students from among dissenters might be expected, yet the gain would, I fear, by no means equal the loss in any respect.

It would injure the church, for the church would have to put up with a body of clergymen far less educated, far less suitable to England, than that which now exists.

It may be a recommendation to some persons in favour of any scheme for founding theological institutions in our cathedral towns, that thus some appearance at least of utility would be given to capitular foundations, and that it might become practicable to preserve them all in other respects much as they are now.

But, surely, it is much if foundations of any kind are merely harmless and not actively mischievous. And I think that the foundations in question would become mischievous if they should become the means of depressing the universities without supplying to the church ministers better fitted for their duties. Should it unhappily turn out that the clergy in general were trained in feelings and opinions which found no sympathy with the people, the result would soon be, not merely a great change in the condition of our cathedral institutions, but a great change in the relations of Church and State, and probably the subversion of our Establishment.

While, therefore, I fully admit the necessity of better theological education, I strongly deprecate the attempt to give to clergymen a training apart from that of the laity, or to place students and teachers less under the influence of public opinion than they are in so conspicuous a position as that of our universities; or to do what is far better done at our hands already. Cathedral funds can be more beneficially employed.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
FRANCIS JEUNE,
Master of Pembroke, Oxfo

To Her Majesty's Capitular Commissioners.

ANSWERS from the Reverend R. L. COTTON, D.D., Provost of Worcester College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and matters connected therewith.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Worcester College, 13th Sept. 1853.

I HAVE been honoured by receiving a request that I would state to you my opinion "whether the theological lectures in the university may be considered as supplying all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches."

I have for many years considered that there is no place so favourable for preparation for Holy Orders as this university; the means supplied here for such preparation far surpass such as can be expected to be furnished elsewhere. This appears in the vast range of theological lectures in such varied directions, as in combination seem to comprehend all the theological instruction which can be needed for ministers of Christ, in the existence of professorships in the Hebrew and other Oriental languages, and in the abundant supply of lectures in sciences, which, though not essential to clerical education, yet offer an addition to it which may be in many important ways subservient to the main work of the clergyman and enhance his usefulness. Here also is an immense supply of books, which afford scope for study in any direction requisite, and to any extent. Here again students may converse with men of varied views while they are forming their religious opinions, so as to correct and modify them, if they should be falling into any extravagant or deviating modes of doctrine; and they may enter as much or as little into society as may be most expedient for them. They may at times relieve and cheer themselves with social intercourse, with a wide scope for choice of such friends as may be

a source of consolation to them as well as of improvement; they may at other times, when they deem it expedient, keep themselves in a more retired position for prayer, sacred study, and meditation.

Should a great number of candidates for Holy Orders reside here for the sake of prosecuting their preparatory studies, they would excite the interest of our professors, and move them by arranging the students in classes and giving additional lectures to meet the needs of all. I feel no doubt that the supply of instruction would in some way be rendered adequate to the demand.

Thus every theological student, whose heart is really in his work, may find abundant scope for carrying it on in this university.

But there are always many in such state of mind as renders removal from Oxford expedient for them; for such, a supply of theological colleges elsewhere may be important. Such colleges, however, cannot enjoy the advantages to be found in this university. Among other advantages, they have not that guard over their religious views which is supplied by the vast body of teachers and students in this place. They are liable to become devoted to fostering the peculiar views of an individual under whose care they may be placed. This danger may in some measure be relieved by the college being placed under the surveillance of a chapter. And in order to insure the actual exercise of such surveillance, periods of visitation and examination, conducted by the dean and chapter, might be appointed.

But there is too much cause to fear that these colleges would eventually be found to curtail rather than expand the education of the clergy; it is but too probable that they would be found practically to *supersede the university* in the work of clerical education. Hence all that important foundation of sound learning, classical education, and academical training would be lost, and the education of ministers of our church would consist of the study of a few arbitrarily selected theological books, and attendance on church ceremonies during the short space of one or two years. We read lessons of warning on this head in King's College in London, and the college at Birkenhead near Liverpool. I do not speak in disparagement of these colleges, but only adverting to the fact of candidates for Holy Orders being received from them without education at an university. Precautions may be taken, but will not practice overrule them? I think that there is much to fear on this head, and I cannot but strongly deprecate any system of clerical education tending to bring men into the ministry of the church who have not received the classical education and academical training of an university.

But, important as is the education of candidates for Holy Orders, it appears to me that by far the most important and urgent desideratum of the present day is provision for the spiritual needs of the vast masses of people in this country, still either inadequately supplied with or even entirely destitute of the means of grace. The immense amount of evil in this direction seems to be by far the most urgent claimant for relief in any scheme of ecclesiastical reform. It often surprises me that in any proposed reform in the church tending to set at liberty a considerable extent of income, clerical education, or the increase of the number of bishops, or any other object, however good in itself, should be considered prior to this. Destitute districts might be attached to deaneries and canonries for the supply of their spiritual needs. At all events, such neglected districts have a claim for assistance prior to all other objects, however important, when a chapter receives tithes to a considerable amount from them. In some of these districts the exertions of individuals have effected the erection of a church with some small endowment for a clergyman; surely such endowment should be rendered adequate to the support of a resident incumbent with a family before the tithes are transferred to any new object? Still more should means of grace and pastoral care be provided where there is entire destitution of such inestimable blessings.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. L. Cotton, D.D.

Answer from the Rev. William Thompson, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

Rev. Sir, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, January 12th 1854.

In reply to your circular of June 29th, I beg leave to state my opinion that, with certain modifications of the University course, the present professional staff of the University is abundantly sufficient for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders. We have now six professorships of theology, among which the several branches of that science are distributed, and which, for the most part, are well endowed, and may be expected to command men of ability and learning as occupants of the respective chairs. It must, however, be admitted that hitherto the arrangements of the University have, in some degree, interfered with the due use of the advantages thus placed within the reach of the theological student. I allude to the length of time which must elapse before classical and other secular studies are completed, which leaves little space for exclusive attention to theology. Should the University be induced to release the theological student after his first

public examination from the necessity of further devotion to secular studies, there would, I conceive, be abundant time left for him to derive real profit from the theological lectures. I may mention that a proposition is likely to be submitted to Convocation next term, to permit the theological student to dispense with the second school, which, besides that of *literæ humaniores*, he is bound under the new statute to pass, before he can take his degree of B.A., and to substitute an examination in a school of theology; and should this proposition be accepted, it will be a material relief to the theological student. The tendency of things, therefore, evidently is to emancipate him during the latter portion of his course from the ordinary studies of the place, with the view of permitting a more exclusive attention to those proper to the sacred profession; and in our present transitional and unsettled state it is impossible to say how far the principle may be carried.

On this ground, then, I conceive it would be premature for Her Majesty's Commissioners to recommend the establishment of theological colleges in connexion with the cathedral churches. The University itself may so alter her present course, as to render it quite feasible for theological students to prepare themselves effectually for their future work; and as regards the preference to be given to the two schemes in the *abstract*, there can, I presume, be no question but that the University is a better place for theological training than diocesan colleges. The staff of professors is larger than any such college is likely to possess; the professors themselves are more likely to be men eminent in their respective departments; the best libraries, &c. are at their command. But above all, it seems important that all the leading branches of knowledge should be cultivated at the same place; for thus they lend mutual aid to each other, the claims of each become recognised,—and the one-sidedness of mind inseparable from devotion to a single pursuit is to some extent corrected. I fear that institutions devoted to the education of the clergy alone are likely to turn out men of a less liberal turn, and more deeply imbued with party spirit, than those who leave our two great seminaries. It is the tendency of small colleges to fall under the influence of a single mind, and in proportion to the zeal and earnestness of the presiding genius, will be the danger of bigotry and narrowmindedness in those exposed to its influence. The publicity, responsibility, and more numerous staff of professors which belong to our elder institutions obviate, to a considerable extent, these evils. Evils assuredly they are, in the present state of public opinion. I look, therefore, with distrust on any scheme for isolating the education of the clergy, or even placing it under the immediate control of the bishops. It is the University's province to educate, the bishop's to test the candidate's proficiency and fitness. It must be admitted that our professorship of pastoral theology is, at present, inadequate to furnish an initiation into the practical working of a parish; partly because the number of students in attendance on the professor's lectures at any given time is too large to admit of their being employed under his superintendence in parochial work, and partly because no parish in Oxford is attached to the professorship. This latter point appears to have been overlooked in the founding of the professorship. Should this defect be supplied,—should one of the parishes in Oxford to which Christ Church appoints be attached to the professorship,—not only will the parish have the advantage of a permanent incumbent of adequate income (a want severely felt in this place), but the students of theology in connexion with the professor will have the advantage of a sphere of practical labour, in which, under his guidance, they may acquire the knowledge and experience necessary to fit them for their future calling.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
William Thompson, D.D.,
Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

Answers from the Reverend Philip Bliss, D.C.L., Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

St. Mary Hall, Oxford, January 9th, 1854.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I had hoped to be excused from giving any reply to the questions with which I was honoured by Her Majesty's Commissioners, a severe illness having rendered writing inconvenient to me, and at the same time incapacitated me from business. The letter of the 23rd ult. seems, however, to require the effort.

The institution of theological colleges, in connexion with other than those cathedrals where they already are instituted, seems to me as undesirable as unnecessary.

Undesirable, because in the first place there will be great danger of creating theological schools antagonistic to each other. One cathedral, under the master mind of some member of the chapter, be he bishop, dean, or canon, will inculcate one set of theological opinions, whilst the next diocese may probably be under the guidance of persons holding tenets entirely different, and the Church, already sufficiently harassed by the violence of party, will become more and more convulsed by division.

The danger thus apprehended will be much increased, since these theological schools will be considered as teaching and acting under episcopal authority, and the public will soon cease to regard with respect teachers who are themselves not unanimous in the doctrines they teach, and whose differences are thus openly disclosed.

In the next place, it may be feared that there will be a general falling off in the respectability of grade in the clergy, as well as in their attainments, if these theological schools are to be the sources from which the bishops propose to select young men as candidates for ordination.

One of the great safeguards, as well as the boast, of the Church of England, is the character of her ministers. They are now, generally speaking, educated gentlemen; they are respected because, in their intercourse with their flocks, they exercise Christian kindness without that extreme familiarity which is irksome to one party and often degrading to the other, and they are beloved, because their sincerity is never to be doubted; there is no suspicion of selfishness in their conduct, their liberality is proverbial, their charity oftentimes beyond their prudence, and the general tenor of their lives worthy the sacred calling they profess, and eminently beneficial to all around them.

Would this be the case with a differently and less educated class? Is it so, where unhappily the Church is compelled to be represented by a clergy who have not been trained in either of the Universities? Are the ministers of our various dissenting brethren, whose extreme familiarity with their flocks has sometimes been the theme of panegyric by persons in authority—are they equally single minded, equally independent in their line of conduct, or equally respected by those whose chosen pastors they are? My own experience would reply in the negative, and it would, in my opinion, be a suicidal step, if the rulers of the Church should generally admit for ordination young men whose education has been commenced and completed in the proposed theological colleges, setting at nought the preference hitherto justly, as I think, given to the Universities.

I consider the general adoption of these theological colleges is unnecessary, because the means and the machinery for effecting the same purposes are already existing and in full operation at the Universities. In Oxford, for instance, a Regius Professor of Hebrew, two of Theology in general, a fourth for Ecclesiastical History, and a fifth for Pastoral Theology, as at present, selected for their learning, experience, and sound principles, are surely better teachers and exponents of theology than can be obtained in a cathedral town.

But it may be said that expense is an obstacle, and that the object may be effected on a more economical scale in the provinces than in the University. I may be permitted to doubt this. First, there is one cost peculiar to the theological college—the money required to support the establishment and to pay the professors. In Wells (by far the best of the existing establishments, and so much the better as it admits none but such as have taken a degree at the University, and can produce a recommendation from some competent authority) there is an entrance fee of no inconsiderable sum—a cost of course unheard of at Oxford or Cambridge. Lodgings at the Universities are as cheap, or nearly so, as in any other place, whilst the advantage of the college hall and kitchen, will give a man who really studies economy, a great advantage over any foreign establishment; whilst the various and invaluable libraries with which Oxford and Cambridge abound, furnish aids to study unattainable in almost any other place.

The objection that Oxford and Cambridge present impediments, in the danger of temptation, is, in my mind, idle. Temptations are the same almost everywhere, and here the young man loses sight of the great majority of his foolish companions at the end of his four or five years; the larger portion go off into the world; experience has taught the remainder more of prudence and propriety; the training they now undergo for the profession they are about to adopt, softens some, reclaims others, benefits all; and the result is almost uniformly what the best friends of the church can desire—the formation of a benevolent, active, intelligent, gentlemanly clergyman.

I have the honour to remain,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,
PHILIP BLISS,
Principal of St. Mary Hall.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners.

ANSWERS from J. D. MACBRIDE, Esq., D.C.L., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

REVEREND SIR, Oxford, June 7, 1853.

I AM happy to have the opportunity which your letter affords me of informing Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedrals that it is my decided opinion that the University of Oxford may easily be made a far more efficient and also cheaper theological school than any new college in a cathedral town, even though so constituted as to comprehend the candidates for Holy Orders of more than one diocese. This opinion I believe to be common among our senior members, as they have been talking or some time about accommodating to the present wants of the church the abundant means we now possess of communicating theological knowledge, and a scheme for that object will be proposed to the Board of Heads of Houses and Proctors next November.

The Greek Testament has long been studied, and lectures on the thirty-nine articles given by the tutors, I believe, of all societies, and through the Royal bounty there has long been an ample endowment of the language of the Old, and the professor, Dr. Pusey, is well known to be a diligent and zealous promoter of the study. He has, in conjunction

with others, founded Hebrew scholarships, gives instruction in the more difficult books himself, and employs at his own expense an able Hebraist, a M.A., to prepare a class in the elements for his own more critical lectures. We have now not only the canonries recently appropriated to pastoral theology and ecclesiastical history, but also a professorship of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture, founded by the late Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster. There remain the Lady Margaret's and the Queen's professors, whose specific duties are not pointed out, who may, if they please, apportion between themselves the consideration of liturgies, or of the articles, or of the interpretation of the Old Testament as to the law or types or prophecy, for I believe Dr. Ireland's professor confines his lectures to the epistles and to the state of the New Testament text. All that appears to me to be wanted is, an arrangement among the professors that their lectures should not interfere, and that a system should be devised of testing the proficiency of students by the professors or through their tutors. I also think that the voluntary examination should be altered, and perhaps exhibitions might be founded with advantage. We have already three yearly ecclesiastical prizes. It appears to me that no principal of a theological college, however talented and diligent, could in so many departments compete with our six professors, and even granting that he could teach in all, as well, or sufficiently, I think any advantage of such a local institution would be too dearly purchased by its exclusiveness, for I conceive it to be of the first importance that the clergy should not be trained to be a distinct class in society, but should as much as possible be educated together with the gentry and the youth designed for the other liberal professions.

I am also of opinion that a theological education must be cheaper at Oxford than it can be at Wells, Chichester, or any other city; for the lectures of all those professors are gratuitous, and living must be at least not more expensive; lodging, I presume, may be at as reasonable a rate, not to say that many of the students, being fellows or scholars, would occupy their own apartments.

I have the honour, Sir,
to be your obedient servant,
J. D. MACBRIDE.

To the Rev. R. Jones.

Answers from Heads of Colleges and Professors of the University of Cambridge.

The following Circular was addressed to the Heads of Colleges and Divinity Professors of the University of Cambridge.

Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street,
Reverend Sir, Whitehall, London, 8 March 1854.

I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and matters connected therewith, to forward to you a copy of the Commission under which they are acting, and to request the opinion and advice of your University on the following subjects.

By the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, two Canonries in Ely Cathedral have been annexed to the Professorships of Hebrew and Greek, and Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University have recommended a further annexation of two Canonries to two new Theological Professorships.

The Commissioners are therefore desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the University and of the Professors so endowed, with respect to the advantage of such annexations, and especially with respect to the Professorship of Greek, in which case the annexation of a Canonry necessarily confines the choice of the electors to the Clergy.

The Commissioners will also be thankful for the advice of the University with respect to the preparation of candidates for holy orders. They are anxious to know whether it is your opinion that the lectures of the Theological Professors supply all that is wanted for this purpose, or whether it will be desirable to institute Theological Colleges in connexion with some of the Cathedral Churches.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
Richard Jones,
Secretary.

ANSWERS from the Reverend H. W. COOKSON, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
July 16, 1853.

REVEREND SIR,

IN compliance with the request contained in your circular of the 30th of June last, I have the honour to subjoin the following observations on the subjects mentioned to me in that circular.

1. The annexation of two canonries in Ely cathedral to the professorships of Greek and Hebrew by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and the proposed further annexation of two canonries to two new theological professorships.

Previous to the annexation made by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, the professorships of Greek and Hebrew were very inadequately endowed. This was a serious evil to the university, and was likely to be more severely felt in consequence of the ecclesiastical changes going on at the time that the alteration was made, and the growing objection entertained against the non-residence of clergymen holding benefices. The annexation was an act of favour to the university on the part of the legislature, which has, I believe, been productive of good both to the university and to the church. The restriction with regard to election can be no disadvantage in the case of the Hebrew professorship, for there is no likelihood that any one except a clergyman would ever be chosen. In the case of the Greek professorship a perfect freedom of choice is on some accounts desirable, but the restriction is not attended with any great practical evil. The advantages resulting from the appointment of a clergyman to the professorship are a set-off against the exclusion of any eminent layman. I do not consider a removal of the restriction necessary; for besides the obvious benefits to be derived to the academical body by so important an office as that of the professorship of Greek being held by a clergyman, the change introduced by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. may be regarded as in some measure counterbalancing the extension of the lay element in the university produced of late years by other causes. The establishment of new professorships, the removal of college restrictions in some instances, the great impulse given to mathematical and classical studies, and the more recent establishment of the Sciences Triposes, have increased the importance of the literary and scientific, as distinguished from the clerical, elements in the university to a very great extent. This change seems almost to require some influence of a countervailing character. I think the one alluded to is nearly free from objection.

The annexation of two canonries to two new theological professorships, or perhaps to one new professorship and to the Norrisian professorship, would be of great service to the university. The present staff of professors is obviously insufficient in point of number for the supply of theological teaching to the various classes of persons in the university. Eminence in learning and talents, and even in zeal, renders the deficiency only still more apparent, by increasing the demand for more numerous courses of lectures and a wider range of subjects. I believe that unless the staff of professors be increased the improvement in theological instruction, which has been so well begun in the university, cannot advance with the rapidity and success which is desirable, and not in any manner adequate to the demands of the age. The present system has been eminently successful, but it requires extension.

2. The preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, and whether the lectures of the theological professors supply all that is wanted for this purpose, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches.

The preparation of candidates for Holy Orders at the university is at present incomplete. I believe that the system of instruction might be made to embrace everything which could be taught at theological colleges in connexion with cathedral churches, and that the university might become a better school of training for the ministry than any instituted elsewhere which had not the advantages which the university enjoys in its endowments, collegiate institutions, professorial foundations, libraries, and general educational establishment. The subject of theological instruction is at present under the consideration of a syndicate of the university.

With regard to the institution of theological colleges as a national provision for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, I fear that great evil would ultimately result to religion if the teachers and students in such colleges were drawn away from intercourse with men of eminent talents chiefly engaged in literary and scientific pursuits, or if the colleges were so constituted as not to offer sufficient inducements to the highest class of students to resort to them, or if they were too much under the influence of personal and party views from any cause whatever. The advantages of associating theological with other students, and of allowing the future candidates for the ministry the freest access to instruction in almost every branch of literature and science, are sufficiently obvious. An

acquaintance with some necessary departments of theology, and adequate information upon matters connected with the duties of a parochial minister, can scarcely be obtained in any other manner.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,
H. W. Cookson.

To the Rev. Richard Jones,
Cathedral Commission.

Answers from the Reverend G. Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Pembroke College, Cambridge, January 1st, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your request that I would state my opinions on the several points mentioned in your letter to me of June 29th last, I beg leave to say:

1. That generally I think the annexation of canonries to professorships in the University a very desirable thing, chiefly because I think that ill-endowed professorships may prove as great evils as those adequately endowed are certain benefits.

2. With respect to the annexation of a canonry to the Greek professorship, I would rather be excused from giving any opinion upon it, as being a matter already settled by Act of Parliament.

3. With respect to the annexation of two other canonries to two new theological professorships, what I have already said will sufficiently indicate my opinion. But I will remark that there exists at present in the University a theological professorship (the Norrisian) very inadequately endowed; and that, if the Government should be disposed to adopt the suggestion of the University Commissioners, and should moreover please to consult the University on the matter, perhaps the University might desire that one of the two canonries should be annexed to the Norrisian professorship; and, in order to carry out the whole design of the University Commissioners, might seek elsewhere the means for ounding the second theological professorship which they have recommended to be established.

4. I am entirely adverse to the instituting of theological colleges in connexion with cathedral churches, being of opinion that sooner or later they would assume a sectarian character. I am anxious and hope that the Universities may before long supply further means of theological instruction, since that which they at present give does not appear to me sufficient.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
Gilbert Ainslie.

The Cathedral Commissioners.

Answers from Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., Master of Caius College, Cambridge.

Gentlemen,

Caius College, Cambridge, 23rd January 1854.

On my return to Cambridge I found your letter, calling my attention to the circular forwarded to me by the Cathedral Commissioners, on the 29th of June last.

When I received that circular I had not been very long appointed master of my College, and my acquaintance with the actual working of the University system was so limited, that I thought it hardly worth while to trouble the Commissioners with any observations on the subject referred to. Your letter, however, leads me to suppose, that some answer to their circular is expected by the Commissioners, and I therefore venture to offer the following remarks:—

As a general proposition it must be conceded, that the greater the liberty of choice, the greater is the chance of the electors nominating fit and proper persons to our professorships. It is also true, that some of the ablest of our Greek professors have been laymen. But with the miserable stipend originally attached to the Greek professorship few men of ability would, I should think, accept the office, if coupled with any irksome duty,—e. g. a residence for any considerable portion of the year, for the purpose of giving lectures, &c. To such a state of things, I cannot but prefer a well-endowed professorship, even though accompanied with a condition, which, taken by itself, must certainly be looked upon as open to objection.

With respect to professorships which have any bearing on theological studies—the Hebrew professorship for example—I am inclined to think that a condition which confines them to clergymen is not, on the whole, an undesirable one. The evils which result from rash and ill-advised speculations on matters connected with religion are so serious,

that a security from them would be cheaply purchased by restricting the professorship to a particular class of candidates. In Germany, Hebrew and Divinity professors have been among the foremost advocates of rationalism, and they have been enabled, from their position, to give currency to opinions, which more careful inquiry has shown to be every whit as unsound, in point of criticism, as they were obviously false and dangerous in point of doctrine. From these and such like evils we should be in great measure protected if the offices referred to were filled by clergymen.

As a layman, I have considered myself at liberty to express my opinion thus frankly, and have the rather done so, as some of your correspondents may, from a feeling of professional delicacy, be led to approach the subject with some degree of reserve.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

To the Cathedral Commissioners, Parliament Street. EDWIN GUEST.

ANSWERS from T. C. GELDART, Esq., LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Trinity Hall Lodge, Cambridge,

SIR, 16th July 1853.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your letter of the 30th June last, sent to me by the desire of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches.

I infer from your letter that you wish to ascertain, through each individual to whom it is addressed, his opinion, and that of the university as far as he may be may be able to collect it, on the several subjects therein mentioned. The opinion, however, expressed in this letter ought to be considered as that only of myself, for although in forming it I have had an opportunity of conferring with several members of the university in whose judgment I have confidence, I have been precluded from the advice of many others who have left the university for the summer vacation. Allow me, first, to express my grateful sense of the desire shown by the proposals in your letter to promote the welfare of the university, and to encourage its primary objects.

I think it desirable that the annexation of a canonry to the Hebrew professorship should be continued, and that the annexation of one to the Greek professorship should also be continued when the latter is held by a clergyman; but, bearing in mind that in modern times the Greek professorship has been held by so distinguished a layman as Professor Porson, I am inclined to deprecate any enactment which precludes the election of a layman.

The university is desirous of affording every facility for the study of theology, and I think one or two additional professorships may be requisite, and the proposed annexation of two canonries to theological professorships is very desirable.

There are at present three theological professors; namely,

The Regius professor;

The Lady Margaret's professor; and,

The Norrisian professor.

The stipend of the Norrisian professor is small, and I beg to suggest that it is desirable to annex a canonry to this professorship, coupled with such conditions respecting lectures and examinations as may be deemed advisable, and this may preclude the necessity of creating more than one new theological professorship.

In reference to the question whether, with respect to the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, it is desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches, I think that the theological professors of the university, with the alterations contemplated, will afford ample means of instruction to candidates for Holy Orders; and I am of opinion that such theological colleges are not necessary, and that they would be for many reasons objectionable; among others, they would be in comparatively isolated situations, and each college would practically become under the control of one leading individual, the students would naturally adopt his peculiar views, and the result would be to create and increase a diversity of opinion among clergymen, varying according to the theological college in which they were educated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

To the Rev. R. Jones, T. C. GELDART.
Secretary,
&c. &c.

ANSWERS from the Reverend J. PULLING, B.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

REVEREND SIR, Cambridge, 11th July 1853.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your letter of the 30th June last, sent to me by the desire of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches; and I beg to express my grateful sense of the wish thereby evinced to promote the interests of the university.

I am of opinion that it would not be advisable to alter that provision of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. by which two canonries in Ely Cathedral are annexed to the professorships of Hebrew and Greek; and that a further annexation of two canonries,—one to be appropriated to the slenderly endowed Norrisian professorship, and the other to a new professorship of theology,—would be highly advantageous to the university.

I am further of opinion that, with this addition, the theological professors, by a judicious distribution amongst themselves of the different branches of theology, and a well-arranged system of lectures and examinations, would, in conjunction with the other means of instruction which the university possesses, be able to supply all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders; it being presumed that the students will have received from the tutors and lecturers of the several colleges such preliminary instruction as would qualify them to profit by the teaching of the theological professors.

From the above observations you will infer that it does not appear to me desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches for the purpose of preparing candidates for Holy Orders.

I deem it right to add that, this being the summer vacation, many members of the university are absent; but, in forming the opinions above expressed, I have had the advantage of consulting several members still in residence, in whose judgment I have confidence.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Pulling.

The Rev. Richard Jones, Secretary.

Answers from the Reverend R. Okes, D.D., Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Reverend Sir, King's College, Cambridge, 15th September 1853.

I have had the honour of receiving from you a letter dated the 30th of June last, and written at the desire of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches, and, as I infer, requesting my opinion upon the subjects mentioned in that letter.

In respect of the first subject of your inquiry, I have no doubt that great advantage is derived to this University by the annexation of two canonries in Ely Cathedral to the professorships of Hebrew and Greek; and I am of opinion that additional advantage would be gained to the University by a further annexation of two canonries to two new theological professorships. But as one of the three theological professorships already existing in this University,—the Norrisian professorship,—is very inadequately endowed, I conceive it would be better to endow the Norrisian professorship with one of the two canonries recommended for annexation by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state, &c. of the University, and to create only one new theological professorship.

The annexation of a canonry to the professorship of Greek does not *necessarily* confine the choice of the electors to a clerk in Holy Orders. It may produce such a consequence indirectly from the nature of the means by which the value of the professorship has been increased, but if a very eminent Greek scholar otherwise qualified, yet a layman, were a candidate for the professorship, there is nothing in the statute regulating such election to prevent the electors from choosing him. The electors are much more confined in their choice, by a restriction which excludes all doctors of any faculty from the Greek professorship, than by any effect upon the competition for it from the annexation of a canonry to the office.

It does not seem probable that any disadvantage will arise to the University from this annexation of a canonry to the Greek professorship, compared with the advantage obtained by such arrangement to the encouragement and support of learning. Considering the right object of all human acquirements, it can be no disparagement to the studies of a Greek scholar to have the influence of his Ordination vows upon him while engaged in researches into the Greek writers of antiquity, whether the historians, poets, or philosophers.

In reference to the question conveyed in the last paragraph of your letter, I venture to express an opinion that there are sufficient means within the reach of the University for the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, which, if duly applied, would render unnecessary the institution of theological colleges elsewhere; and would give to the Church a preferable advantage, by the greater probability of securing unity of purpose with uniformity of teaching.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
Richard Okes.

To the Rev. Richard Jones, Secretary,
&c. &c.

ANSWERS from the Reverend HENRY PHILPOTT, D D., Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

REVEREND SIR, Catharine Lodge, Cambridge, July 6, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 30th June, and written by desire of the Commissioners appointed by the Queen to inquire into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches, together with a copy of the Commission under which Her Majesty's Commissioners are acting.

I have great pleasure in replying to the inquiries made by the Commissioners, and shall be obliged to you to submit to them the following remarks on the subjects mentioned in your letter.

I am of opinion that the annexation of two canonries at Ely, by the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, to the professorships of Hebrew and Greek has been of great service to the university of Cambridge. It is very desirable that the endowments of those professorships should be such as to induce men of superior abilities to prepare themselves and become candidates for them, and also to enable the professors to devote their time and attention mainly to the duties of their professorships, without following other pursuits as a means of adding to their incomes. By the aid of the endowments given by the canonries, the professors are now able to give frequent lectures, prepared with care and study, and make no charge to the students attending them. They may also reasonably be expected to take the part which has been assigned to them in various examinations for university scholarships and prizes. The endowments thus given to the Hebrew and Greek professorships seem also to have become more necessary since the revision of the statutes of Trinity College in 1844, it being understood that the repeal of a royal letter of King Charles II., consequent upon that revision, while the original statute of King Henry VIII. remains unaltered, has revived the stringent provisions of that statute which the letter had relaxed so far as to give the professors the privilege of continuing to hold their fellowships together with their professorships both in Trinity College and elsewhere.

I do not think that any practical difficulty is likely to arise from the circumstance that the choice of the electors in the case of the Greek professorship is confined to the clergy. The persons who are likely to be candidates for the office, being fellows or tutors of colleges or masters of public schools, are generally in Holy Orders.

Advantages similar to those which have been gained by the university in the case of the Hebrew and Greek professorships would be obtained also for the Norrissian professorship of divinity, if that professorship could be endowed in the same way by the annexation of a canonry at Ely. The duties discharged by the Norrissian professor are many and important, both in giving lectures and in examining for university scholarships and prizes, and it is very desirable that able men should be induced to seek the office and be enabled to devote their whole time and attention to it, by the annexation of some endowment to increase the present stipend, which is not much more than 100*l.* a year.

I think the recommendation made by the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the university of Cambridge, that two new theological professorships should be instituted, is most deserving of attention. The wide range of theological learning, and the great care and accuracy necessary for properly superintending and guiding the studies of theological students, render it very desirable that different departments of study should be committed to different teachers, each labouring in his own department according to a system formed in common by themselves. Professorships of ecclesiastical history and of the critical exposition of the New Testament (as suggested by the University Commissioners,) would be of great service to the university in enabling it to form a complete and efficient course of instruction for students in theology. If an endowment for one of these professorships could be obtained by the appropriation of a canonry at Ely, the funds necessary for the other might perhaps be provided (without deviating from the intentions of our great benefactor, Mr. Hulse,) by applying to that purpose the stipends now paid from his estates to the Christian advocate and the Hulsean lecturer.

The subject of the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders has engaged the serious attention of members of the university, and more particularly of the members of a syndicate lately appointed to consider the best measures for augmenting the means of teaching the students of the university by public professors and public lecturers, and for regulating and encouraging the studies so taught. I believe it is generally considered by those amongst us who have thought much about the subject and have had the best opportunity of judging, that the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, in its chief particulars, cannot be conducted anywhere so efficiently as in the university. It would not be possible in general to collect in any other place so large a body of competent teachers, dividing among themselves the several departments of study, nor to secure the services of such eminent and able men as the university can supply, nor to guard the system of teaching so effectually from the injury of peculiar views in individual teachers, to which the instruction given in more limited societies must be always liable. It appears to me that the importance of the last-mentioned subject, both to the clergy and to society at large, cannot well be overrated, and I look with much anxious interest to the success of the efforts which I trust the university is prepared to make for extending and improving the education of candidates for Holy Orders. There is always resident in the university

a large number of fellows and tutors of colleges well qualified to give instruction in theology, and if the services of such persons could be made use of more systematically than they have been hitherto, by arrangements for classes and for subjects of teaching made among themselves and in conjunction with the professors, and if at the same time the number of theological professors could be increased by the addition of the two proposed professorships, if, moreover, the theological students who desired it were allowed to give up other subjects of academical study at an earlier period of their residence than the completion of the B.A. degree and devote themselves entirely to theology, I think that little would be left wanting for the complete education in the university of students in theology. For these reasons I venture to state my opinion that the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders would be most efficiently conducted in the universities, and that it is not desirable to institute theological colleges for the purpose in connexion with any of the cathedral churches.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. PHILPOTT.

Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWER from the Reverend G. E. CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

REVEREND SIR, December 31st 1853.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th instant, I request you will state for the information of the "Cathedral Commission," that I feel obliged to decline expressing any opinion on the several subjects referred to in the communication which I had the honour to receive from them in June last.

At the same time the Commissioners may be assured, that my reluctance to take part in their inquiries arises from no want of personal respect for themselves individually or collectively, but solely from the conviction that is my duty to lend no aid to any of those many Commissions, which, though issued under cover of the royal name are, in my judgment, alien to the whole spirit of the English constitution and, as precedents, may prove highly prejudicial to the best interests of my Sovereign and my country.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your humble servant,
G. E. CORRIE.

Rev. R. Jones.

ANSWERS from the Reverend J. CARTMELL, D.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge,
REVEREND SIR, 10th August 1853.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your letter of 30th June, written by desire of the Commissioners who have been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to inquire into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches and matters connected therewith, and enclosing a copy of the Royal Commission.

I beg leave to acknowledge with much gratitude the consideration and kindly feeling which the Commissioners have evinced towards the university in submitting to us the inquiries contained in your letter.

In accordance with their desire, I respectfully offer to them my opinion on the points referred to.

1. I think that the annexation of canonries in Ely Cathedral to the professorships of Hebrew and Greek has been of great advantage to the university, and that the restriction thus placed upon the range of candidates for the latter professorship will most rarely either lead to practical inconvenience, or limit unduly the choice of the electors.

I cordially concur in the opinion expressed by the University Commissioners, "that if "the two canonries" in Ely Cathedral "which it is proposed to suspend when vacancies in "them next occur were made the endowment of two theological professorships, they "would afford a very material aid to the university in completing her arrangements for "forming a theological school upon a comprehensive and efficient system;" and I venture to submit that one canonry might be given to a new professor, the other annexed to the present poorly endowed Norrisian professorship; it being first clearly ascertained that the conditions of Mr. Norris's benefaction will permit his professor to undertake such duties as may be assigned to him in the university system of theological instruction.

2. I think that it is within the means of the several colleges of the university, assisted by the lectures of the theological professors, to supply to candidates for Holy Orders such preparation and instruction as they may require. I also agree with the University Commissioners in thinking that an extended system of theological education here would be honourable to the university and advantageous to the Established Church, and I trust that the careful attention of the university will forthwith be given to this important subject.

It seems to me undesirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with cathedrals. A system of theological instruction cannot be too much under public notice, or too unreservedly subjected to the free play of public discussion and competent criticism. If these controlling elements be wanting, the instruction given is always liable to assume a narrow and party character. In this respect the two universities, comprising numbers of highly educated men of all shades of opinion, in pursuit of all kinds of knowledge, and living together in most familiar intercourse, possess advantages which a provincial theological college necessarily could not have.

Besides, I would not have theological education systematically conducted apart from the other branches of a liberal education. It is one of the most characteristic features and important advantages of the Church of England that her clergy, being drawn from all ranks of society, are thus connected by mutual feeling and sympathy with every class of the community. But to educate candidates for Orders as a separate and isolated class, and to establish institutions for giving theological instruction only, apart from the pursuit of literature and science, would greatly tend to neutralise this advantage. It seems to me that the more the candidates for Orders are educated and brought into contact with students intended for other liberal professions, and for the higher public services of the country, the more opportunities and inducements they have to combine general learning with their professional studies, the better will it be for themselves and their fellow students during the period of their education and for their future usefulness. I venture to express my earnest hope that the clergy may by all means be encouraged to regard literature and science, if taken up in a proper spirit, as legitimate and noble objects, not alien to their sacred calling, and to feel that liberal studies may be most worthily pressed into the service of religion itself.

With these views I cannot regard with any satisfaction or hopefulness a separate system of theological instruction for candidates for Holy Orders, or the establishment of institutions connected with cathedrals where it may be carried on.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES CARTMELL.

The Reverend Richard Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

ANSWERS from the Reverend W. WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, January 4th, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 29th last; in which, on behalf of the Cathedral Commission, you ask for the opinion of this University respecting the advantage of annexing canonries to professorships, and also respecting the theological education of candidates for holy orders.

I have to say in reply, that I have no authority to deliver an opinion on the part of the University; and that the mode of obtaining the expression of such an opinion, if it can be obtained, would be an application to the Vice-Chancellor.

If it were not out of place to express my own private opinion on the points referred to, I should state it to the following effect:—

The annexation of canonries to the Hebrew and Greek professorships has endowed these professorships in a suitable manner; and has not hitherto been found to produce, or to threaten, any serious inconvenience. The annexation of canonries to two theological professorships would be a still more appropriate application of such preferment, and would be a great benefit to the University.

The preparation of our students for holy orders has been recently greatly improved by the institution and operation of the voluntary theological examination. But that institution, with the attendant conditions, is at present imperfect, in consequence of the small number of professors employed both in lecturing and in examining the candidates. With two additional professors, the preparation might be made very satisfactory.

If the theological instruction here given were thus extended, there would be no ground for instituting theological colleges in connexion with cathedral churches. And such colleges would, on other accounts, be likely to be attended with grave inconveniences.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very faithful and obedient Servant,
W. WHEWELL.

The Rev. R. Jones,
Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

ANSWERS from the Reverend R. TATHAM, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge.

St. John's College, Cambridge, January, 1854.

REVEREND SIR,

IN reply to the questions which Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State and Condition of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and matters connected therewith, have done me the honour to propose to me in their circular of the 29th June

last, I beg leave to state that I consider the annexation, by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, of two canonries in the cathedral of Ely to the professorships of Hebrew and Greek to be highly advantageous to the University, and that I think a great additional benefit would be conferred by a further annexation of two canonries, either to two new theological professorships, or by the annexation of one of them to the inadequately endowed Norrisian professorship, and of the other to a new professorship.

I am of opinion that the theological professors, thus augmented in number, with the co-operation of the tutors and lecturers in the several colleges, and in conjunction with the other means of instruction possessed by the University, would be able to supply all that is wanted for the preparation of candidates for holy orders.

I am not prepared to give an opinion upon the desirableness of instituting theological colleges in connection with some of the cathedral churches.

I have the honour to be,

Reverend Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

R. Tatham.

The Rev. R. Jones.

Answers from the Reverend George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Reverend Sir, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 12th July 1853.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th June, from which it appears that Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedral churches are desirous of obtaining the opinions of members of this university on certain points connected with the theological instruction given to our undergraduates, and to candidates for Holy Orders.

And first, with regard to the Greek professorship, to which a canonry in Ely Cathedral has been so wisely and judiciously annexed by the Act 3 & 4 Vict., it seems quite unnecessary for me to say more on this subject than that I should be very sorry to see that arrangement as it now stands in any respect altered, or the Greek professorship in any way interfered with.

With regard to a further annexation of two canonries to two new theological professorships in the university, as recommended by Her Majesty's Commissioners of inquiry into the state of the University of Cambridge, I, for one, should rejoice to see that recommendation effectually carried out, either by means of two new professorships, or by only one new professorship, and the other canonry annexed to the Norrisian, which at present is but inadequately endowed. Were either of these measures carried into effect, I should think the means possessed by the University of Cambridge for the instruction of its theological students, and the due preparation of candidates for Holy Orders would then be so ample as to render the institution of theological colleges in connexion with cathedral churches altogether unnecessary. And indeed, under any circumstances, I should not think such institutions in the various dioceses of the kingdom productive of much benefit to the established church.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

George Archdall.

The Rev. Richard Jones, Secretary,
Cathedral Commission.

Answers from the Reverend Robert Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge.

Sidney College, Cambridge, 30th December, 1853.

Sir,

In reply to the inquiries of Her Majesty's Commissioners which were addressed to me on the 30th June last, respecting the annexation of canonries in Ely to professorships in the University of Cambridge, and respecting provision for preparing candidates for holy orders, I beg leave respectfully to state

That I am of opinion that such annexations are extremely appropriate, and cannot but be of great service to the cause of learning and of religion. It is indeed just possible that in the case of the Greek professorship, some individual of the highest attainments and of great genius may be excluded from the number of candidates by the condition of holy orders implied by succession to a canonry. But, as on the one hand it must be allowed that in the case of a professor who is to preside over a department of learning with a view to the education of youth, *cæteris paribus*, holy orders is a further recommendation, so on the other hand, there is not the smallest reason to doubt that qualifications of the most distinguished character will be found, as they always have been, in clerical candidates.

With regard to the other very serious and important subject on which Her Majesty's Commissioners have done me the honour to consult me, I reply that, whether or not in times past, this University has offered adequate instruction and assistance to students preparing for holy orders, I am persuaded, that considering how much more attention is now paid to the theological department in many of the colleges, and looking at the admirable examination given by the theological professors and examiners, there is no longer room for reproach. And were the University strengthened with two new theological professorships endowed with canonries, I think the institution of theological colleges in connexion with some of the cathedral churches would be quite unnecessary.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ROBT. PHELPS.

ANSWERS from the Reverend T. WORSLEY, M.A., Master of Downing College, Cambridge.

REVEREND SIR, Downing Lodge, July 22, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated June 30, 1853, containing certain questions on the part of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches, together with a copy of the Commission under which they are acting.

With regard to the annexation of a canonry in Ely cathedral to each of our two poorly endowed professorships of Hebrew and Greek, I have, from its first announcement, regarded this as a measure well calculated to increase the efficiency of both these professorships.

I had not myself contemplated it as necessarily excluding laymen: but even should it be so construed, the additional inducement thus held out to candidates in Holy Orders would, I think, considering the actual constitution of the university, increase rather than diminish the number of fit persons presented to the choice of the electors.

With regard to the two additional canonries, I am of opinion that they would be very advantageously appropriated, either by annexing them to two new theological professorships, or by annexing one of them to one such professorship, and the other to our slenderly endowed Norrisian professorship.

The special character and extent of the additions and modifications required to render our theological training more fully equal to the actual wants of the university and of the country, are at present under the consideration of the university studies syndicate. I feel bound, however, in answer to the question of the Commissioners, to express my own decided opinion, that either of these modes of proceeding would furnish most important and appropriate aid to the university in its endeavours to carry out such improvements.

With reference to the last point, confidently trusting as I do that the additions still required to a theological staff already greatly increased in efficiency will shortly be made, I should very much prefer the more complete course of theology which the university will thus be enabled to give, sustained by the elementary theological instruction of the several colleges, and based on the primary discipline, philological and scientific, supplied by both, to any more limited course which could be furnished by theological colleges connected with cathedrals.

The one scheme appears to me to possess guarantees, wanting in the other, for that exact and comprehensive teaching, general as well as theological, which I believe to be essential to a protestant and reformed church like our own, as the best intellectual ground for truth and unity of doctrine, and therefore as a very important corrective of those tendencies to the formation of various doctrinal schools, and ultimately to the admission of dangerous errors, which are not seldom fostered by narrower schemes of instruction.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. WORSLEY.

The Rev. R. Jones,
&c. &c.

ANSWERS from the Reverend J. A. JEREMIE, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter inclosing a copy of the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches.

In reply to the queries which you have addressed to me, I beg to state that I think the study of theology would be greatly promoted by the proposed annexation of two Canonries to two new Professorships, especially if the departments assigned to those Professorships should be the Critical Interpretation of Scripture and the History of the Church.

The annexation of a canonry to the professorship of Greek must, I think, be viewed in reference to the general benefit and character of the university; it can only have an indirect bearing on the theological studies of the place.

A considerable amount of knowledge in various branches of theology may be acquired by regular attendance at the lectures of the three professors of divinity and the Regius professor of Hebrew. But where a study embraces so many important points,—the evidences of natural and revealed religion; the canon and exposition of Scripture; the doctrines of Christianity; ecclesiastical history and church government; the duties of the pastoral office, &c., each of which would furnish materials for more than one course,—it cannot be said that even if candidates for Holy Orders were obliged to attend all the lectures now delivered, they would receive full and systematic instruction in divinity. It appears to me, that the want of a complete course of instruction cannot be supplied, unless the time required for the general studies of the university be diminished, or what, if practicable, would be far better, the period of residence extended, one year at least, beyond the B.A. degree.

Great advantages have, no doubt, resulted from the institution of the Theological Examination. The main defect of that examination seems to be the total absence of classification. I have no wish to make so sacred a study as theology a subject of eager competition and rivalry, but I think that some line of distinction ought to be drawn between those who have carefully pursued and those who have all but neglected a due course of preparatory reading.

There are many circumstances favourable to the establishment of theological colleges in the cathedral towns of each diocese. Our cathedrals have generally annexed to them large libraries, containing rare and important works on divinity; and these libraries might be rendered still more valuable and useful, if a certain sum were annually set apart out of the chapter funds for the purchase of new books and the payment of an efficient librarian.

Moreover, by the original constitution of some of our cathedrals, a member of the chapter is specially required to deliver theological lectures; and although the regulation may have fallen so long into desuetude that it would be neither considerate nor expedient to insist upon its immediate observance, still the framework remains, and provision might be made to secure in future the appointment of persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of that office. Many other advantages might be mentioned; but on the other hand the disadvantages appear to be very serious.

In the present divided state of the church, it is much to be feared that systems widely different would be taught in different dioceses. In large bodies like our universities, no man, however able and learned, can give the impress of his own views undisturbed by numerous counteracting influences. But in cathedral colleges there would be no such check; the teacher addressing himself with all the weight of authority within a narrow sphere to men of inferior attainments and capacities would enforce his own opinions, however extreme, and widen the differences which unhappily exist among us. There is also reason to fear that a mere professional would supersede an enlarged and general education. If theological schools are to be established in connexion with our cathedrals, I would venture to suggest that the plan of study to be there pursued should be in perfect harmony with our academical course, the subjects to be laid down *by* the university, and the examinations conducted *within* the university.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Jeremie.

Trinity College, Cambridge,
November 3, 1853.

Answers from the Reverend W. H. Mill, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely.

Reverend Sir, Brasted Rectory, Sevenoaks, July 21, 1853.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter with which you honoured me on the 29th ult., and to apologize to Her Majesty's Cathedral Commissioners for the delay in answering it, which was caused by my departure from Ely in the following week.

My experience during the five years in which I have held the canonry of Ely in conjunction with the Hebrew professorship at Cambridge, would dispose me to concur strongly in the recommendation of the University Commissioners, to provide similar endowments for certain new theological professorships. The connexion of the cathedral with the university has always appeared to me, on other than mere personal grounds, a happy one; and to make the duties of the two relations perfectly compatible with each other, it is merely requisite that the more special charge of the cathedral services, which devolves for one seventh of the year on each canon in succession, should be so arranged as not to coincide with the period of university lectures. In that adjustment I have never found any difficulty; though my lectures, given twice in the week, extend to all the three terms of the academical year. I have, besides, always made my cathedral residence to exceed the three months, required by a late Act of Parliament from all but our four senior canons.

A further recommendation of such an union of offices would be found in the event, which I hope is not improbable, of cathedral establishments being again made efficient seminaries of clerical education. I should in that event be most happy to repeat, probably in a more elementary form, in Ely, the instructions in that branch of sacred learning which my office demands of me in Cambridge. And the engagement in like manner of university professors of departments more strictly theological, would contribute to elevate the standard of acquirement on these subjects in the diocesan seminary.

Concerning the Regius professorship of Greek, I apprehend that a reference to those who have most efficiently occupied that chair in Cambridge and in the sister university, no less than the vast importance of that study in respect of biblical and patristic theology, would rather forbid any attempt to disturb the recent arrangement on the mere view of the possibility that a layman might be judged the most fitting candidate by the university. That possibility exists equally,—however inferior the degree of probability may be,—in the case of my own professorship, for the study of Hebrew is scientifically quite distinct from that of theology; and though in its application more appropriated to ground altogether sacred, yet by no means so entirely confined to this as to exclude other aspects of the philological study. Nor might precedents be wanting here also, though less eminent than that of Porson, to plead for dissolving a connexion, of which I would strenuously advocate the continuance.

Commending these observations to the considerate judgment of Her Majesty's Commissioners,

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
W. H. Mill, D.D.,

The Rev. Richard Jones, Secretary to
Her Majesty's Commissioners for
Inquiry into the state of Cathedral Churches.

Answers from the Reverend W. H. Thompson, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge.

Reverend Sir, Trinity College, Cambridge, July 1, 1853.

In reply to the inquiries contained in a letter, dated June 29th, which I have had the honour to receive from you, as Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of cathedral and collegiate churches, I beg leave to make the following brief remarks.

First, with regard to the benefit to be derived from the proposed annexation of two canonries in Ely cathedral to two divinity professorships hereafter to be founded in the university of Cambridge. That our cathedral institutions were intended by their founders to promote, among other valuable purposes, the systematic study of theology and the sciences immediately connected with it, and that they have, in fact, contributed in no mean degree to raise the standard of erudition and general cultivation among the more intelligent of the clergy, are facts which I conceive that no well informed and unprejudiced persons will dispute.

If of late years such considerations have weighed lightly with some of the dispenser of these preferments in comparison with the ties of family connexion or private friendship, or with the claims of political supporters, that circumstance, it appears to me, constitutes no valid reason for diminishing their number or alienating their revenues to parochial or other purposes. Such abuses admit, surely, of a more appropriate remedy. If means could be devised of vesting cathedral appointments in the hands of men, or bodies of men, sufficiently conscientious and public spirited, or sufficiently open to the influence of enlightened public opinion, to bestow them without partiality or considerations of self interest, a far greater boon would be conferred on the church by so altering the conditions of distribution than by curtailing the number or diminishing the value of such preferments. And, however difficult it may be in general to devise an unexceptionable system of patronage, there can be little doubt that in the case of the two Ely canonries to which your letter refers the difficulty is very materially diminished. The general purity of elections to professorships in the university of Cambridge is, I believe, beyond cavil or suspicion; and though the senate of the university may be liable to disturbing influences in times when party feeling, theological or political, runs high, a system of checks may easily be devised which shall effectually counteract such influences, and render improper appointments nearly impossible. If, therefore, the annexation of the two canonries to two divinity professorships were carried into effect, I should see reason to anticipate much advantage to the cathedral to which the professors would be attached, and no unimportant benefit to the university, considered as a school of theological training for ministers of the church.

You, in the second place, ask my opinion upon the expediency of the measures by which a canonry at Ely has been united to the professorship which I now hold. It appears to me that Her Majesty's Commissioners have anticipated the *only* objection which a well-

wisher to the university could raise to this arrangement, viz., the limitation of the electors choice to clergymen. *Any* narrowing of the field of choice is undoubtedly *pro tanto* an evil, but it may be doubted whether the provision of Queen Elizabeth's statute regulating this professorship, which forbids the election of a doctor in any faculty, may not have operated quite as unfavourably in shutting out distinguished candidates as the restriction to which you now refer. In the last election it probably relieved the candidates from the competition of more than one formidable opponent.

Be this as it may, there is a primâ facie objection to a restriction which would have excluded Porson, had it existed in his time. As a set-off against this consideration, it may be observed that, with the exception of Porson, nearly all, and if not all certainly the most eminent,* professors appointed since 1639, including Duport, who was elected in that year, have been clerks in orders; and, considering that fellows of Trinity (who have a cæteris paribus preference, and out of whose number seventeen out of twenty professors since 1639 have been taken,) are bound to take orders within seven years of their M.A. degree, it is highly probable that clergymen would continue in time to come to be appointed, even were the restriction in question removed together with the canonry. If the choice, therefore, lay between leaving the present arrangement as it is and depriving the chair of its endowment, I think the balance of evil would be considerably on the side of the latter alternative. If any course could be devised whereby the endowment might be preserved *intact*, while the choice of the electors was extended to persons not in orders, I should think that the university would look favourably on such an expedient. As regards the interests of the cathedral, it is of course evident that a professor may be efficient enough as a lecturer and examiner without any especial qualifications for a preacher. But the same remark applies with nearly equal force to the annexation of the Hebrew professorship, however complete may be the union of clerical and academic qualifications in its present excellent and accomplished occupant. And it may be doubted whether the gift of popular eloquence is one which ought to be insisted on as a necessary qualification for holding a cathedral canonry. The provision in the statutes of Ely for the appointment of a distinct "lector theologicus" indicates that such was not the view taken by the founders of that chapter.

Her Majesty's Commissioners inquire lastly, whether, in my opinion, the lectures of the theological professors supply all that is wanted towards the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders, or whether it will be desirable to institute theological colleges in connexion with some of our cathedral churches.

In endeavouring to answer these inquiries, I have to regret that I have but little direct knowledge of the working of those theological colleges which are already in operation, and, consequently but slender data on which to build an opinion of the desirableness of increasing their number. It is true that in the course of the nine years during which I have held the office of tutor in Trinity, several of my pupils have proceeded from Cambridge after taking their B.A. degree to complete their clerical training at one or other of these establishments. These young men were certainly not very profound theologians when they left the university, nor were they, with only one or two remembered exceptions, remarkable for their proficiency in secular learning. I believe that the majority are now respectable clergymen, but I know not how much better they deserve that title than many others of similar character who have taken orders without this additional preparation. I am given to understand (but this is partly hearsay,) that such students are frequently remarkable for a punctilious adherence to forms of dress and worship, which I, for one, should be disposed to regard as either trivial or mischievous.

If, in the absence of very definite information, I may be allowed to record my impressions of the effect actually produced by colleges of this description, I should say that they furnished a good machinery for raising dulness to mediocrity, perhaps also for producing outward decency of character, and, in some instances, a real though not very enlightened sense of duty in persons who had not previously developed these qualities in any eminent degree. That they enable many students to pass an examination for orders who would otherwise have found this a difficult or impossible undertaking, I make no doubt, judging both by common report and by actual observation. This result is obviously most creditable to the professors in such establishments, whose talent and assiduity I believe to be generally exemplary.

I would not be understood to extend these remarks, with the exception of the last, to the theological college established in connexion with the university of Durham; of this I know and have heard nothing but good, and I have reason to think that it has been the means, under Providence, of greatly improving the character of the junior clergy in the northern counties, of one of which I am myself a native.

But this superiority, if, as I suppose, it exists, I should attribute in a great degree to the proximity of a university and to the humanizing and, in the best sense, liberalizing influences thence arising. In all arrangements for the education of the clergy we are bound to keep in view their probable effect upon the laity. Now it appears to me that, whatever may be the shortcomings of our clergy in theological and professional knowledge, there is no country in Europe in which on the whole the laity entertain so hearty a respect for religion and its ministers as in our own, nor is there any, I am persuaded, in

* For instance, Barrow, Gale, North, Joshua Barnes (the learned Theban), Monk, and Dobree.

which so many well-instructed Christians are to be found out of the ranks of the clergy. This inestimable advantage I am disposed to attribute in great measure to the joint education of both classes, to the lasting friendships formed at the university, and the mutual respect and sympathy thence arising. By these causes our clergy are rendered more tolerant, our laity more religious; and I should therefore look with dismay upon any scheme of compulsory clerical education which should have the effect of sundering the two classes, or of assimilating the condition of English society in this respect to that which exists in many Roman Catholic countries of Europe, in which the clergy are alternately idolized and execrated by the lower, while they are said to be excluded from the society of the more cultivated classes.

I must not omit to state, that in the university of Cambridge, as at present constituted, means of theological instruction exist which, in my opinion, are far superior to any which an exclusively theological college would be likely to supply. At the same time, I am far from regarding our system of clerical education as perfect, and it is because I can contemplate the almost indefinite extension of professorial teaching of theology in Cambridge without any apprehension of concomitant danger, that I should give my hearty support to the scheme of founding new professorships in that faculty, and of endowing them out of the revenues of the chapter of which I have recently become a member. Pending the deliberations of a syndicate which has been appointed for the purpose of considering the possibility and expediency of extending the public teaching of the university, it would hardly become me to enter more in detail upon this question, especially as the regius professor of divinity is, with myself, a member of that syndicate, but I may be permitted to say, that the recommendations of the University Commission on this head are receiving our attentive consideration.

I have only, in conclusion, to entreat the indulgence of Her Majesty's Commissioners to a paper written hastily and in the midst of pressing avocations, and to subscribe myself,

Reverend Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
W. H. Thompson.

The Reverend Richard Jones,
Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners
for inquiring into the State, &c.
of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

CATHEDRAL COMMISSION.

TABLE of MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, and LETTERS addressed to this Commission; classified according to the Subjects to which they refer.

	Name of Memorialist or Correspondent.	Subject of Memorial or Correspondence.
1	Dean of Lincoln.	Respecting his position in the cathedral.
2.	Dean of Hereford.	Respecting Saint Catherine's Hospital, Ledbury.
3.	Dean of Middleham.	Respecting the church of Middleham.
4.	Bedford, Archdeacon of. Bristol, Archdeacon of. Coventry, Archdeacon of.	Respecting the endowment of their archdeaconries in connexion with cathedrals.
5.	Jefferson, Rev. J. D., and Trevor, Rev. G., Nonresidentiaries of York; and Soames, The Rev. H., Chancellor of Saint Paul's.	Respecting their rights and duties, and suggesting improvements in cathedral institutions.
6.	Canterbury, Six Preachers of. „ Lay Clerks of. „ Beadsmen of. Carlisle, Lay Clerks of. „ Precentor of. Chichester, Lay Vicars of. Bristol, Precentor of,—two letters (with remarks from the Dean of Bristol). Clement, Rev. P. P., Winchester. Durham, Lay Clerks of (with remarks by the Dean). Hereford, Succentor of. Hall, The Rev. G., Minor Canon of Ely. Hodgson, Rev. O. A., Minor Canon, Winchester. Norwich, Lay Clerks of. „ Beadsmen of. „ "A Female." Packman, Rev. R. C., Minor Canon of Saint Paul's. Saint Asaph, Vicars Choral of. Wells, Vicars Choral of. Westminster, Lay Clerks of (with answer from the Chapter). Windsor, Lay Clerks of. „ Governor of Military Knights. „ Military Knights. Winchester, Minor Canons of.	Asking for revision of duties or stipends, or both.
7.	Hawtrey, Rev. H. C., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Windsor. Jones, Rev. H., P. C. of Shelly, Suffolk. Lane, Rev. R., P. C. of Brixton, Devonshire. Pugh, Rev. E., Vicar of Abergwili, Carmarthenshire. Topping, Rev. G., Vicar of Rockliffe, Cumberland. Wyatt, Rev. W. R., P. C. of Dyserth, Flint.	Incumbents of parishes connected with cathedrals asking for augmentations.
8.	Birdworth, Great, Cheshire, Incumbents of Churches. Chichester, Incumbent of Saint Paul's. Larden, Rev. G. E., Vicar of Brotherton, Yorkshire. Malet, Rev. W. W., Vicar of Ardeley, Diocese of Rochester. Southmolton, Devonshire, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, &c. Upperby, Carlisle, P. Curate, Churchwardens, &c.	Asking for better provision for parochial churches from cathedral funds.

	Name of Memorialist or Correspondent.	Subject of Memorial or Correspondence.
9.	Manchester, Churchwardens of the Cathedral Church.	Respecting the answers of the Chapter to the Commissioners, and praying for a better management of property and increased provision for the spiritual wants of the parish.
10.	Dickinson, F. H., Esq.	Remarks on the answers of the Chapter of Wells, and suggesting improvements in the constitution of cathedrals.
11.	Chichester, Saint Paul's, Perpetual Curate, Churchwardens, and others.	Respecting the injury done to their church by the opening of sub-deanery, church, &c.
12.	Peers, Members of Parliament, and others in the Diocese of Durham.	Recommending the appropriation of the cathedral funds to the endowment of new districts, augmentation of small livings, and promotion of education in parochial schools in the diocese of Durham.
13.	Durham, Archdeaconry of, Archdeacon and Clergy. Lindisfarne, Archdeacon and Clergy of.	Recommending better provision for parochial churches in the diocese before any ecclesiastical funds are diverted to other parts of the kingdom.
14.	Chew, Deanery of, Schoolmasters Union. Rochester, Clergymen of the Diocese. Wells, Diocesan Board of Education. Westminster, Annual Meeting of Secretaries of Diocesan Board of Education at the Sanctuary.	Recommending provision for diocesan inspection of schools in connexion with cathedrals.
15.	Canterbury, Master of King's School.	A comprehensive scheme of education for all classes in Canterbury.
16.	Chichester, Master of the Grammar School. Ely, Master of the Grammar School.	Recommending better endowment for their schools.
17.	Hereford, "Eloquar an sileam."	Respecting the education of choristers.
18.	Wells, Theological College, Trustees of.	Recommending the permanent establishment of the college in connexion with the cathedral.
19.	Shaftesbury, Earl of, and Others.	Deprecating the establishment of a theological college for every diocese, and recommending two or three at the most.
20.	Steere, Edward, LL.D., Chancery Lane.	Suggesting method of improvement in cathedrals.
21.	Bateman, Rev. G.	Recommending that curates should, after a certain time, be promoted to benefices.
22.	Hunt, Rev. R. S.	Recommending provision for poor, aged, or infirm clergymen in connexion with cathedrals.
23.	Durham University, Warden of.	Respecting the union of the offices of dean and warden, and the connexion of the University and the chapter.
24	Harcourt, Rev. William Vernon.	A view of the endowments of cathedrals, with suggestions for carrying their original intentions into fuller effect.
25.	Jebb, Rev. John.	Suggestions for the improvement of the cathedral system.
26.	Rochester, Master of the Grammar School.	Communication respecting, 1st, the late visitation of the Bishop of Rochester: stating that the wrongs of which he complained with respect to the students to be maintained at the Universities and other subjects, still continue unredressed; 2d, the complaint of the Rev. S. Shepherd, precentor of Rochester, touching the duties required of him by the dean and chapter; 3d, the number of sermons preached by the dean and each of the canons and minor canons of Rochester for the six last years.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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